AJC discounts myth of segregationists

WASHINGTON

Nine "myths of racial integration" that account for much of the resistance toward colored people moving into previously all - white neighborhoods have been analyzed and answered by the American Jewish Congress.

Copies of the 16 - page brochure were distributed last week at a quarterly meeting of the AJC national administrative and executive committees.

The first "myth," according to the pamphlet, is that "property values go down when colored people or Puerto Ricans move into an all - white neighhood."

The report cites studies by Charles Abrams, Luigi M. Laurenti and other housing authorities and real estate appraisers showing that property values decline as a result of "panic selling," not racial integration in housing.

MYTH NO. 2 holds that "if one colored person or Puerto Rican moves into a neighborhood, a multitude will follow."

The American Jewish Congress pamphlet points out that if residents behave "normally" and "stay put," their neighborhood will not change radically.

"Colored people do not maintain their property" is Myth No. 3.

Here the report points to integrated housing developments and neighborhoods in Germantown, Pa., St. Louis and Queensview Houses and Parkway Village, both in Queens, as evidence that "minority group families have kept their property as well as or better than the old - time residents."

The fourth myth holds that "colored people will not be able to keep up their mortgages and thus will be forced to sell their homes at lower prices to a poorer class of people."

The report quotes a statement by the president of a major Philadelphia mortgage company that "there is no difference in our delinquency records between white and colored loans..."

* * *

MYTH NO. 5 says "neighborhoods should be homogeneous, with residents having the same cultural and economic background."

The report notes that "educators and psychiatrists agree that neighborhoods containing persons of only one racial, religious, ethnic or economic background are not good for children or for adults," since they provide only "limited opportunity for broadening one's horizons and little or no opportunity for cultural enrichment."

Myth No. 6 holds that "if colored people are permitted to live in the same areas as whites and go to the same schools, intermarriage will increase."

Here the AJC brochure cites reports by the Group for the Advancement of Psychiatry (GAP) and the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues that such fears are groundless.

Statistics are cited showing that intermarriage has been "a rare thing indeed" in parts of the United States where there has been no segregation.

* * *

IN MYTH NO. 7, the fear is that "social prestige will be lost if colored people or Puerto Ricans live in your neighborhood."

In answer to this myth, the report notes that "basically, a neighborhood gains prestige from its appearance, from the stature of those who live in it and the quality of its community life.

"Those people fearing loss of status because of the influx of the colored people are confusing cause and effect... colored people and Puerto Ricans are blamed for causing deterioration, but actually they inherit and do not cause this deterioration."

Myth No. 8 holds that "colored children are innately less intelligent than white children. Integrated schools therefore will result in lower educational standards."

This assumption, the brochure states, is "flatly denied by all scientists."

The final myth holds that "if colored people or Puerto Ricans move into a white neighborhood, crime and delinquency will increase." The brochure replies:

"The way to protect a community from these social diseases is to provide fair housing markets for all people, to give all people better education and employment opportunities and to rigidly enforce housing, health, sanitary and police regulations so that every part of the city is conducive to decent living."

BIAS ACCEPTED BY U.S., CHARGE

AJC Calls on Congress to Investigate

NEW YORK (AP) — The American Jewish Congress has asked Congress to investigate what it called the government's failure to prevent "growing religious and other discrimination" against Americans abroad.

A resolution adopted by the AJC's national administration and executive committees urged a "thorough probe of apparent government involvement in an assault on the rights of American citizens by Arab League countries and other lands in Asia and Africa."

The AJC said recent disclosures indicated the State Department and other government agencies had "gone beyond mere toleration" of discriminatory practices.

The resolution charges that "accommodation to the religious and political prejudices of foreign rulers, once limited to State Department dealings with Saudi Arabia, has now spread to other government departments and other foreign countries."

The resolution accused the State Department of entering into a "gentleman's agreement" with Pakistan not to assign any members of the Jewish faith to American diplomatic or other posts in that country. Similar understandings exist in other Arab League countries and may have been reached with Morocco and Afghanistan, the AJC said.

The organization said the Department of Agriculture had permitted discriminatory ship charter contracts under which certain American flagships are barred from carrying free gifts of American food supplies to Arab countries.

AJC Is Headquarters for 'Secret' Session

The Pittsburgh Courier

Negro, Jewish Leaders 'Huddle'

Pittsburgh Pa

By CABOT SETH STERLING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a series of top-secret, off-the-record sessions whose conduct would have won the admiration of FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover, prominent Negro and Jewish leaders have been meeting to find out why the two ethnic groups are growing apart.

The Courier learned that the first meeting was initiated three weeks ago, by Jewish leaders, and held at the American Jewish Congress office, 15 E. 84th St.

Asked why the AJC office was chosen as the site for the meeting, an official of the organization stated that "our organization is intimate with the problems in the Negro community."

■

ONE TOP NEGRO leader who was invited to the meeting, but was unable to attend, said he questioned the wisdom of holding the meetings at the AJC office.

"I'm sure there are a few Negro organizations," he told The Courier, "which would have been happy and able to host the meeting."

The second meeting, held last week, was attended by Negro leaders, primarily concerned with local issues. Most of them felt the meetings, eventually, would accomplish something.

The Courier was unable to find any Jewish leaders who were willing to discuss the meetings and the AJC spokesmen refused, absolutely, to offer any information about the sessions except that they were held.

Some issues discussed at the bi-racial conference included the existence or non-existence of anti-Semetic undertones in the Negro-white liquor salesmen's fight in Harlem and in the Hulan Jack indictment.

Negroes And Jews Working Together Have Made Country A Better Place

The Call, Kansas City, Mo., Fri. 6/10/60 P.19

NEW YORK. — Negroes and Jews working together to advance the cause of civil rights have helped to make our country a better place for all Americans, the national biennial convention of the American Jewish Congress was told last week.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, accepting a civil rights award from the AJ Congress, recalled that the late Rabbi Stephen Wise had been one of the founders of the NAACP as well as of the American Jewish Congress.

"In the American struggle for the vindication of the American dream," he declared, "we have succored each other along the way.

"More often, it has been the Jews who have aided the Negroes and Negro projects — an individual here, a church there, a college, a day nursery, hospital, community center, campaign for civil rights, a school," he noted, adding:

"But as we look not too far back we realize that the struggle of the Negro for his proper place as a citizen has aided the struggle of others. The pressure of Negro Americans for the enjoyment of their constitutional rights and for the clarification of constitutional guarantees has helped make America better for all, Gentile and Jew, black and white, Northerner and Southerner.

"The long and finally successful legal battle waged by the NAACP against restrictive residential covenants benefitted Jewish citizens, Orientals and Spanish-Americans as well. Similarly, the advances won in civil rights legislation, in part through the numbers and influence of the Negro vote in certain areas, benefit all Americans through the reaffirmation of the principles of our great nation."

Another award recipient, U.S. Attorney-General William P. Rogers, paid tribute to the "intelligent attitude and balance of the American Negroes — particularly those who have been personally involved" in the struggle for civil rights. "They have shown a remarkable devotion to their country at a time when less resolute presons might have wavered. For this, all decent Americans are and should be intensibly proud," he declared.

Mr. Rogers told the American Jewish Congress convention that the "essence of the civil rights problem is moral" and that the American legal system "has as one of its purposes making that moral concept a reality."

The attorney general rejected the counsel of "patience" urged on American Negroes in some quarters. "Certainly no one should be criticized for wanting to exercise his Constitutional rights at once," Mr. Rogers said.

"What must be urged is not patience but wisdom — wisdom in the selection of methods. Some methods while plausible on the surface may be counter-productive in practice. And because of the emotional impact of the subject matter it is not always easy to be wise."

Mr. Rogers also lauded the American Jewish Congress and other organizations "dedicated to working so successfully for progress in the field of civil rights."

Other American Jewish Congress awards for leadership in civil rights went to Harry Belafonte, Senator Jacob K. Javits (Rep., N.Y.) and Representative Emanuel Celler (Dem., N.Y.).

Shad Polier, chairman of the AJ Congress Commission on Law and Social Action, presented the civil rights awards—hand-lettered, illuminated scrolls—to Atty.-Gen. Rogers, Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Belafonte. Nathan L. Edelstein of Philadelphia, chairman of the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations and chairman of the AJ Congress Governing Council, presented civil rights medallions to Sen. Javits and Rep. Celler.

AJC head cites need fo. altered racial position

The Afro-American Baltimore Md

NEW YORK — The American Jewish community is confronted with a situation which calls for re-evaluation and readjustment of its relationships with the colored people of the world, according to Isaac Toubin, executive director of the American Jewish Congress.

In a series of talks in Pittsburgh, Kansas City and other Jewish communities in the Midwest last week, Mr. Toubin said that the nation's Jewish Community finds itself "untrained and inadequately equipped" to cope with swiftly moving events that effect the security of Jews in the United States and the future of world Jewry.

"At a moment in history when the world is experiencing an enormous racial, religious and political revolution—one that is having a profound influence on the status of all peoples, including the Jews — American Jewry possesses neither the necessary institutions nor the required instruments," Mr. Toubin said.

"As a result," he added, "we are unable to meet the challenge posed by the historic changes through which we are now living. Instead of acting imaginatively and affirmatively to shape the future, we do little more than react to events after they have occurred."

* * *

MR. TOUBIN pointed out that Jewish leadership has been "monopolized" by philanthropic effort, and declared that it is "essential" that this leadership be trained to develop the same "maturity" about the political issues that affect Jewish life that is now "directed toward meeting Jewish welfare needs at home and abroad.

"...Now the colored peoples of Africa, Asia and our own United States are coming into their own, posing a problem of white-colored relationships that deeply affects the Jew.

"This is no longer a problem limited to equality for the colored men in America. It touches on the status of the Jewish communities in the Mediterranean area and has a particular bearing on the relationship between Israel and the non-white states of Africa.

"The role of the Jew in America in the struggle for civil rights will thus exert a profound influence on the attitude of colored peoples in Africa and Asia toward the State of Israel."

AJCongress Leader Served As Attorney For Negro Plaintiffs; Profound Effect On Building Forecast; Break In Housing Segregation Seen

NEWARK—The American Jewish Congress this week hailed as a "major victory for racial equality" the refusal by the U. S. Supreme Court to review a New Jersey state court decision that private housing developments must sell homes to Negroes if the sale is financed in any way by public funds.

Adrain Unger, president of the New Jersey region of the AJCongress, said his organization was "especially gratified" at the decision since the Negro paintiffs in the case were represented by a group of attorneys headed by Julius Wildstein, chairman of the Commission on Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress.

The high court5s action in effect upheld a ruling by the New Jersey Supreme Court last February. In that decision, the state court held that the New Jersey Law Against Discrimination bars racial or religious bias in the sale of "publicly-assisted housing." The court ruled that New Jersey's 16,000-home Levitown developfent was in that category because the Federal Housing Administration (FHA) provided mortgage insurance on the homes. The case arose when several Negroes charged they had been denied the right to purchase homes in Levittown because of their race.

The American Jewish Congress leader predicted that the U. S. Supreme Court ruling would have a "profound effect" on the building industry in New Jersey and other states as well.

In Levittown alone, Mr. Unger said, only 3,000 homes have been sold in a project which, when completed, will comprise some 16,000 dwellings. "A break in the all-white pattern at Levittown will deeply influence the whole housing market," he declared, adding:

"The New Jersey Suppreme Court decision made it crystal clear that Federal funds cannot be used to enforce segregated patterns in housing. This has now been affirmed by the highest court of the land. We welcome it as a major victory for racial equality."

NEW YORK, June 16— Decision by the United States Supreme Court to dismiss an appeal by the New Jersey Levittown Corporation is "another clear-cut victory over discrimination in federally assisted housing," Jack E. Wood, Jr., NAACP special assistant for housing, commented here today.

William Levitt and Sons, Inc., the corporation which built Levittown, N. J., with the assistance of federal mortgage insurance, had sought to maintain its policy of excluding Negroes from occupancy indefiance of the New Jersey fair housing statute.

The corporation contended that the New Jersey statute was void. It declared that the legislation was in conflict with federal housing law and that the statute had been rejected by the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

The decision by the high court to reject the Levitt appeal defends the constitutionality of the New Jersey law, Mr. Wood said.

He also viewed the appeal rejection as further indications of the "right of Negroes to enjoy FHA mortgage of the "right of Negroes to enjoy FHA mortgage insured housing."

B'nai B'rith Supports Right To Enjoin Bias

KIAMESHA LAKE, N. Y., June 8 (AP).—Congress was urged today to pass legislation that would give the Justice Department the right to seek "injunctive relief" in school desegregation cases.

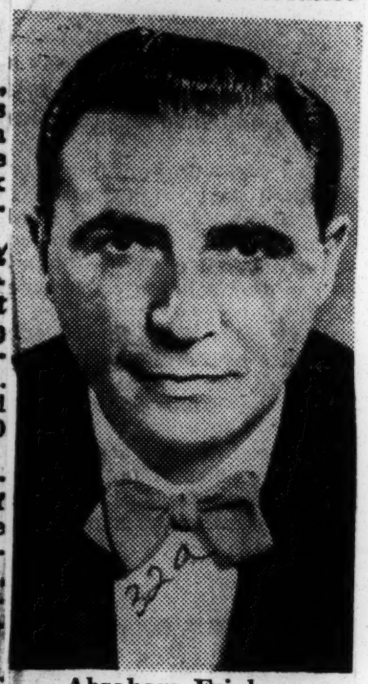
A resolution to that effect was one of a series on the subject of race relations adopted by the closing session of the three-day 108th annual convention of District One of B'nai B'rith.

The convention at the Concord Hotel was attended by 2,000 delegates.

The concluding luncheon session also saw the installation of the newly-elected officers of the organization. Solomon Rosenbaum, lawyer of Fitchburg, Mass., was installed as president succeeding Sidney Hellenbrand of Cedarhurst, L. I.

In the women's division, Mrs. Aaron Wolfe, of Toronto, Canada, was installed as president succeeding Mrs. Abraham Bacon, of Boston.

B'nai B'rith to Honor New York Industrialist



Abraham Feinberg

B'nai B'rith, the major Jewish service organization, announced last night that Abraham Feinberg, New York industrialist and Jewish communal leader, would receive the organization's President's Medal "for distinguished and enduring contributions of a humanitarian nature."

Mr. Feinberg, chairman of the board of the Kayser-Roth Corporation, is president of the Israel Bond Organization, chairman of the board of trustees of Brandeis University and head of the American Committee for the Weizmann Institute of Science. Formal presentation will be made at B'nai B'rith's 117th Annual meeting Nov. 27 at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, at which former President Harry S. Truman will speak.

Baha'i Faith Shows Gains

NEW YORK — The phenomenal growth of the Baha'i Faith in the United States and throughout the world is described in a 1959 progress report recently issued by the New York Baha'i World Faith Assembly.

Embracing all races and religions, with a majority of adherents converted from the Jewish, Christian and Islamic faiths, the Baha'i Faith has established 5,000 Centers in 257 countries and territories of the world. In the United States 120 new Centers were added in 1959, making a total of 1,543 localities where American Baha'is reside.

Over 50 American Indian tribes are now represented. Baha'i literature is now translated and published in over 435 languages, including 70 African tongues.

Baha's Faith sets up 5,000 centers

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In the United States, 120 new centers were added in 1959. Over 50 American Indian tribes are now represented. Baha'i literature is now translated and published in over 435 languages, including 70 African tongues.

Over 50 national administrative headquarters have been purchased and endowments have been founded in some 60 capital cities on the five continents.

Haifa, Israel is the world spiritual and administrative center of the Baha'i Faith, and Wilmette, Ill., a Chicago suburb, is the American headquarters and location of the world famous Baha'i Temple, which attracts over 100,000 visitors.

32a 1960

CORE
ANNUAL CORE CONVENTION

CORE Backs Protests At Conventions

ST. LOUIS, Mo. The 18th Annual CORE Convention voted to support protest actions at both the Democratic and Republican Conventions.

The resolution adopted by the delegates said: "We deplore the cynicism of the political parties which have vied in promises to end discrimination and then vied in devising expedients to avoid fulfilling those promises. The responsibility for this lies not only in the legislators themselves but in the failure of the public to take issue with their representatives.

"The time to act is now. During the major political conventions all those who truly believe in civil rights should demonstrate through rallies, picketing, and individual action their outrage at this farcical performance. CORE therefore supports The-March-On-The Conventions-Movement-For-Freedom-Now as led by Martin Luther King, A. Philip Randolph and Roy Wilkins.

Human Relations Council Makes Attack Upon Discrimination In D. C. Unions

The Louisville Defender

Washington (ANP) — Washington cannot afford the luxury of discrimination in hiring, declared David A. Sawyer, director, District Commissioners' council on Human Rights.

This conclusion was reached as a result of a series of conferences held by the commissioners to study the problem of discrimination in the building trades.

After discussions with leaders in the building industry and in organized labor, Sawyer discovered that construction employers tend to blame the unions, and the unions tend to blame the employers.

Greatly Disturbed

Sawyer's observations were made Monday in an address before a closed meeting of the Washington Area Conference on Intergroup Relations. In a summary of his talk, made public after the annual session of the conference, it was revealed that the commissioners are "greatly disturbed" over the holdouts among employers in the building trades.

In a conference held with labor leaders a week earlier, the commissioners were told that more than 2,000 Negro boys in the District of Columbia between the ages of 16-18 are out of work and out of schools.

Because of their discriminatory policy, Victor R. Daly charged the unions with aiding the upsurge of juvenile delinquency in the District. Daly is minority group consultant for the U. S. Employment service, in the District of Columbia.

One Negro In Training

The USES consultant told commissioners that there is only one Negro boy now in training in the carpenters union, and none in the painters, steamfitters or electricians union. Negroes cannot enter apprenticeship training in these unions. One or two unions withdrew their apprenticeship programs from the public schools of Washington several years ago when the schools were integrated.

Younger Negro boys coming out of vocational schools and other high schools would come under apprenticeship but they are denied this opportunity, continued Daly. The only place they can get any type of training is at the Navy yard.

One labor leader claimed that the majority of Negroes would prefer to work as laborers rather than apprentice trainees, since the latter make about 40 cents less per hour than the common laborers. And the apprenticeship training program runs for a period of four years.

The labor spokesmen could not deny that they had few, if any, Negroes in their training programs, but many of them contended that Negroes had not applied for apprenticeship.

Daly disputed this argument by citing a specific example of four boys who graduated from Phelps Vocational School and applied for apprenticeship training in the carpenters union, but were turned down. The case was carried all the way to the President of the United States, but nothing was done about it.

A spokesman for the Painters District Council said that juvenile delinquency and other sociological problems cannot be solved until the Negro youth has conditioned himself to go out and apply for what he wants. He contended that there are 440 non-union contractors, chiefly Negro, in the District of Columbia.

No Applications

He implied that Negroes would prefer to work with these non-union contractors. He based his argument on the theory that no Negroes have applied for apprenticeship training in the painters union for the past five years.

This observation raised a howl of protest from Theodore Brown of the AFL-CIO. Brown blamed the discriminatory policy of the union for this situation.

"The first job of the union is to organize the unorganized," he said. Pointing out that Negroes must work unorganized since they cannot get into the painters union.

"It is not the desire on the part of the Negro community to hire non-union workers," he continued. "They hire them because they prefer to have Negroes do their work."

Daly wanted to know why a Negro licensed as a journeyman plumber could not be accepted in the plumber's union. One half of the master plumbers in the District are colored, he added. Daly said the plumbers have berated the Department of Labor for getting "mixed up" in union affairs.

The question came up about the acceptance of Negroes in the electricians union, but was not pursued since no representatives of that union was in attendance.

Chairman Robert McLaughling of the Board of Commissioners said, "This thing has to be solved without getting into the unions' judicial 'red tape'."

The conference closed on the chairman's emphatic statement that "something has to be done to jar this thing loose."

End Race Prejudice, Vets Ask

Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.
Jan. 29 1960

JWV Protesting Immigration Quota

By PETE WEITZEL
Herald Staff Writer

A resolution will be presented to Jewish war veterans this week asking them to urge Congress to eliminate immigration quotas.

It is expected to be adopted by the 4,000 delegates at the 65th Annual JWV convention in Miami Beach.

The delegates are also expected to approve a strong civil rights resolution and another calling on both political parties not to make religion an issue in the presidential campaigns.

The resolutions are currently being studied by the conventions resolution committee and will be brought before the entire body later in the week.

The resolution on the immigration quotas calls on Congress to repeal the National Origins Quota System which each year sets the number of persons who can immigrate here from any country.

Another resolution that will go to the delegates urges the Democrats and Republicans alike to "advance the cause of their candidates without regard to religious affiliation" and also asks the candidates to declare opposition to religious, racial and ethnic prejudice.

The civil rights resolution calls for legislation to protect voting rights, establish a Fair Employment Practices Commission and a permanent commission on civil rights and to end racial discrimination in education.

A bolstering of the national defense effort is urged in another resolution, which at the same time warns against full reliance on missiles and atomic weapons.

Another JWV resolution expected to be adopted welcomes a debate on the issues affecting Israel and the Arab nations in the Middle East, but condemns current Arab propaganda based on "falsehoods, malice and prejudice."

On the convention political front, Miami attorney Daniel Neal Heller, announced he would seek the post of National JWV Commander. Two others, I. L. Feuer, of Youngstown, Ohio, and Joseph Solomonow, of Los Angeles, are also running.

Sees Three Choices For South In Meeting Segregation Crisis

ATLANTA. — (ANP) — It's time for a change in the South, a group of southern Negro and white leaders have concluded. They base their conclusion on the wave of lunch counter sitdown strikes that are sweeping the South.

The leaders make up the Southern Regional Council which has as its professed aim the promotion of interracial harmony. The council's reactions to the sitdown strikes is contained in a special report recently released here.

It is "absurb," the council contended, to react to these events with indignation, reprisal, new laws and prosecutions.

South Has 3 Choices

"The deeper meaning of the 'sit-in' demonstrations is to show that segregation cannot be maintained in the South short of continuous coercion and the intolerable social order which would result," the organization declared.

Three choices were seen for the South. The first, it was said, is to maintain segregation.

"This is to invite a test of strength and to create the sort of atmosphere in which the apostles of violence will inevitably take over," the report said.

"It is also to alienate the Negro students, and educated Negroes generally, yet more severely from their local communities."

A second choice is to eliminate the facility under attack.

"Abolish lunch counters this time," the report went on, "and whatever else it is next time (schools, perhaps). The end of this is to have nothing left that is recognizable as a community."

"The Sensible Way"

Equal treatment was termed the third and final choice.

"If southerners are sensible, even if they have only a lively sense of self-interest, treatment will be equally good; if southerners prefer, it can be equally bad."

According to the council, many southerners friendly to the Negro are worried and dismayed. Those southerners fear that the protests will hurt other more important objectives, especially school desegregation.

However the council's report noted, there is sufficient evidence to conclude that one motivation for the protests was the resentment over the slow pace of school desegregation.

Desegregation Found Not Lowering Student Standards

Desegregation of schools has not harmed the academic progress of white students nor has it lowered academic standards.

This was the burden of two reports released by the Southern Regional Council Saturday.

One of the reports, "Racial Differences in Academic Achievement," analyzes the findings of tests conducted in Atlanta in 1956 by the Educational Testing Service of Princeton and hte experience of the desegregated schools in Washington, D. C. It was prepared for the Council by Dr. Frank H. Stallings, Associate Professor of Education, University of Louisville.

The second report, "Desegregation and Academic Achievement," summarizes the testimony of 12 administrators of desegregated school systems before the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights.

In the Commission testimony, not one of the 12 administrators who dealt with the question reported that desegregation had harmed the academic progress of white students or had lowered academic standards.

SUPERINTENDENT TESTIFIED

Asked about the work done by white pupils in desegregated schools. Dr. Ward I. Miller, Superintendent of Schools, Wilmington, Del., testified:

" The accomplishment of the average white student is better than it was. The accomplishment of the above average and the advanced placement and honor classes is truly remarkable "

Testifying concerning the Nashville, Tenn., schools, Superintendent William Henry Oliver said:

" I haven't noticed any effect one way or another on the educational success of the children, either white or colored where they are together."

Similar testimony came from school superintendents R. B. Piper, Logan County, Ky.; Dr. John H. Fischer, Baltimore, Md.; the late Dr. Omer Carmichael, Louisville, Ky.; David M. Green, Dover, Del.; Dr. Carl F. Hansen, Washington, D. C.; Charles L. Miller, Hobbs, N. Mex.; and Dr. Hugh Bryan, Leavenworth, Kan.; and Claude C. Harirs, Assistant Superintendent, Muskogee, Okla.; Dr. Jack F. Parker, Principal of Webster Junior High School, Oklahoma City, Okla.; and Dr. Rex M. Smith, Assistant State Superintendent of Schools, West Virginia.

ON ATLANTA STUDY

Dr. Stallings reported of the Atlanta study that, under a segregated system, more white than Negro pupils met standards set by the top 50 perecnt of the national test group. However, the survey also showed that differences within any racial group are greater than differences between groups.

The Atlanta tests, Dr. Stallings pointed out, showed considerable overlap between white and Negro scores. On all tests, the scores of 35 perecnt to 65 percent of the Negroes. In other words, "roughly half of the white and Negro students were about equal in achievement." The tests also showed that a few Negro schools showed higher averages than did some of the white schools.

Reporting on Washington's schools. Dr. Stallings said, "..... marked progress has been made in academic achievement. From the time the first city-wide tests were given in 1955-56 to the time when the 1958-59 tests took place, a gain was made in the median score for every subject tested at every grade level where the tests were given.

Dr. Stallings reported that data collected by community agencies and the school system also "show that integration was accompanied by a definite decrease in incidents of juvenile delinquency among the non-whites and a reduction in dropouts between the 9th and 10th grades for both racial groups."

Integration Studies Show Negro Pupil Gain

Atlanta, Ga. — In a report released this week the Southern Regional Council announced that not one of 12 school officials interviewed reported "that desegregation had harmed the academic progress of white students or had lowered academic standards."

The Council, an interracial organization, seeking to further integration in the South through understanding, based its report mainly from information supplied through study of testimony of the school administrators before the U. S. Civil Rights Commission.

The report included statistics from integrated and segregated school systems in Atlanta and Washington, D. C. Pupils were tested in both cities in grades 4, 6, 8 and 12.

The study of the Atlanta school system showed more superior students among white students but also indicated slightly higher averages among Negro elementary students than whites. It was showed that approximately half of the white and Negro children were equal in achievement.

Fallacy

A significant discovery was that the higher the grade the greater differences in achievement between whites and Negro pupils. This indicates a fallacy in the "separate but equal" system that has prevailed in the South. While the pupils of each race start off on the same level they become further apart as they progress.

The analysis of tests in the Washington school system revealed that academic achievement on the part of both Negro and white students improved in every subject tested by the group. It was also reported that the delinquency and truant rates

gro pupils in the nearly 4 years of integration in the city.

The report stated that Negro students to be eight months behind the national norm in English, 10 months in reading, 12 months in arithmetic computation. Negro pupils were also recorded behind the national norms in arithmetic reasoning; two months in English and reading and four months in arithmetic computation.

In conducting the same test of Negro students had dropped considerably.

A Louisville educational report prepared by Dr. Frank H. Stallings, associate professor of education at the University of Louisville, also noted substantial gains on the part of Negro pupils in the city.

The report showed that white pupils suffered during the integration of the city school system. In fact, it stated that white pupils also recorded computation. Negro pupils were then eight to 14 months behind the whites.

In 1956, the first year of integration, reports showed white students to be eight months behind the national norm in English, 10 months in reading, 12 months in arithmetic, four months in arithmetic computation.

Pastors Hear Segregation Denounced

The president of the Southern Regional Council told a conference of Lutheran ministers Wednesday that the South has "both demonic structures and structures of grace" and that "segregation is a demonic structure."

But "the basic structure and quality of Southern life show touches, at least, of grace," said Dr. James M. Babb, who suggested that "it would be for the church then, to point these things out."

Dr. Babb was a featured speaker Wednesday as about 125 Lutheran ministers from throughout the nation opened their three-day Home Mission Conference in the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer.

The church could also, Babb suggested, "show us how confused we are even about the goodness we think we see in race relations, and how blind we are to the goodness that lies all about us, in our own hearts and in the hearts of our neighbors."

Other speakers on the opening-day program included Harold Kaufman, head of Mississippi State University's division of sociology and rural life; Philip Hammer, Atlanta, economic and business research consultant; Dr. Earl Brewer of Emory University's Candler School of Theology, and Dr. A. R. Wentz of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa.

Southern Council Explains:

'Massive Resistance' Breeds Determination

ATLANTA — The South's school segregation problem has been changed by "the revolt of Negro youth and the decline of Southern influence within national politics," the Southern Regional Council said.

In a report on prospects for school desegregation in the 1960-61 term, the council said that the "plodding gait of the law" on the school issue was a major cause of the sit-in movement.

"Massive resistance," it declared, "had bred massive determination." It also predicted that, whichever party wins in November, "the strength of the national government will be increasingly, and decisively, applied against racial discrimination."

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THE REPORT described the year of 1959-60 as "a period of recovery from crisis in some areas, and preparation for crisis in others."

The council reported in detail on five situations where school desegregation seems imminent. Speaking of two of them, it said "If the New Orleans defense of segregation has been characterized by conflict and passion, that of Houston has been marked by ingenious procrastination."

Of Knoxville, it said that "community opinion does not seem particularly aroused, but is believed to be willing to accept desegregation in stride."

■

NOTING that the Dollarway District, near Pine Bluff, Ark., may be desegregated next month, the council said that "if so, the history of its conflict to date would suggest the possibility of another challenge to law and order."

Of Florida, the report says it is the state where "the most varied and most demanding challenges on school segregation are being carried out." A number of different types of school suits are being waged in Florida cities. For the South as a whole, the council cited close to 50 school desegregation cases on Federal court dockets.

Racial Unrest Challenges Law

South's Public Officials Should Assess Problem With Fresh Approach

(By United Press International)

ATLANTA, Nov. 20.—The Southern Regional Council said Sunday the greatest danger to law and order in the South is a public official caught off-guard by trouble, trying to meet the new problems with old, unassessed ideas.

The warning came in an analysis of police handling of racial violence in Chattanooga, Montgomery, Ala., and Little Rock, by George McMillan, a South Carolina writer.

Mr. McMillan made the report, entitled "Racial Violence and Law Enforcement," at the request of the council, an organization of white and Negro Southerners formed in 1944 to advance "equal opportunity for all the South's people."

Ideas Must Change

The report describes the basic need of good police work as "the support of elected officials and community leadership, expressing a clear-cut community respect for law and order."

"For too many years, in the South," it continues, "the police were assumed to be an arm of the white race to keep the Negroes in their place. Where this attitude lingers, there is scant chance for the orderly resolution of racial controversy."

The reports lists three main points:

1—"Negroes in the South are prepared to take overt steps to change their status, even at the risk of personal safety.

2—"Negroes may demonstrate in any Southern town. None can now count on immunity."

3—"Traditional Southern police attitudes and training are not likely to be adequate for dealing impartially with the young generation of Negroes committed to the methods of non-violence. They have forced a reversal of roles on the Southern police officer; now, to maintain law and order, he must protect the non-violent Negroes from the whites. And, he must do it quickly."

Each Is Different

The report describes three actual episodes, each representing a different type of violence which can occur in the South.

Chattanooga's riot at the time of the student sit-in demonstrations—"An example of a riot almost by accident which, though it reached dangerous proportions, was for the police primarily a task of clearing the streets and allowing tempers to cool and good sense to prevail."

Montgomery's riot — "Where the police, in the name of preventing 'trouble' and acting in their traditional role of guardians of a segregated society, crushed a Negro demonstration, in effect doing the bidding of the white mob."

Little Rock's second school desegregation episode—"a story of police resistance to a planned effort by a mob to supersede the law."

The report comments that recent disorders in Jacksonville, Fla., had elements of all three of the situations studied.

"To prepare for riots—as Jacksonville did not—even to discuss the possibility, is distasteful. Yet not to do so is unrealistic.

"In the continuing racial crisis of the South, the police have two basic responsibilities: To enforce the laws with absolute impartiality; and, secondly, to maintain a climate of public order in which Constitutional liberties can be freely expressed, by white men or Negroes, by integrationists or segregationists."

Southern Regional Council Offers Effective Solution To Racial Problems In The South

By Thelma Aanderson Wills

Just a few short weeks following the opening of the 15th annual session of the 82-member United Nations Assembly in New York for the purpose of finding new lines of approach to the many major problems effecting the nations of the world today, the **Southern Regional Council**, composed entirely of southerners, men and women of good will of both races in the South and of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths, met in its 16th annual Workshop of the Fellowship of the Concerned at the Clark College in Atlanta, Georgia, November 15 and 16, for the purpose of devising means and suggesting effective methods of solving the many major problems confronting the South today, mainly the "racial problem". "These problems," stated one of the council speakers, "cannot be solved within the two-day council meeting here in Atlanta, but certainly we will receive sufficient information and inspiration to equip us for carrying out the job which lies ahead in our respective communities; yes, sufficient for aiding us in asserting our God-given rights and privileges as American citizens." "Two words MUST be avoided and completely eliminated from our vocabulary, if we are to accomplish our aim, and they are: 'GO SLOW'. NOW IS THE TIME" declared the council speaker, "now is the time for a Christian society to PRACTICE CHRISTIANITY". . . "WE MUST ACT NOW."

GREAT FELLOWSHIP

Approximately 200 men and women from the thirteen (13) southern and border states of our nation came together in one of the greatest fellowships in the history of the Southland. Everyone seemed to have been fully aware of his relationship to God, as his father; Christ as his Redeemer and "man" as his "brother" and as such, he becomes his brother's keeper and his brother his responsibility.

Among those who attended and represented the state of Tennessee were Mesdames Jayme H. Coleman and Thelma Anderson Wills of Nashville.

It is most regrettable that Mrs. Chas S. Johnson, widow of the late Dr. Chas. S. Johnson, one of the incorporators of the charter of the SRC and ex-president of Fisk University, was unable to be present because of illness and bereavement Mrs. Johnson for many years has spirits of the Council and was programmed this year as a Work shop Consultant.

Each delegate or invited person to the Fellowship was privilegd to submit questions involving problems in his immediate community. The questions were requested of his months in advance in order that the proper resource persons and materials might be secured. Those of course, provided a good basis for discussion. There were 8 workshop groups involved in the following areas of concern: (I) A and B, "The Church and Human Relations"; (II) A and B, "The Unfinished Revolution"; (III) A and B "Basic Human Rights"; (IV.) A and Order."

WORKSHOP FINDINGS OFFER

Group (II) B. "The Unfinished Revolution was attended by the writer of this article which dealt with Non-violence and Student Movements: a. Sit Ins b. Kneel-ins and Economic Boycotts.

SIT-INS: (Students feel that adults are not giving proper support to demonstrations) Question Question—What Can Adults do in Support of These Demonstrations—Before and After? Answer.—1. Continuous interpretation of the motives and purposes of the demonstrations; 2. Make efforts to support and encourage students, and organize bi-racial and inter-racial groups in the community to consider just solutions to the problems; (3) Affiliate with groups of other faiths; 4 Conduct surveys among people to get their reaction toward Sit-Ins, etc. KNEEL INS: Question—To Whom Does the Church Belong—to the Pastor? to the Official Board? or to God. And What does the Church Involve? Answer—1. The Church Triumph Belongs to God and all the people, and the organized Church today involves Pentence and Repentence —Segregation Must end where and when it begins. 2. Young People should be made to feel welcome in the House of the Lord to the extent that they may feel free to become members if their desire be of such, and should be invited to return; especially should they be invited to the youth activities of the church; 3. They should not however attend any church white or Negro merely to prove to themselves or others that they are permitted to do so, but should be sincere in their worship of God at all times and in all places.

ECONOMIC BOYCOTTS: Question—Are Economic Boycotts always effective? Instances in which economic boysotts or pressure were very effective measures. Reference was made to Nashville's recent boycott of downtown stores, Raleigh, Charlotte, Winston Salem and other southern cities, including the celebrated "Montgomery Bus Boycott" In other workshop solutions were being found and offered involving the voting issue, school integration etc.

ORIGINS AND AIMS OF THE SRC SECURED FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD - 85th CONGRESS OF USA

AIMS: "The South of the future toward which our efforts are directed, is a South freed of stultifying inheritances from the past It is a South where the measure of a man will be his ability, not his race; where a common citizenship will work in democratic understanding for the common good, where all who labor will be rewarded in proportion to their skill and achievement; where all can feel confident of personal safety and equality before the law; where there will exist no double standard in housing, health, education or other public services; where segregation will be recognized as a cruel and needless penalty on the human spirit, and will no longer be imposed; where above all, every individual will enjoy a full share of dignity and self respect, in recognition of his creation in the image of God."

ORIGINS: "The Southern Regional Council and its predecessor, the **Commission on Interracial Cooperation**, have a history of 41 years of constructive activity . . . The Commission was founded in 1919, by a group of the South's leading men and women—white and Negro. In the troubled days that followed World War I, race conflict and the lawlessness of terror organizations reached such proportions that the need for new techniques of restoring harmony could be ignored. To meet this need, interracial committees were formed in cities and town; throughout the South. It was found that by bringing together influential members of both races grievances could be aired, mutual problems discussed, and a meeting of minds effected, hence was the work of the Commission. In 1939 the Commission began to explore and expand . . . . In October -940, the Commission took whatever steps that were necessary to carry out the plans for the formation of a council on southern regional development, which would include its program work of the Commission and other activities . . . Meanwhile the efforts of other progressive southerners were leading them to a similar purpose, The first movement in that direction took place when a group of southern Negro leaders met in Durham, N. C. on October 20, 1942 to set forth just what the Negro wants and is expecting of the post war South and Nation, and to enlist the aid of interest white southerners. In April 1943, a group of white southern leaders met in Atlanta to consider the statment of the Durham conference. . . . They agreed so completely w ith it that they gladly pledged their cooperation. In 1944 the Commission and Council were merged and the Southern Regional Council as we know today was born."

The first president of the Council was Dr. Howard W. Odum, second Paul D. Williams, third Mr. Marion A. Wright; the fourth and present: Dr. J. M. Dabbs; Mr. Harold Fleming executive director and Mrs. M. E. Tilly, director of Women's Work.

Some of the fine race men who were among the founders of the Commission and incorporators of the chapter of the council: Dr. Robert Morton of Tuskegee, Dr. John Hope of Atlanta University, Dr. Charles S. Johnson of Fisk University and Dr. Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University.

There have always been good white people who believed in the Fatherhood of God and the "brotherhood" of man. The Council headquarters is in Atlanta.

Southern Regional Council —

GREATEST DANGER TO LAW AND ORDER IS SOUTHERN OFFICIALS' UNASSESSED IDEAS

Against a background of racial violence in New Orleans, the Southern Regional Council released today an analysis of police handling of earlier riots in three southern cities — Chattanooga, Montgomery, and Little Rock.

Titled RACIAL VIOLENCE AND LAW ENFORCEMENT, the report was written for the Council by George McMillan, a well known South Carolina writer.

FOOD POLICE WORK

The report describes the basic need of good police work as "the support of elected officials and community leadership, expressing a clear cut community respect for law and order."

"For too many years, in the South," it continues, "the police were assumed to be an arm of the white race to keep the Negroes in their place. Where this attitude lingers, there is scant chance for the orderly resolution of racial controversy".

The report lists three main points:

1. Negroes in the South are prepared to take overt steps to change their status, even at the risk of personal safety.

2. Negroes may demonstrate in any southern town. None can now count on immunity.

3. Traditional southern police attitudes and training are not likely to be adequate for dealing impartially with the young generation of Negroes committed to the methods of non-violence.

REVERSAL OF ROLES

They have forced a reversal of roles on the southern police officer; now, to maintain law and order, he must protect the non-violent Negroes from the whites. And, he must do it quickly.

The report declares that "there is no greater danger to law and order in the South today than a southern public official, police or not, caught off guard when trouble comes, and trying to meet the new problems with old, unassessed ideas."

The report describes three actual episodes, each representing a different type of violence which can occur in the South. They are:

Chattanooga's riot at the time of the student sit-in demonstrations — "an example of a riot almost by accident which, though it reached dangerous proportions, was for the police primarily a task of clearing the streets and allowing tempers to cool and good sense to prevail."

Montgomery's riot — "where the police, in the name of preventing 'trouble' and acting in their traditional role of guardians of a segregated society, crushed a Negro demonstration, in effect doing the bidding of the white mob."

PREPARE FOR RIOTS

Little Rock's second school desegregation episode — "a story of police resistance to a planned effort by a mob to supersede the law."

The report comments that recent disorders in Jacksonville, Fla., had elements of all three of the situations studied.

"To prepare for riots — as Jacksonville did not — even to discuss the possibility, is distasteful. Yet not to do so is unrealistic.

"In the continuing racial crisis of the South, the police have two basic responsibilities: to enforce the laws with absolute impartiality; and, secondly, to maintain a climate of public order in which constitutional liberties can be freely expressed, by white men or Negroes, by integrationists or segregationists."

SUMMARY

The problem of law enforcement in the South in 1960 and beyond is not simply a problem of angry mobs nor of brutish, bigoted policemen.

Fundamentally, it is a question of public policy. In the South today law enforcement is like war was in old Clausewitz' definition, an extension of politics.

The point must be stressed: the South is not an anarchy. It is not a region where government is weak. It is not a region where the lines of political and economic power are loosely held. The breakdowns in law and order in the South are an outcome of public policy — no less because it is sometimes oral and traditional rather than written in statutes and police manuals.

There is no greater danger to law and order in the South today than a southern public official, police officer or not, caught off guard when trouble comes, and trying to meet the new problems with old, unassessed ideas.

Desegregation Has Not Hurt White Pupils

ATLANTA—Desegregation of schools has not harmed the academic progress of white students nor has it lowered academic standards.

This was the burden of two reports released by the Southern Regional Council.

One of the reports, "Racial Differences in Academic Achievement," analyzes the findings of tests conducted in Atlanta in 1956 by the Educational Testing Service of Princeton and the experience of the desegregated schools in Washington, D.C.

It was prepared for the Council by Dr. Frank H. Stallings, associate professor of education, University of Louisville.

THE SECOND report, "Desegregation and Academic Achievement," summarizes the testimony of 12 administrators of desegregated school systems before the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights.

In the Commission testimony, not one of the 12 administrators who dealt with the question reported that desegrgation had harmed the academic progress of white students or had lowered academic standards.

Testifying concerning the Nashville, Tenn., schools, Superintendent William Henry Oliver said: ". . . I haven't noticed any effect one way or another on the educational success of the children, either white or colored where they are together."

NEGRO STRATEGY

New Movements Now Seen Following Sit-Downs

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, April 9—If the student protest movement in the South has lost none of its momentum, as the Southern Regional Council reports and the past week's news indicates, where is the momentum carrying it?

It is seen by the council as heading toward solutions partially legalistic and partially through enlightened Southern leadership. By another expert source, it is seen as about to take on new forms, possibly a "selective buying" campaign.

The Southern Regional Council, a non profit organization studying Southern race relations, released this week a follow-up report on its study of the protest movement since its inception Feb. 1. The report says the movement, in the form of some sixty-nine demonstrations through March 31, began as an appeal of one segment of the citizenry to another."

But because of the way the demonstrations were handled by police, it evolved into a legal battle between Negro individuals and the "power of the state." The turn to the courts was inevitable, says the report. Only in San Antonio, Tex., and Jefferson City, Mo., were segregated lunch counters ended by voluntary action.

But specially created citizens' committees have been established and are working for such a solution in other places. "Such groups as these," says the report, "plus the good offices of the churches, are the only realistic hope for a settlement outside the courtroom."

Negro Pressure

That these groups will face relentless pressure is indicated by an interview with a close observer of the movement in the South, Whitney N. Young, dean of the School of Social Studies at Atlanta University, a Negro institution.

He predicted the "manifestations of protest" will continue, "but in a different form." Sitins may be replaced by "selective buying" campaigns where Negroes would stay away from certain businesses and patronize others where they are treated with dignity and respect. A second form the movement may take, Dean Young said, is a "get out the vote" campaign.

Southern Press Applauded, Hit

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)—

"Southern newspapers are doing a better job in giving their readers the facts about racial events than in revealing their meaning and interpreting the points of view of the people involved."

This is one of the main conclusions reached in a report released today by the Southern Regional Council. The report was written for the Council by Walter Spearman, Professor of Journalism at the University of North Carolina, and Sylvan Meyer, editor of the Gainesville, Georgia, DAILY TIMES.

Spearman's study is an analysis of the reporting of eight selected stories by six representative Southern newspapers plus the New York TIMES. The other papers were the Atlanta CONSTITUTION, Charleston NEWS AND COURIER, Louisville COURIER-JOURNAL, Memphis COMMERCIAL APPEAL, Norfolk JOURNAL and GUIDE, and Raleigh NEWS and OBSERVER.

Meyer's article, on the other hand, is a general review and critiques of the role of the Southern press during the past six years.

'Like our readers,' Mr. Meyer points out, "most Southern editors and reporters have suffered emotional adjustments to a new legal situation since 1954. Granted that a degree of this adjustment was necessitated by our own failure to find the right words to describe what was happening and our tardiness in achieving professional detachment Southern newspapermen were constitutionally unable to view race news as just another story."

Spearman's analysis of the job yielded the following conclusions, among others:

(1). "Southern newspapers generally are doing a conscientious thorough and predominantly fair job of reporting racial news.

(2). "The editorial bias of a paper is more likely to be revealed in the use or non-use of certain interpretive or color side stories than in the handling of an important event.

(3). "By-line stories of a newspaper's Washington correspondent or of a local reporter sent to cover a nearby racial news event are more likely to show bias than the principal story from the wire services.

(4). "Display of Negro news, use of Negro pictures, and attitudes toward Negroes as sources of news vary widely among Southern newspapers.

(5). "Southern newspapers are doing a better job in giving their readers the facts about racial events than in revealing their meaning and interpreting the points of view of the people involved."

Meyer discusses weaknesses of the Southern press in handling racial news under two headings, "errors of ommission" and "errors of commission." One of the latter, according to him, has been the overplay of news about segregationist leaders.

"Whatever its motivations, the press North and South suffered an extended period that can be likened to the one when the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy was in his ascendancy. Reporters seemed almost awed by the stature of names damning the Supreme Court and calling for resistance against encroachments on states' rights. That these big names were at the same time advocating and passing state legislation that usurped the rights of local school boards was rarely observed."

Meyer also deplored the addiction to labels, catch-phrases, and loaded words. "The press fell victime to a special language it helped create. This language was more than inexact, it was misleading. Its loaded words evoked purely emotional responses."

Nevertheless, Meyer argues that, "only newspapers among all the information media operate within a primary responsibility to inform fairly and to cover all the news." He concludes that "the press' sense of responsibilit yhas been especially high when communities in the South go through a transition in their schools."

At the end of his study, Spearman quoted with approval a statement made in 1959 by C. A. McKnight, editor of the Charlotte OBSERVER: "The press North and South is doing a much more authoritative, complex and constructive job of covering the race story than was true" in 1955.

The Southern Regional Council, an interracial organization with headquarters in Atlanta, has as its purpose the improvement of race relations in the South.

Powerful U.S. Board On Integration Urged

Integration is not working in the South and will not work until a federal commission is established and armed with broad, sweeping powers, a Tennessee educator declared in Atlanta Friday.

Dr. Ralph Minard of Morristown College proposed that such a commission be established and empowered to act for the integration of all minority groups regardless of their racial origins.

Dr. Minard's proposal came during an address to the Southern Sociological Assn. which concluded its two-day meeting here Friday.

The sociologist said the commission's function would be to "challenge, inspire, and assist local communities throughout the nation in seeking solutions for their own problems in discrimination."

He said once that it fulfilled the integration program could be centralized and run locally.

The Tennessean listed seven reasons why integration is failing in the South:

1. Inherent limitations in the U.S. Constitution.

2. Limitations in legal thinking.

3. Sectionalism.

4. Underprivileged whites who use the Negro as a "scapegoat" or "stepping stone."

5. Political demagogues.

6. Liberals who have not taken the position of leadership.

7. Lack of sincerity on the part of those who have posed as advocates of integration.

Dr. Minard said the South's "social resistance and unyielding prejudices have been confirmed and reinforced" since the Supreme Court's decree against school segregation in 1954.

Ernest Borinski of Tugaloo Southern Christian College, another speaker on Friday's program, said "conflict is an indispensable element of any social system, and . . . an agent of orderly change."

Borinski said segregationist citizens' councils and the NAACP are the two major regulating forces in the current race conflict.

Dr. E. W. Nolan of the University of North Carolina, president of the Southern Sociological Assn., said this year's convention in Atlanta will probably be the last one in a segregated city.

Negro members of the organization have protested the segregated facilities here during the two-day meeting, Nolan said.

Club Women's Convention

The Birmingham World

The Alabama Association of Women's Clubs is holding its sixty-second annual convention in our city, beginning Sunday, June 5. Naturally, we are glad to have these fine women, and their affiliated groups, as our guests.

Birmingham Ala

Yet these fine women meet at a critical hour. Our college and other youth are flaming with freedom. They need understanding, sympathy, and support. The University of Alabama is still closed to them; library facilities are not open widen enough for them to use all of them. Lunch counters here still refuse to serve at a number of stores which a number of delegates are likely to desire to buy.

Sat. 6/4/60

The eyes of Alabama youth are likely to be on this convention of our finest women. Perhaps some will attend the convention who are from Wilcox and Lowndes counties where there are still no Negro voters. Naturally a number of us will be anxious to see just what our club women say and do.

P8

A convention of club women must not at this critical hour be no more than a fashion carnival. These are times when we need to have a sacrifice-for-freedom program which has meaning. Pretty speeches fall too far short of what is needed. There is an unuttered freedom challenge which face every convention of members of our group.

Let us say that we are glad to have this convention come to our city.

Alabama Association Of Women's Clubs To Open Meeting Sunday

Birmingham World, Birmingham, Ala. Sat. 6/4/60

Miss Gwendolyn Eualia Lewis is scheduled to preside over the annual session of the Alabama Association of Girls Clubs when it convenes in Birmingham June 5-7.



MISS GWENDOLYN E. LEWIS

32-15

P1

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Lewis of Bessemer and a senior at Talladega College where she is majoring in mathematics and physics. She is president of the AAGC which will hold its three day session at the Graymont Elementary School.

Miss Lewis was one of two Talladegans recently initiated into Beta Kappa Chi National Honorary Scientific Society. The letter of invitation indicated that to be eligible for memebership one must be a science major, maintain a "B" average in all courses, show outstanding leadership ability and good character.

She is a member of the Talladega Student Senate, The Little Theater. the Lecture - Recital Committee, the Press Club, and Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

Miss Lewis is president of the Southeastern Association of Girl's Clubs, and vice president of the National Association of Girl's Clubs.

She is an active member of the New Zion Missionary Baptist Church and Sunday School, the Rev. S. H. Ravizee, Pastor.

Negroes Lose Alabama Suit To Bar Police

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed 11-23-60
32-17
B.17

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (AP)—U.S. District Judge Seybourn H. Lynne Tuesday refused a Negro leader's petition for an injunction to bar police from meetings of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights.

"No proof has been shown that any of the defendants or their employes have prevented or disrupted any of these meetings by their attendance," the judge said.

Police Commissioner Eugene Connor testified during the hearing that officers are assigned to the Negro organization's meetings for the protection of the members. He noted that the church where the Negro group holds meetings has been bombed once.

The suit was brought by the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, president of the Negro organization, and the Rev. Charles Billups, both Birmingham Negroes, seeking an injunction and $97,000 punitive damages against Connor and Police Chief Jamie Moore. They contended the presence of policemen at meetings the past two years was an effort to "intimidate Negroes who desire immediate and full integration of the races."

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Plan Workshop On Non-violence

Birmingham Post-Herald 3-23-60 p. 1, 32

MOBILE, Ala.—A workshop on non-violent resistance to segregation will be held in Mobile March 18 and 19 under the auspices of the Alabama Civic Affairs Association. The workshop sessions and two mass meetings in connection with the workshop will be held at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church, Rev. S. M. McCree, pastor.

Rev. James Lawson of Nashville, Tenn., will conduct the workshop sesisons and Rev. Ralph Abernathy of Montgomery and Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth of Birmingham will address the mass meetings.

The workshop will open Friday evening, March 18, with a mass meeting and discussions will begin Saturday morning, March 19, and continue through the day with a closing mass meeting Saturday night.

The philosophy of non-violent resistance will be explored in light of the social changes taking place in the South today. All sessions will be open to the public.

The Interdenominational Ministerial Alilance, Rev. A. D. York, president, is cooperating in the promotion of the workshop.

Rev. J. Echols Lowery is president of the Alabama Civic Affairs Association and J. L. LeFlore is research secretary.

Wife of Noted Civil Rights Leader Exemplifies Courage of New South

The Louisville Defender

Louisville, Ky.

By Clarence L. Matthews

Behind every successful man is an equally successful woman. Understandedly this old adage is doubly true when it concerns a noted civil rights fighter.

None has shared or helped more in the efforts of her husband than Mrs. Ruby Shuttlesworth, wife of Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth, the Birmingham, Alabama, civil rights leader and president of the Alabama Christian Movement For Human Rights.

An elementary school teacher by profession, Mrs. Shuttlesworth has constantly been at her famed husband's side during his countless struggles and frequent harrashments in his fight for the attainment of "full civil rights for Negroes."

Although her home has been



Mrs. Shuttlesworth

the victim of arsonist and dynamiters, Mrs. Shuttleworth maintains a philosphical attitude toward the civil rights battle. "These things," she said, "must be if we are to attain freedom but it not the easiest thing in the world to do."

Mrs. Shuttlesworth and her husband are adherents to the Ghanadian principles, philosophy of non-violence in their tireless efforts on behalf of equal rights. "It is important," said Mrs. Shuttlesworth," that you demonstrate by your every action and presence your belief in what your are doing."

Ghandian Philosophy

This ideology embraced by the Shuttlesworths has been throughly tested over the past 4 years since the NAACP was outlawed in Alabama and he was elected president of the ACMHR. The couple, in addition to having their home bombed, have been threatened almost daily over the telephone and through the mails.

"There has been a great deal of intimidation," she said, "especially after we file a suit or something else happens."

The Shuttlesworth's are paments of three girls and one boy. They are Patricia 17, a freshman at Spellman College; Ruby Fredricka. 15; Fred Jr., 13; and Caroline, 10.

Some of the intimidation directed toward the Shuttlesworths has been through the children. Mrs. Shuttlesworth stated that during school hours racists would call telling her to go to the funeral home and pick "up the body" and then name one of the children.

Both Mrs. Shuttlesworth and her husband are natives of Birmingham. Asked if they had considered moving elsewhere because of the threats and intimidation, she replied that "Alabama was their home" and they were going to stay.

P 32

An affable woman of quick mind and wit, Mrs. Shuttlesworth stated that the civil rights struggle has created a "togetherness in Birmingham" in the form of moral and active support. She stated that although Alabama is a hard core state, progress is being made.

Progress

She admitted that most of this progress is being attained through legal means. "We have to resort to legal suits to accomplish anything," she said. Mrs. Shuttlesworth added that only mode of operation because "no meeting of the minds" existed."

Among the numerous suits originated by the Shuttlesworths and the ACMHR are: for integrated parks, city and state job opportunities, school integration and for Negro policemen.

Mrs. Shuttlesworth considers the recent arrest of her three older children for refusing to move to the rear of a bus at Gadsden, Alabama, as one of more "harrowing experiences."

The children were taken from a Greyhound Bus at Gadsden on September 16 and jailed over night after they failed to move to rear on request of the driver. They were returning from a Youth Workshop at Highlander Fold School at Monteagle, Tennessee.

Mrs. Shuttlesworth related that everyone in the party with she and her husband travelling to Gadsden to get the children, including her husband, received traffic tickets. Rev. Shuttlesworht, she said, lost his license as a result. The trial is still pending.

U. S. Asked To Stop Rights

Jailing of ministers draws fire

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. (ANP) —Colored leaders here have asked U.S. Attorney General William Rogers to investigate and take action against "serious violations of constitutional rights" by the Birmingham Police Department.

The request was sent in behalf of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights by its president, the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth.

In addition, a telegram was sent to Rogers by the Rev. Charles Billups.

The two ministers are among 12 persons sentenced to 180 days in jail and fined $100 each as result of sit-in demonstrations at five downtown stores on March 31. The others are students at Daniel Payne College here.

* * *

THE MINISTERS are accused of aiding and abetting in trespass by the students. Shuttlesworth was sentenced to an additional 180 days and fined $100 more on a charge of making a false report to police about the mutilation of a colored man, James Mallory.

The minister said that he merely asked authorities to investigate reports that Mallory was mutilated by white men.

Shuttlesworth told Rogers that local police are using vagrancy charges to hold citizens in jail without bond after their arrests. He said this procedure was followed Saturday in the cases of himself and Billups.

* * *

THE LETTER to Rogers charged that on April 3, police dragged the Rev. C. Herbert Oliver from his home in his bare feet and without clothing, except for pajamas and robe, and charged him with intimidating witnesses.

Shuttlesworth said that an additional charge of vagrancy was placed against Oliver to hold him without bond for almost 24 hours. All charges against Oliver were later dismissed in court.

Fourth Anniversary

The Birmingham World, Birmingham, Ala.
Sat, 5/28/60

Beginning Memorial Day with an evening program, the Alabama Christian Movement celebrates Freedom Week which commemorates its fourth anniversary. To its credit, over these four years this organization has tried, not without opposition and obstacles, to bring the community practice in line with the freedom promise. Like other organizations seeking change, it has been misunderstood, its objectives often maliciously distorted, and its leaders painfully misrepresented.

Yet freedom owes much to the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights. For they have kept the torchlight of freedom glowing, often when bigots tried to dim such light. Some of them have had to go to jail, pay heavy fines, and suffer physical assaults trying to advance the cause of freedom. They have stood up for freedom when many others failed to bear witness to it.

The goals of freedom are always attractive. The price of freedom is usually precious. Yet it is worth its cost. And we believe that the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights has been willing to pay the cost of freedom. First-class citizenship does not come on perfumed beds. Like freedom, it costs dearly.

In calling attention to the anniversary of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights we do not at this time recount its achievements nor point up its record. The fact that it is boldly advocating a program of meaningful freedom and functional first-class citizenship is enough to say at this time. This organization is still unpopular among those who fear change, who are committed to the choking customs which retard us as a community, and who worship traditions which strangle us as human beings.

There is enough work for all of our civic-service and civil rights organizations to do. Yet in the area of action for civil rights not many of them are going to stay on the battlefield. To its credit, the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights has carried on a program of action. The test of a program lies in its ability to produce countable and worthwhile results. The fact that there may be those who dislike and disagree with the program, the goals, the militancy, and the methods of this organization does not necessarily condemn it.

We believe that the freedom-loving public will recognize that the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights is doing the kind of work that the children of freedom will always have to do. The least one can do is to admit that they have been around four years, and during that time we have heard from them. We are always glad to hear from the servants of freedom and the evangelists of first-class citizenship.

Closed NAACP Breach

Shuttlesworth Group In 4th Anniversary

(Courier Press Service)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Having stepped into the breach left in the fight against racial discrimination when the NAACP was outlawed in Alabama in 1956, the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights this week is celebrating its fourth anniversary. The highlight of the week will come on Sunday when the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth, founder and president, makes his annual report.

Principal speaker for the week-long observance, May 30 through June 5, was the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker of Petersburgh, Va., dynamic young civil rights leader of the Tidewater area. He kicked off the celebration Monday night at the "Annual Freedom Week Celebration," at Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. This program was also featured by welcoming greetings from: Rev. Orzelle Billingsley Jr., and Rev. Herman A. Stone, pastor of New Hope Baptist Church.

Also on the program were: Revs. L. J. Rogers, A. L. Woods Jr., N. H. (Fireball) Smith, and Edward Gardner, first vice president of the organization, who was master of ceremonies.

A fashion and talent show is slated for the Friday night session at New Hope Baptist Church, with the climax coming on Sunday at the 17th Street AOH Church of God, Bishop Jasper Roby, pastor. This will be at 3 P.M., and Rev. Shuttlesworth will deliver his annual message. Business and civic leaders will also take part in the program.

The movement has become an integral part of Birmingham life since its beginning, and has won several outstanding victories against segregation in the courts —TWA.

ACMHR Supports President Eisenhower's Statement

Executive board of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights in a statement, March 30 has supported President Eisenhower's statement with peaceful demonstrations.

The statement carried the name of the Rev. F. L. Shuttlesworth president and the Rev. N. H. Smith Jr., secretary. The Rev. Shuttlesworth is pastor Bethel Baptist Church (North) where the Movement is scheduled to meet Monday night, April 4. The Rev. Smith is pastor of New Pilgrim Baptist Church.

In his report to the Movement last Monday night, the Rev. Shuttlesworth indicated that there will be a freedom demonstration against racial segregation in Birmingham. He childed the freedom- talking leaders about such a demonstration not taking place already in Birmingham.

Text of the statement reads:

"In times of stress and danger men need to know the truth, to speak the truth, and to act the truth for the good of this nation. The right to peaceful and public assembly for purposes of petition and redress of grieviances is deeply embedded in the U. S. Constitution and American traditions."

"President Eisenhower has recently stated that public demonstrations with peaceful intent are a part of the American way. He further opinioned that businesses opened for public trade should be opened to all the public, and whereas certain officials have sought laws to prevent Negroes from lunch counters, Governor Collins of Florida, has emphatically declared that "It is morally wrong to permit persons to trade in one department and not in all departments" of a store."

"We believe, with the President, that there's nothing wrong with peaceful, public demonstrations; and that there is no law preventing this. And, like Gov. Collins, we feel that segregation at counters in stores is morally wrong. It is also an affront to the dignity of Negroes. The demonstrations which are sweeping the South in pro-test against such are a necessary tonic for a sickened democracy. For only when America cleans up her house, and guarantees freedom for all her citizens, can she lead in true freedom for the world."

"We therefore support wholeheartedly the right of persons to trade in all departments of stores including lunch counters. We believe it is a violation of the 14th amendment to the Constitution for state or city authorities to bar Negroes from lunch counters of stores doing business with the public."

We deplore this new type vigilante form of law enforcement - horseback riders, firemen, and fire hoses, and even dogs-to keep Negroes from enjoying their full freedom. Firemen should fulfill their obligations in the Fire Department, and if more persons are needed for law enforcement, many Negroes are qualified, available, and willing.

"We must also take exception to Atty. General Gallion's speech in which he alleges large sums of money given by American Civil Liberties Union, and expresses fears of losing "American democracy as we have known it." We only reply that Mr. Gallion is whistling in the dark, as is usual; that democracy as he has known it-and is trying to continue it, is not the real American democracy, which exhalts liberty, cherishes the individual, and inspires the human heart.

In our struggle to gain freedom by lawful and orderly means, we shall cooperate with all persons and groups who, within the framework of law, stand up in full stature for liberty; and we pray that Mr. Gallion, and others who think as he does, may soon see the light of human destiny, and get in the fight for freedom.

Seek to Stop Birmingham Police from Dispatching Detectives to Meetings

Birmingham, Ala.—Two Negro leaders filed suit in federal court here Sept. 1 to establish their right to assemble peacefully without harassment by police. They asked the U. S. District Court to stop the Birmingham Police Department from sending detectives to regular weekly meetings of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights.

Intimidation

The suit charges that this practice is a form of intimidation and violates rights guaranteed to American citizens by the First Amendment to the U. S. Constitution. The First Amendment provides for freedom of assembly, speech, press, petition, and religion. The suit also cites the Fourteenth Amendment, which makes the U. S. Constitution applicable to the states.

Plaintiffs

The action was filed by the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, president of the ACMHR, and the Rev. Charles Billups, another leader of the civil rights organization. Mr. Shuttlesworth is also secretary of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and a director of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, both Southwide civil-rights organizations.

Defendants in the suit are Police Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor and Police Chief Jamie Moore. Shuttlesworth and Billups also ask for $97,000 damages.

Attorney Barred

The two ministers acted as their own attorneys. Len Holt, civil rights attorney from Norfolk, Va., helped them draw up the suit, but he was barred from acting as their attorney. This resulted from a previous ruling that no out-of-state lawyer can practice in Federal Court here unless he is associated with a local attorney.

Rode Busses

City detectives began attending meetings of the ACMHR when Birmingham Negroes rode city busses integrated in October, 1958. The organization has always met once a week since then and the detectives were always in the front row taking notes.

Seek Rights

Shuttlesworth and Billups state in their suit that they are "seeking to secure the rights of the Negro people of Birmingham to plan and protest against the noxious practice of racial segregation so widespread in Birmingham without being subjected to further police intimidation."

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AMERICAN COLLEGE OF HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATORS



New ACHA Fellow

Louis Adolph Habb, administrator at Tuskegee Institute's John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital, was made a Fellow in the American College of Hospital Administrators at the group's 28th annual meeting in San Francisco recently. He was inducted in a formal convocation ceremony at the Masonic Memorial Temple, site of the convention.

Mr. Habb, administrator at the hospital the past 16 years, is also secretary to the Tuskegee Institute board of trustees.

Blond Alabama cleric jailed in refusal to open records

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Oct 22 1960

BESSEMER, Ala. — A white clergyman was jailed "until you purge yourself" when he refused to disclose financial records of the Alabama Council on Human Rights of which he is executive director.

The Rev. Robert E. Hughes, a Methodist minister, was hailed into court by a subpoena issued by a grand jury investigating the New York Time's account of racial conflict in the Birmingham area. The Times news articles of last April have resulted in libel suits against the paper totaling $3,100,000.

Refusing to answer the grand jury's questions, the Rev. Mr. Hughes argued that the Council's records have no bearing on the Times' action. Judge Gardner F. Goodwyn, however, disagreed.



ACHR Leaders— These American Council on Human Rights leaders are backing a letter-writing campaign to Congress demanding action on civil rights. They represent the five Greek-letter sororities composed of over 50,000 persons. Left photo, left to right: Mrs. Aretha B. McKinley, Mrs. Emma M. Carter, president, and Mrs. Deborah P. Wolfe. Right photo: Dr. Jean L. Noble, Mrs. Barrington D. Parker and Mrs. Helen Maxwell

ACHR 'Kicks Off' Letter Writing Drive in D. C.

The Pittsburgh Courier

WASHINGTON (AMP) — The American Council on Human Rights has "kicked-off" a letter-writing campaign to persuade their Congressmen to support a strong civil rights bill this session.

The campaign was announced at a press conference Sunday, held at the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Aretha B. McKinley, director of ACHR, said the council has sent telegrams to heads of more than 200 national organizations urging them to encourage their members to participate in this "Write for Rights" drive.

■

AN ADDITIONAL 5,000 letters have been sent to organizations and individuals around the country in the attempt to mobilize "grass-root" support.

The American Council is composed of college women who are members of five Greek letter sororities. It has an estimated membership of 50,000.

Its basic aim is the "complete elimination of segregation" and other discrimination based on race, religion, color or national origin, according to the director.



Back Drive— Shown are national leaders backing the American Council of Human Rights' letter-writing drive demanding civil rights action. Left to right: Sen. Jacob Javits (R-NY); A. Philip Randolph, Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Mrs. Adetha McKinley, director, ACHR, and Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.)

ACHR calls for 'the Afro-American' Rights write

WASHINGTON

The American Council on Human Rights called on heads of all national civic and religious organizations to join with them in a nation - wide "Write for Civil Rights" campaign, this week.

Mrs. Aretha B. McKinley, director of the American Council on Human Rights, sent wires to over 200 heads of religious and communal organizations throughout the country urging the mobilization by these national leaders in a campaign that will assure the passage of strong civil rights legislation by this session of Congress.

* * *

MRS. McKINLY said that the 200 leaders whom she wired were being asked to mobilize their million members throughout all parts of the country because the American Council on Human Rights feels that during the next three weeks a "crisis in a campaign for civil rights will emerge." She said. "Strong civil rights is doomed unless responsible organizations and their millions of constituents take immediate action."

She asked ACHR's 50,000 affiliates and the leaders of the 200 national membership organizations to urge their Congressmen to support and vote for meaningful civil rights legislation.

MRS. McKINLY said, "In order to be meaningful the civil rights legislation that is passed by this Congress must: (1. support the Supreme Court decision on desegregation of the public schools with a positive program for assisting school districts so they may move ahead with their program; (2 give the Attorney General of the U.S. the power to seek civil injunctions against all cases of civil rights violations; (3 provide for the assignment of Federal voting registrars to those areas in the U.S. where people are denied the right to vote."

* * *

THE CONGRESS of the U.S. is in a position to 'blueprint' plans that will guarantee citizenship rights to all in the U.S. regardless of their color. The Congress, in this period of preparation for summit meetings, is in a wonderful position to demonstrate to the entire world that it intends to guarantee civil rights to all Americans."

"This will be more meaningful as our heads of State meet with leaders of the free world and with leaders of communist and satellite countries in their attempts to secure a meaningful lasting peace and a victory in the fight for human dignity throughout the world."

* * *

THE AMERICAN Council on Human Rights is composed of the following five sororities: Alpha Kappa Alpha, Delta Sigma Theta, National Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa, Sigma Gamma Rho and Zeta Phi Beta. These college sororities and their alumni have been leaders in efforts to eliminate discrimination and segregation. Its national president is Mrs. Emma Manning Carter, a Washington, D.C. educator.

* * *

THE NATIONAL PRESIDENTS of member organizations are: Mrs. Helen W. Maxwell of Brooklyn, N.Y., National Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa; Dr. Jeanne L. Noble of New York, Delta Sigma Theta; Dr. Marjorie Parker of Washington, D.C., Alpha Kappa Alpha and university professor: Dr. Lorraine Williams of Washington, D.C., Sigma Gamma Rho and associate professor of Social Sciences at Howard University and Dr. Deborah P. Wolfe Zeta Phi Beta.

Campaign Launched

Prompt Action On Civil Rights Urged

HOUSTON — A nation wide letter writing campaign called "Write For Civil Rights, was launched on January 31 by the American Council on Human Rights, according to an announcement from Mrs Aretha B. McKinley, director.

The group planned that a million letters would tell Congress the story of what 15 million Americans are fighting and praying for. The director explained that there is urgent need for prompt action on civil rights legislation pending before Congress, and warned that unless board support for a strong bill in mobilized in the home districts of Congress there is grave danger that the very weak piece of legislation now bottled up in the House Rules Committee will emerge as the final bill approved by both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The group urges each American interested in the promulgation of equal rights and opportunities for all citizens to write at least one letter to his congressman or senator, then organize a telephone rigade.

Each participant is requested to call five persons asking each of them to call five persons and to form a committee to set up central places where letters can be written, stamped, sealed and taken directly to the post office.

Homes, schools, community centers, churches and libraries can be utilized the organization suggest. Each person is advised to write his congressman or two senators urging them to support and vote for a civil rights bill with these three provisions:

1. Back the Supreme Court desegregation decision with a positive program for assisting school districts to move ahead with desergregation.

2. Give the attorney general the power to move in all cases of civil rights violations.

3. Assign federal voting registrars to areas where Negroes are denied the right to vote.

For the name of your congressman, call the Board of Election and give your home address to get the information.

If any difficulty is encountered in obtaining the name of your write to any one of the following persons:

Senator Lyndon B Johnson
U S Senate
Washington 25, D C.
The Honorable Sam Rayburn
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D C.
Senator Everett Dirksen
U S Senate
Washington 25, D C.
The Honorable Chrles Halleck
House of Representatives
Washington 25, D C.

Says U.S.A. Could Lose Rights For All

ACHR Director Speaks To NBA

WASHINGTON, D. C. — "Unless the U. S. decides to guarantee freedom and human rights to all its citizens, it stands dangerously close to losing these rights as a nation itself."

Thus spoke Mrs. Aretha B. McKinley, director of the American Council on Human Rights in a keynote address at the 30th annual banquet of the National Bowling Association held at the Statler hotel in Washington, D.C.

She reminded 300 delegates to the NBA convention that political figures in their usual frenzied, quadrennial quest for national goals converged upon Los Angeles and will go to Chicago with personal axes to grind and with vested interests to be secured.

DEFEND NEGRO

"Few indeed will be there with the wholehearted interests of all the American people in mind." One or two will defend the vital interests of the American Negro.

Amidst resounding applause, Mrs. McKinley reminded Democrats and Republicans alike that Negroes cannot be lulled to sleep with age-old nostrums that have already proved their ineffectiveness. "Deeds, not high sounding verbalisms ars what America and the free world await," said the ACHR director.

Very pointedly, Mrs. McKinley told her audience that politics is not an emotional exercise. Minorities cannot afford the luxury of expressing their feelings without accomplishing anything.

"Your vote can put a good man in office. Your vote can also get a bad man out of office. We cannot quarrel among ourselves and divide ourselves and our votes and in that way lose everything and get nothing.

"We can be sure the exponents of bigotry, segregation and inequality will forget their personal feelings when the chips are down and face the real issue of victory or defeat," said Mrs. McKinley.

"Strong, bold, persuasive leadership is what this country needs," continued Mrs. McKinley."We need a man capable of providing effective, creative and moral leadership for human rights—a man who after election will not be afraid or hampered to exert concrete influence in support of the planks ratified by his convention."

The ACHR is composed of five national sororities seeking human rights through education and direct social action.

Mrs. McKinley , since her year-old appointment as director of ACHR has gained international recognition for the Council with such projects as: "Write for Rights" campaign, "Watch on Capitol Hill" campaign and the "Student Emergency Fund of ACHR" which was established to pay fines, bails and scholarships to students suffering reprisals as a result of their participation in the 'Student Sit-Down Movement.'

Students from 200 colleges to attend ACHR's workshop

WASHINGTON—The American Council on Human Rights announced this week that over 200 colleges throughout the United States have been invited to participate in its Fourth Annual Workshop on Leadership Responsibilities and Techniques to be conducted, here October 7-9.

The Theme of the Workshop is "Education - Understanding-Action" or "A Primer for the 1960's." This year the Council wishes to emphasize the role of college students in developing alert and intelligent leadership to meet the complex problems involved in national and international relationships.

* * *

PLANS FOR the Workshop include a mass meeting at which the presidential candidates of the two major political parties have been invited to present their views. Further, a session in which "Youth Speaks Out" will offer an opportunity for college students and youthful civic leaders to voice opinions, evaluate activities such as recent student demonstrations, and assess the potential of non-violent aggressive leadership.

Dr. Nancy Bullock McGhee of Hampton Institute is chairman of the 1960 workshop and Mrs. Emma Manning Carter of Washington, is co-chairman.

Members of the Workshop Advisory Committee are George Butler, Dr. Martha Dawson, Hampton Institute; Dr. G. James Fleming, Morgan State College; Elmer Henderson, Dr. Robert Martin, Howard University; Carl Moultrie, Omega Psi Phi Fraternity; George Nesbitt, Lt. Lawrence Oxley, George A. Parker, Carl Shipley, Dr. James Singletary, Maryland State College; Dr. Rose Thomas, Howard University; Val J. Washington, Dr. Sadie Daniel St. Clair, David Sawyer.

* * *

COLLEGES COOPERATING this year are:

Atlanta University, Altanta, Ga.; A and T College of North Carolina, Greensboro, N. C. ; Bishop College, Marshall, Texas; D. C. Teachers College, Washington, D. C.; Florila A and M University, Tallahasset, Fla.; Fla. Normal and Inlustrial Memorial College, St. Augustine, Fla.; Jihnson C. Smith University; Charlotte, N. C.; Knoyville College, Knoxville, Tenn.; LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn.; Livingstone College, Salisbcry, N. C.; Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn; Morehocse College, Atlanta, Ga.; Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md.; Morris Collegt, Sumter, X. C.;

Paine College, Augusta, Ga.; St. Augcstine's College, Raleigh, N. C.; St. Paci's College, Lawrenceville, Va.; S. C. State College, Orangeburg S. C.; Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga.; Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.; Univ. of Md., College Park, Md.; Va. Sate College, Petersburg, Va.; and Jr. School Lincoln, Pa.; Voorhees College, Institute, Hamton, Va. p
Denmark, S. C.; Western Milhigan Univ., Kalamazoo, Mich.; The Amerilican University, Wash., D. C.; Tennessee A and I State University, Nashville, Tenn.; Dumbarton College of Hily Cross, Washington, D. C.; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Lincoln Hampton

ACHR Head Urges Sigmas To Unite

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Mrs. Aretha B. McKinley, director of the American Council on Human Rights, urged delegates at the 45th annual conclave of Phi Beta Sigma fraternity to pool their resources in the fight for rights.

She stated, "it is good to know that you have turned your thoughts toward the economic and social position of the American citizen."

"Because more and more, all of us recognize that our economic freedom—our right to work under the same conditions and at the same rate of pay as anyone else—is inextricably interwoven with our right to live in decent housing, our right to be educated, our right to register and vote without discrimination and segregation based on race, color or religion," she added.

Mrs. McKinley's address was delivered at Rankin Memorial chapel at Howard university.

Write drive must continue

WASHINGTON — "Now more than ever citizens must "Write for Civil Rights", said Mrs. McKinley, director of the American Council on Human Rights.

Mrs. McKinley warned the nation's leaders to disregard any gilded reports of strong civil rights legislation being passed with ease.

Said the director: "This nation has reached a crossroads in the serious domestic problem of racial discrimination and injustice. The surging tide of independence sweeping over Africa and Asia will no longer permit America the luxury of "going slow" on civil rights.

"The sheer force of world's events compels all of us now to take decisive action to bring an end to lynchings and bomb-

LETTERS-TO-THE-CONGRESSMEN



Washington, D. C.—Write-in for Rights, launched last week by the American Council on Human Rights, has the full support of Democratic Candidate Hubert H. Humphrey (R) and Labor Statesman A. Philip Randolph (L).

Aretha McKinley (C), executive director of ACHR, announced support from 500 significant organizations in the Write-In campaign. These groups have been asked to urge their members to write letters to their Congressmen in Washington for support of Civil Rights legislation.

ings, desecration of places of worship, denial of the right to vote, ghetto housing, inequalities in employment and education."

* * *

THE "WRITE FOR RIGHTS" drive has won national support from ministers, civic and other organizational leaders throughout the country.

Ministers, as spiritual leaders, in the moral crusade for freedom and justice can inspire their memberships toward dynamic action, said Mrs. McKinley The voices of Christian men and women must be heard above the din of bigotry.

The goal for "Write for Civil Rights" is one million letters to flood the halls of Congress before Feb. 15, the day Senator Johnson is supposed to bring the Civil Rights bill to the floor for debate.

* * *

COMMITTEES working on "Write for Rights" should see that a table is set up in homes, churches, schools, community centers or street corners. Envelopes, stationery and stamps should be provided in sufficient quantities.

Publicity should be given the effort through newspapers and radio stations. Key people, other than the Congressmen and Senators of each individual's district are Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, Senator Everett M. Dirksen. The Honorable Sam Rayburn and the Honorable Charles Halleck.

Human Rights Director Urges Sigma to Unite For Equality

Mrs. Aretha B. McKinley, director of the American Council on Human Rights, urged delegates at the 45th Annual Conclave of Phi Beta Sigma fraternity to pool their resources in the fight for rights.

The full text of Mrs. McKinley's address follows:

"Mr. President, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen: It is my honor and pleasure to welcome you and to bring warm, cordial greetings from the American Council on Human Rights to the 45th Annual Conclave of Phi Beta Sigma fraternity.

"We believe this is the time of year for the renewal of faith and purpose. We believe this is the time of year to believe in miracles.

"During this mystical season, it is good to know that you have turned your thoughts toward the economic and social position of the American citizen. Because more and more, all of us recognize that our economic freedom—our right to work under the same conditions and at the same rate of pay as anyone else—is inextricably interwoven with our right to live in decent housing, our right to be educated, our right to register and vote without discrimination and segregation based on race, color or religion.

"During your coming deliberations, may you give profound thought to what personal action you may perform to help decide whether your American brother and sister shall gain complete freedom during the next decade or whether through your inaction he shall remain part-free, part-slave for the next century. May God also implement your vision of a world of peace, freedom and justice with a unitedness of spirit and determination and a pooling of your efforts and financial resources to defend and promote the supreme worth of every human being ;to defend and promote the dignity of man; to defend and promote the use of democratic methods in all human relationships.

"May you, dear Greek brothers, members of Phi Beta Sigma fraternity, help to perform a miracle in 1960."

Mrs. McIKnley's address was delivered at the Rankin Memorial Chapel at Howard university.

Nix Formals 'We'll Wear Rags First,' Women Vow

RICHMOND, Va.—Picking up the cudgel of the American Council on Human Right's "Sacrifice for Rights" campaign, Richmond college women have declared they will "wear rags" before they enter any of the stores that discriminate against Negroes.

This announcement was made by Mrs. LaVerne Byrd Smith, president of the local chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority at a banquet attended by more than 100 college women on the campus of Virginia Union University this past Saturday.

Mrs. Smith said members of Alpha Kappa Alpha and other Greek letter organizations would not only boycott Thalheimers Department Store but all stores on Broad St. until equal rights are won.

"We have decided to charter buses to enable us to shop in Washington, D. C., if necessary," declared Mrs. Smith.

Richmond college women have not only canceled their formal spring dance but advocate "not buying" any new spring clothes. "We will use our funds to fight for equality and human dignity and to support the efforts of students who are so valiantly fighting for rights."

In Orangeburg, S. C. sororities canceled all social functions in connection with the Regional Conference being conducted there this week-end.

Sorors Vow To 'Wear Rags In Rights Drive

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Richmond college women have not only canceled their formal spring dance, but advocate "not buying" any new spring clothes. "We will use our funds to fight for equality and human dignity and to support the efforts of students who are so valiantly fighting for rights." Guests at the banquet were Mrs. Aretha B. McKinley, director of the American Council on Human Rights, and Dr. Zatella Turner, professor of English, Virginia State college.

In Orangeburg, S. Carolina sororities canceled all social functions in connection with the Regional Conference being conducted there this weekend. Meanwhile the National Presidents of Alpha Kappa Alpha, Delta Sigma Theta, Phi Delta Kappa, Sigma Gamma Rho and Zeta Phi Beta sororities are readying plans to visit troubled areas to acertain ways and means by which ACHR can be most helpful to students arrested because of peaceful protest demonstrations.



NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS of the American Council on Human Rights are seated center: Mrs. Barrington D. Parker, president, Mrs. Reba DeShields, recording secretary; Mrs. Charlotte Lewis, corresponding secretary; standing left to right: Dr. Deborah Partridge Wolfe, vice president; and Mrs. Marion Bluitt, treasurer.

ACHR Sets Scholarship Aid For Sit-In Students

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The American Council on Human Rights announcel recently that applications are being accepted for its first Annual Scholarship Awards. Only students suffering repisals because of peaceful, protest demonstrations are eligible for this year's awards.

The Council has solicited contributions from its constituents since April of this year. At that time, the five national presidents of Alpha Kappa Alpha, Delta Sigma Theta, Phi Delta Kappa, Sigma Gamma Rho and Zeta Phi Beta Sororities stated in a memorandum to members of their organizations: "ACHR has sounded a clarion call for action as the nation approaches a crossroads in the serious domestic problems of racial discrimination and injustice. At the same time chapters of these organizations all over the country were urged to cancel their free, formal dances and conduct a fund-raising event to support the "Student Emergency Fund of ACHR."

MRS. BARRINGTON D. Parker, national president of ACHR said: "The students are doing more than seeking a convenience; actually they are performing a great service to the democratic way of life. In seeking to re-validate an ancient principle of basic common law, they have turned a spotlight of attention on an untenable fallacy in American custom. They are fighting freedom's battle. We must support them in every way possible."

Colleges Support ACHR Leadership Workshop Plan

The American Council on Human Rights announced this week that over 200 colleges throughout the United States have beenn invited to participate in its Fourth Annual Workshop on Leadership Responsibilities and Techniques to be conducted in Washington, D. C., Oct. 7-9, 1960.

The theme of the Workshop is "Education–Understanding–Action" or "A Primer for the 1960's." This year the Council wishes to emphasize the role of college students in developing alert and intelligent leadership to meet the complex problems involved in national and international relationships.

Plans for the Workshop include a mass meeting at which the presidential candidates of the two major political parties have been invited to present their views. Further, a session in which "Youth Speaks Out" will offer an opportunity for college students and youthful civic leaders to voice opinions, evaluate activities such as recent student demonstrations, and assess the potential of non-violent aggressive leadership.

Dr. Nancy Bullock McGhee of Hampton Institute is Chairman of the 1960 Workshop and Mrs. Emma Manning Carter of Washington, D. C., is Co-Chairman.

Members of the Workshop Advisory Committee are: Geo. Butler, Dr. Martha Dawson, Hampton Institute; Dr. G. Jas. Fleming, Morgan State College; Elmer Henderson, Dr. Robert Martin, Howard University; Carl Moultrie, Omega Phi Psi Fraternity; George Nesbitt, Lt. Lawrence Oxley, George A. Parker, Carl Shipley, Dr. Jas. Singletary, Maryland State College; Dr. Rose Thomas Howard University; Val J. Washington, Dr. Sadie Daniel St. St. Clair, David Sawyer.

Colleges indicating cooperation this year are: Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.; A and T College of North Carolina, Greensboro, N. C.; Bishop College, Marshall, Texas; D. C. Teachers College, Washington, D. C.; Florida A and M. University, Tallahassee, Fla.; Fla. Normal and Industrial Memorial College, St. Augustine, Fla.; Johnson C. Smith University; Charlotte, N. C.; Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.; LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn.; Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.; Meharry Medical College, Nashville, Tenn.; Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.; Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md.; Morris College, Sumter, S. C.; Paine College, Augusta, Ga.; St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C.; St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville, Va.; S. C. State College, Orangeburg, S. C.; SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY, BATON ROUGE, LA.; Spellman College, Atlanta, Ga.; Talladega College, Talladega, Ala.; Univ. of Md., College Park, Md.; Va. State College, Petersburg, Va.; Voorhees School and Jr. College, Denmark, S. C.; Western Michigan Univ., Kalamazoo, Mich., The American University, Wash., D. C.; Tennessee A and I State University, Nashville, Tenn.; Dunbarton College of Holy Cross, Washington, D. C.; University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Lincoln, Pa.; Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

ACHR set to launch get-out-vote drive

Afro American
Baltimore, Md

WASHINGTON — September 6 has been set as the kick - off date for a "get out the vote" drive in which the American Council on Human Rights expects to get a half million voters.

At a press conference held here Thursday, Mrs. Aretha B. McKinley, director of the Council, said the purpose of the drive is to find the potential voter, inform him of his voting rights and help him properly cast his ballot.

"If something is not done now," declared Mrs. Aretha B. McKinley, "millions of intelligent voters will be denied the privilege of casting their ballots in November. This is not a party issue; it is a national issue. The denied vote cuts across party lines and it is about time something was done about it," said Mrs. McKinley.

She continued:

"Some states have antiquated and inadequate voting laws which effectively deny the voting privilege to its residents. Some 5,000,000 Americans are on the move yearly, according to the Bureau of Census. This year the Council will concentrate on new voters and absentee voters.

"The Council recognizes that if absentees did vote, many state and national elections would have different results. Too, many Americans disenfranchise themselves for trivial reasons and because of ignorance of voting rights accorded them.

"The absentee voters drive will strike hardest in certain key areas of the nation, primarily in those states containing the largest number of qualified transient Americans of voting age — Washington D. C., Illinois, California, New York, Maryland, Michigan Ohio and other large industrial centers. Nor is the Council forgetting the hundreds of thousands of loyal Americans who make their careers in the armed services."

* * *

THE COUNCIL has set up a program calling upon its more than 1,000 chapters of 50,000 persons and other groups to set up information centers in churches, homes, schools, colleges, street corners, branches of other organizations, beauty shops, hotels, and large apartment buildings to distribute information to voters.

The get - out - the - vote drive is being conducted in connection with the Fourth Annual Leadership Workshop of the Council to be conducted here October 7-9. The Council undertakes to emphasize the need to develop alert, intelligent citizenship and leadership to meet the complex problems involved in national and international relationships.

Candidates from both parties as well as Walter Reuther of UAW, A. Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping car Porters and Dr. Ralph Bunche have been invited to address the Workshop this year.

It was ACHR that launched the nationwide "Sacrifice for Rights" Campaign on September 11, 1959 and that later launched the nationwide "Write for Rights" and "Watch on Capitol Hill" Campaigns during the Civil Rights debate. The Council in March, through the affiliated national organizations urged its 50,000 constituents to discontinue free, social functions and use their energies and funds to fight for human dignity.

The Council is located at 1130 - Sixth Street, N. W., Washington 1, D. C.

Leadership workshop draws 500 to study 'political primer'

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

WASHINGTON

The American Council on Human Rights conducted a very successful leadership workshop at Howard University on October 7-8 which attracted over 500 persons from American colleges.

The theme of the Workshop was "A Political Primer for the 1960's — Education - Understanding-Action."

Speakers and consultants included Sen. John F. Kennedy, Rep. Richard Bolling, Dr. Jeanne L. Noble; Mrs. Barrington D. Parker, president of ACHR; Mrs. Aretha B. McKinley, Director of ACHR;

Also: Mrs. Helen Maxwell, Victor Reuther, Heran Edelsberg, Dr. Nancy B. McGhee, Dr. Robert Martin, Mrs. Charotte Lewis, Dr. Paul Cooke, Elmer Henderson, Mrs. Arnetta Wallace, Dr. G. James Fleming;

Also Dr. Martha Dawson, Miss Edna Douglas, Dr. Deborah P. Wolfe Mrs. Edna Over Campbell, Mrs. Rose Kinney, Carl Shipley, Mrs. Anna Lee Stewart, Clarence Mitchell and Frank Williams.

Student participants were: Miss Miriam Burney, Okom Idem Krishnapper, Clarence Mitchell 3rd, Ivan L. Ames, Charisse Crosse, Lonnie King and N. D. Oneyu.

* * *

THE DELEGATES called upon "our affiliated sororities and their members to join in a nation-wide crusade to get colored persons registered in those states where there is yet time and to mobilize colored voters on Nov. 8."

The delegates also asked "our respective states to rapidly ratify the legislation designed to extend the franchise to residents of the nation's capital and provide home rule for these citizens."

The delegates said further: "We wholeheartedly commend the student demonstrators for their courageous and untiring efforts on the battlefronts of civil rights . . ." and:

"We further believe that three of the most effective weapons (against discrimination) available at the present time are registration and voting, litigation and such direct action as "sit-ins," "kneel - ins" and "stand-ins."

* * *

THE ACHR workshoppers recommended that colored persons be appointed to diplomatic and other important posts in foreign service.

"Because of the growing concern for the improvement of human relations throughout the world, especially by members of the United Nations, the United States of America should accept and implement the Charter on Human Rights of the United Nations."

Members of the resolutions committee were: Clarence Mitchell 3rd, Baltimore, chairman; Mrs. M. Elizabeth Carnegie, New York; Mrs. Edna Over Campbell, Baltimore; James Singletary, Princess Ann, Md.; Mrs. Esther Robinson, Washington; Miss Evelyn Roberts, St. Louis, Mo., and Franklin Williams, Los Angeles.

Feminine Front

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 4-9-60
P. 11.



NEW ACHR OFFICERS — At the annual board meeting in Washington, last week, the American Council on Human Rights elected the above officers: Front, Mrs. Barrington D. Parker of Washington, president; center, left, Mrs. Reba DeShields of Wilmington, Del., recording secretary; right, Mrs. Charlotte Lewis of Tuskegee, Ala., corresponding secretary; top, left, Dr. Deborah Wolfe of Cranford, N.J., vice president; and Mrs. Marion Bluitt of Washington, treasurer.

Mrs. Parker heads ACHR

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 4-9-60
P. 11.

WASHINGTON

The American Council on Human Rights, a federation of National Sororities, at its annual Board Meeting held here, last week elected Mrs. Barrington D. Parker, of this city, president.

Other officers elected were: Dr. Deborah Partridge Wolfe, of Cranford, N.J., vice president; Mrs., Reba DeShields of Wilmington, Del., recording secretary; Mrs. Charlotte Lewis of Tuskegee, Ala. corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Marion Bluitt of this city, treasurer.

THE COUNCIL'S BOARD and its director, Mrs. Aretha B. MsKinley, outlned a strong five year program with emphases on:

Educative and informational services designed to build and direct support for congressional and national action on human and civil rights;

A legislative program supporting open occupancy in city housing;

Representation on all housing policy - making bodies;

Adequate relocation policies, and a de - emphasis on the establishment of new ghettoes;

Support of legislation that will assist private builders in financing and providing homes for member of the minority groups who suffer repisals because of color.

* * *

THE COUNCIL SUPPORTS legislation on federal aid to education. However, it urges that federal monies be withheld from public schools that refuse to desegregate. The Council further supports legislation which will place responsibility on the United States government for the education of children of members of the armed services.

ACHR's members will continue to testify, confer and file statements toward stronger federal fair employment legislation.

ACHR will continue to stress "integration" through education at all levels in all communities with emphasis on a "registratiion and vote" campaign.

* * *

ACHR WILL CONTINUE to conduct leadership workshops, clinics, and pupil forums that will examine and analyze ciitizenship responsibilities as well as rights. The leadership workshop serves as an effective intrument in developing interest, leadership and techniques in attacking civil rights problems on a national and local scale.

The ACHR will support in every way possible the student's "sit-down protest movement and has already established the "Student Emergency Fund of ACHR" to pay fines, bails and to give all possible and to students arrested because of peaceful, protest demonstrations.

* * *

OTHER MEMBERS of the Board of Directors of ACHR are:

Mrs. Edna Over Campbell, Mrs. Thomasina J. Norford, Mrs. Arnetta G. Wallace, Mrs. Carey B. Preston and Mrs. Emma Brinkley of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority;

Dr. Jeanne L. Noble, Miss Dorothy I. Height, Mrs. Dorothy P. Harrison, Miss Eloise Jones and Mrs. Dorothy Shaed Proctor of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority;

Dr. Nancy B. McGhee, Dr. Barbara T. Mason, Mrs. Julia Craft and Miss Lillie Ross of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority;

Dr. Lorraine Williams, Miss Edna M. Douglas, Mrs. Emma Manning Carter, Mrs. Evelyn O. Chase and Miss Rose Kinney of Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority; and Mrs. Helen Maxwell of the National Sorority of Phi Delta Ka...

HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL ELECTS NEW OFFICIALS

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Dec. 4-12-60

The American Council of Human Rights, a federation of National Sororities, at its annual Board Meeting held in Washington, D. C., last week elected the following officers: Mrs. Barrington D. Parker, of Washington, D. C., President; Dr. Deborah Partridge Wolfe, of Cranford, N. J., Vice President; Mrs. Reba DeShields of Wilmington, Delaware, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Charlotte Lewis of Tuskegee, Ala. Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Marion Bluitt of Washington, D. C. Treasurer.

The Council's Board and its Director, Mrs. Aretha B. McKinley outlined a strong five year program with emphases on: (1) Educative and informational services designed to build and direct support for congressional and national action on human and civil rights. (2) A legislative program supporting open-city occupancy in housing; Negro representation on all housing policy-making bodies; adequate relocation policies; a de-emphasis on the establishment of new ghettoes; support of legislation that will assist private builders in financing and providing homes for members of minority groups who suffer reprisals because of color.

The Council supports legislation on federal aid to education. However, it urges that federal monies be withheld from public schools that refuse to desegregate. The Council further supports legislation which will place responsibility on the United States government for the education of children of members of the armed services.

ACHR's members will continue to testify, confer and file statements toward stronger federal fair employment legislation.

ACHR will continue to stress the need for "preparation for integration" through education at all levels in all communities with emphasis on a 'registration and vote campaign.

ACHR will continue to conduct workshops, clinics, and pupil forums that will examine and analyse citizenship responsibilities as well as rights. The leadership workshop serves as an effective instrument in developing interests, leadership and techniques in attacking civil rights problems on a national and local scale.

The ACHR will support in every way possible the student's "sit-in" protest movement and has established the 'Student Emergency Fund of ACHR" to pay fines, bails and to give all possible aid to students arrested because of peaceful, protest demonstrations.

Other members of the Board of Directors of ACHR are: Mrs. Edna Over Campbell, Mrs. Thomasina J. Norford, Mrs. Arnetta G. Wallace, Mrs. Carey B. Preston and Mrs. Emma Brinkley of Alpha Kappa Sorority; Dr. Jeanne L. Noble, Miss Dorothy I. Height, Mrs. Dorothy P. Harrison, Miss Eloise Jones and Mrs. Dorothy Shaed Proctor of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority; Dr. Nancy B. McGhee, Dr. Barbara T. Mason, Mrs. Julia Craft and Miss Lillie Ross of Zeta Phi Beta Sorority; Dr. Lorraine Wililams, Miss Edna M. Douglass, Mrs. Emma Manning Carter, Mrs. Evelyn O. Chase and Mrs. Rose Kinney of Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority; Mrs. Helen Maxwell of the National Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa.

ACHR to give scholarship aid to reprisal victims

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON—The American Council on Human Rights announced this week that applications are being accepted for its first Annual Scholarship Awards. Only students suffering reprisals because of peaceful, protest demonstrations are eligible for this year's awards.

The Council has solicited contributions from its constituents since April of this year. At that time, the national presidents of Alpha Kappa Alpha, Delta Sigma Theta, Phi Delta Kappa, Sigma Gamma Rho and Zeta Phi Beta sororities stated in a memorandum to members of their organizations:" ACHR has sounded a clarion call for action as the nation approaches a crossroads in the serious domestic problems of racial discrimination and injustice."

At the same time chapters of these organizations all over the country were urged to cancel their free, formal dances and conduct a fund-raising event to support the Student Emergency Fund of ACHR.

MRS. BARRINGTON D. PARKER, national president of ACHR, said: "The students are doing more than seeking a convenience; actually they are performing a great service to the democratic way of life. In seeking to revalidate an ancient principle of basic common law, they have turned a spotlight of attention on an untenable fallacy in American custom. They are fighting freedom's battle. We must support them in every way possible."

ACHR is prepared to give ten $200.00 scholarships or eight $250.00 scholarships or four $500.00 scholarships. However, each application will be reviewed carefully and applicants will be interviewed by a committee composed of ACHR affiliates. Each case will be judged on merit alone."

Applications should be addressed to the "Student Emergency Fund of ACHR, 1130 Sixth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

ACHR Director Challenges Parties

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Dec. 7-15-60

WASHINGTON—"Unless the U.S. decides to guarantee freedom and human rights to all its citizens, it stands dangerously close to losing these rights as a nation itself." Thus spoke Mrs. Aretha B. McKinley, director of the American Council on Human Rights, in a keynote address at the 20th Annual Banquet of the National Bowling Association held at the Statler Hotel in Washington, D.C.

Reminding the 300 delegates to the NBA convention that political figures are in their usual frenzied, quadrennial quest for national goals most of the thousands converging upon Los Angeles and Chicago will have personal axes to grind and with vested interests to be secured. "Few indeed will be there with the wholehearted interests of all the American people in mind." One or two will defend the vital interests of the American Negro.

Amidst resounding applause, Mrs. McKinley reminded Democrats and Republicans alike that Negroes cannot be lulled to sleep with age-old nostrums that have already proved their ineffectiveness. "Deeds, not high sounding verbalisms are what America and the free world awaits" said the ACHR director.

NO EMOTIONAL EXERCISE

Very pointedly, Mrs. McKinley told her audience that politics is not an emotional exercise. Minorities cannot afford the luxury of expressing their feelings without accomplishing anything. "Your vote can put a good man in office Your vote can also get a bad man out of office. We cannot quarrel among ourselves and divide ourselves and our votes and in that way lose everything and get nothing. We can be sure the exponents of bigotry, segregation and inequality will forget their personal feelings when the chips are down and face the real issue of victory or defeat," said Mrs. McKinley.

"Strong, bold, persuasive leadership is what this country needs," continued Mrs. McKinley. "We need a man capable of providing effective, creative and moral leadership for human rights — a man who after election will not be afraid or hampered to exert concrete influence in support of the planks ratified by his convention."

Mrs. McKinley, in April of this year, appeared before the Advance Hearings Committee of the Democratic Party in Philadelphia to present the planks ACHR wished considered by the party. A similar appearance will be made by a representative before the Republican Party.

The ACHR is composed of five national sororities seeking human rights through education and direct social action. Mrs. McKinley, since her year-old appointment as director of ACHR has gained international recognition for the Council with such projects as: "Write for Rights" campaign, "Watch on Capitol Hill" campaign and the "Student Emergency Fund of ACHR" which was established to pay fines, bails and scholarships to students suffering reprisals as a result of their participation in the 'Student Sit-Down Movement.'

Negroes Invited And Then Barred From AMA Meeting

The Louisiana Weekly New Orleans, La.

Sat. 2 - 20 - 60

The ugly head of racial discrimination once again showed itself in New Orleans this week as the American Medical Association opened a two-day meeting here this week at the Roosevelt Hotel.

Several Negro leaders who were invited to attend the meeting which was designed to seek new ways of helping older people to make life more meaningful as they relate themselves to the total community as well as other groups.

A protest was lodged with Dr. Louis M. Orr, AMA president, by the Public Affairs Committee of the New Orleans Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, the Rev. M. L. ...ton, chairman and the Rev. A. P. Fortner and Rev. Avery Alexander, members.

The group told Dr. Orr: "It is a deep concern of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance of New Orleans and vicinity, that your association is cooperating with the medical societies of the states of Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana in sponsoring a meeting at the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans February 17-18 dealing with the problems of aging which is not open to members of the Negro race.

"To explore opportunities for positive health and meaningful living among older people through exercise of individual, group and community initiative is so much desirable and needful for one segment of the population as for the other. The challenge presented is certainly universal but a part of that universality is lost when a great percentage of the regional population is excluded from participating in the meeting.

"It is our desire that any future meetings which your association may sponsor dealing with important issues of health of the general community be held at such places where unrestricted participation can be assured."

Rev. Upton in commenting on the incident further declared:

"Negroes are living longer just like everyone else and want to know what to do with their added years of life. In this region including Mississippi, Texas and Louisiana, Negroes of advanced years make-up 45 per cent of the older population.

"Invitations were sent to a number of Negroes in New Orleans, yet non[e] can attend. At this meeting will be men and women from almost all walks of life who will be seeking answers to the problems of aging. They claim all people need "A New Realistic and Realistic Attitude Toward the Aging." Evidently the "all" does not include Negroes. It is high time that new doors are opened. Disease and good health are both color clind," Rev. Upton concluded.

NMA Backs Aged Aid, Help to Congo

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 8/30/60

PITTSBURGH—In direct opposition to the American Medical Association, which has fought against any blanket Federal health care legislation for older citizens, the National Medical Association, meeting here, has formally urged, "Federal legislation for medical care of the aged and aging."

The NMA also went on record in favor of a Negro medical mission to the Congo under United Nations sponsorship.

The NMA acted in closing sessions of the association's 65th annual convention at the Penn-Sheraton Hotel here. The NMA represents 5,000 Negro physicians.



32b N

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. p. 5

Thurs. 7-28-60

ALABAMA DELEGATION AT ATA CONVENTION

Members of the American Teachers Asnn. of Alabama were represented by this group at the 57th annual convention held this week, Sunday through Tuesday at Tuskegee Institute. Several other representatives of Alabama are not shown here. Among those absent are Dr. H. C. Trenholm, Dr. J. G. Hardy and Dr. J. T. Brooks all national officers.

ASC Professor Named ATA State Director

The Montgomery Advertiser Montgomery, Ala.

By SAM HUFFMAN

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Mrs. Thelma Austin Rice, associate professor of mathematics at Alabama State College, was elected state director of the American Teachers Assn. (ATA) for the year 1961 by the Alabama delegation in attendance at the three-day meeting which was held here. She succeeds Dr. J. Garrick Hardy, Dean of the Freshman College at ASC.

7-29-60 p. (?)

During the three-day meeting Mrs. Rice rendered outstanding service to the organization as a member of the Alabama delegation. On Monday during the period for nomination of officers, she made a nomination speech placing in nomination Dr. John Garrick Hardy for a position on the executive committee. She pointed out during her nomination speech that Dr. Hardy is a man of great energy and possessor of professional talent for the position which the ATA could wisely use as evidenced by Dr. Hardy's effectiveness as the executive secretary of the ASTA.

Mrs. Rice also served as chairman of the Committee on Appreciation. This committee was made up of persons from Tennessee, Mississippi, Delaware, South Carolina and Florida. In her remarks to the body as chairman of this committee she extended thanks and appreciation to many persons and groups.

Among them were: The Tuskegee Institute for use of its facilities; Dr. and Mrs. Luther Foster, for their courtesy to the convention; C. E. Trout, public relation officer, for his effectiveness as coordinator of services for the implementation of the convention; ATA officers for a significant stimulating program centered in "Child Health and the School"; to the program participants for their challenging contributions; church and community groups, the Department of Music of Tuskegee for many musical numbers; food service of the college along with a core of ladies who made a most pleasant and enjoyable setting for the banquet and to J. A. Andrews Hospital, the VA Hospital and Russell Nursery School through Mrs. Louise Trigg. Mr. Williams and the school staff.

The final expression of gratitude went to Dr. H. Councill Trenholm for his efforts in giving to ATA a solid foundation and to American Education men and women who will not only go to the top of the mountain and look over on the other side, but who will go down in the valley and raise the level of education such that equal educational opportunity for every child to reach his potential for living creatively may be realized. And consequently America can be worthy of her great declaration of being a Democracy.

Teachers Re-Evaluate National Role, Applaud Rights Efforts

Birmingham World, Birmingham, Ala., Sat. 5/6/60, p. 5

Trenholm To Retire

Secretary's Position

32 l5

By DOROTHY P. BUTLER

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The 57th annual meeting of the American Teachers Association survived various demands to re-evaluate the Negro organization's present-day role. It further endorsed student sit-ins, applauded the passage of the 1960 Civil Rights Bill, and urged the GOP nominating convention to adopt a strong civil rights plank in a busy three-day meeting here July 24-26.

The ATA is composed of some 25,000 Negro teachers located chiefly in the South, whose Southern members are not admited to local chapter of the National Education Association (NEA) although they are admitted to national membership.

Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, who has served the organiaztion as executive secretary on a voluntary basis for the last 20 years, announced that he will retire from the post December 31. But the delegation adopted a resolution making the office of executive secretary a new, full-time, paying position. No person was immediately named to fill it.

Dr. Trenholm, who is also president of Alabama State College, has drawn fire from state officials for his students' part in sit-in demonstrations. He has been president of the school for 34 years.

Tuskegee President L. H. Foster welcomed the 400 delegates in the opening session Sunday (July 24). He reflected that the ATA was organized at Tuskegee 57 years ago but he urged the delegates to "heed the demands of this day and to make our service count by the measure of today's usefulness."

Dr. Foster pointed to the "magnitude and rapidity of change" in the world today."ATA is part of this change," he said, emphasizing that the delegates must "keep before you the damands of our times."

At the banquet session, the Rev. L. H. Pitts of Atlanta, ATA vice president-elect, told his colleagues: "This is our decade of decision we will not hold idly to our heritage .. we must build upon it carefully, firmly, deliberately and devoutly."

He challenged them to make a decision "here and now" on the type of national organization the ATA should become.

(In what is believed an unprecedented action, the Committee on Legislation declined to submit a report.Chairman Mary L. Williams, a past ATA president, explained: "We believe that we shall need legislation in the future which will change as we go into our new era of service."

Mr. Pitts criticized the NEA for a near "unrealistic and immoral" stand on the desegregation issue, but expressed a strong preference for remaining in the NEA, which has 670,000 members

32b 1960



ATA TRIUMVIRATE — George W. Brooks, center, out-going president of the American Teachers Association, draws together the new team for the organization, Dr. Lelia A. Bradby, right, of Aiken, S.C., president, and Rev. L. H. Pitts of Atlanta, vice president. Two were elected at the 57th annual meeting of ATA at Tuskegee Institute.

Negro Teachers Hail Civil Rights Action, Back Students' Sit-In

By DOROTHY P. BUTLER

TUSKEGEE INST., Ala.—The 57th annual meeting of the American Teachers Association survived various demands to re-evaluate the Negro organization's present-day role. It further endorsed student sit-ins and applauded the passage of the 1960 Civil Rights Bill, in a busy three-day meeting here last week.

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■

NAMED TO HEAD the organization next year is Dr. Lelia A. Bradby of Aiken, S. C., who, in the final session, joined with the delegation in an official "reaffirmation of faith" in the organization.

ADDRESS TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION: Dr. Joseph H. Douglas (below right), U.S. Department of Health Education and Welfare, chats with Thomas Robeson of the U.S. Public Health Service and Mrs. Louise B. Trigg, director of social services, John A. Andrew Hospital, after their appearance on a child health symposium at the 57th annual meeting of the American Teachers Association here. Not shown is Dr. Clifton O. Dummett, chief of dental services at the Veterans Administration Hospital, who also appeared on the symposium.



ATA URGED TO RE-STUDY ITS PRESENT-DAY ROLE

The 57th meeting of the American Teachers Association heard various urgings to re-evaluate its present-day role during a three-day meeting here last week (July 24-26). It further endorsed student sit-ins and applauded passage of the 1960 Civil Rights Bill.

(The ATA is made up of some 25,000 Negro teachers located chiefly in the South, whose Southern members are barred from local NEA chapters, although they are admitted to national membership.)

Dr. H. Councill Trenholm, president of Alabama State College and ATA executive secretary for the last 20 years, said he will retire from the post he has held on a voluntary basis for the last 20 years. The delegation made the office of executive secretary a new, full-time, paying position, though no one was immediately named to fill it.

President L.H. Foster welcomed almost 400 delegates in the opening session Sunday. He pointed to the "magnitude and rapidity of change" in the world today. "ATA is part of this change," he said, emphasizing that the delegates must "heed the demands" of our times and "make our service count by the measure of today's usefulness."

The Rev. L.H. Pitts, ATA vice president-elect, told the banquet session that "This is our decade of decision," and challenged the delegates to decide "here and now" the type of national organization the ATA should become.

He reminded his teaching colleagues that "we must teach the sit-downers and would-be sit-downers who have a new self image," and further warned them to prepare for the job.



ATA TRIUMVIRATE: George W. Brooks (c.), out-going American Teachers Association president, draws together new team for the organization: Dr. Lelia A. Bradby (r.), of Aiken, S. C., president, and the Rev. L. H. Pitts of Atlanta, vice president.

Full-Time ATA Job May Be For Trenholm

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
Date 6-13-60

By Trezzvant W. Anderson
(Courier Roving Reporter)

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — If Dr. H. Councill Trenholm should resign his post as president of Alabama State College the American Teachers' Association would swiftly leap to offer him the full-time post of executive secretary, with appropriate compensation and assistance in promoting the new ATA program.

The Courier learned this from very reliable sources shortly after it was also learned that Dr. Trenholm had resigned the office in the ATA for 21 years with a dedication and devotion unmatched in ATA history. Dr. Trenholm took the post without pay, drawing only a token one dollar a year since taking over.

The ATA was in dire straits when he took over, but now it has assets of more than $60,000 and over 25,000 members. Dr. Trenholm was also president of the association in 1931 when it was known as the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools. Present head of the ATA, which took that name in 1938, is Dr. Lelia A. Bradby of Aikens, S. C., who succeeded George W. Brooks of Clarksville, Tenn., at the 1960 convention held here.

OTHER ATA officers are: Rev. L. H. Pitts, Atlanta, Ga., vice president; Dr. Trenholm, executive secretary until Jan. 1, 1961; Dr. Walter J. Ridley, Elizabeth City, N. C., treasurer. Executive committee members are: George W. Brooks, Clarksville, Tenn.; Dr. Richard V. Moore, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Trustees are: Mrs. Lillian Rogers-Johnson, Clarksdale, Miss.; James H. Taylor, Durham, N. C.; Dr. J. F. Drake, Normal, Ala.; Miss Mary L. Williams, Charleston, W. Va.; Elmer T. Hawkins, Chestertown, Md., and Oscar A. Morton, Richmond, Va.

The ATA is pondering the idea of bringing into its active sphere some of the veteran presidents who have served it in the past, to project its new personality.

For example, it hopes to bring in Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, retired Howard University president, as a speaker for a designated period in which he would push the expansion program of the association, which intends to go beyond racial lines. The 1961 goal is 50,000 members in the ATA.

AMERICAN TEACHERS ASSOC. TO CONVENE HERE JULY 24-26

The American Teachers Association holds its 57th convention at Tuskegee Institute July 24-26.

Some 400 educators from 13 states are expected to attend the three-day converence.

R.J. Smythe of the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession will address the opening session Sunday at 7:30 p.m. in the auditorium of Willcox Hall.

(A memorial service Sunday at 3:30 p.m. in the auditorium of Margaret Washington Hall will precede the official opening.)

At 9 p.m. Sunday, President and Mrs. Foster will entertain delegates at a reception at their home.

A 9 a.m. Symposium on "Child Health and The School" will open the Monday session.

Participants include: Dr. C.O. Dummett, VA chief of dental services; Dr. J.H. Douglas, US Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare; Thomas Robeson, U.S. Public Health Service, and Mrs. Louise B. Trigg, director, John A. Andrew Medical social service department.

ATA President George W. Brooks will preside at the session.

The annual banquet will be Monday, July 25 at 8 p.m., at Tompkins Hall. Tickets may be obtained at registration headquarters.

Dr. Gomillion To Address the ATA Meet In Tuskegee

The American Teachers Association will conduct its 57th Annual Convention at Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, July 24th -26th. Educators of a nationwide scope will converge on Tuskegee at this time.

Dr. H. Council Trenholm, President of the Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery, Alabama and Executive Secretary of the ATA announces pre-registration of more than twenty - six states. The theme for this convention, "Child Health and the School," is also this years theme for the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession. The keynote address will be delivered by Mr. Raymond J. Smyke, Special Assistant for Africa World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession. L. H. Pitts, Executive Secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association will be the principal Banquet speaker on Monday evening, July 25th.

Some of the highlights of this convention:

Greetings from the National Education Association, Dr. Ivan A. Booker, Director of Memberships, greetings from the community, Rev. Harvey, greetings from Tuskegee Institute, by Drs. Foster, Kenney, Gomillion and Dibble. The response will be brought from Mr. George W. Brooks, Principal of Burt High School, Clarksville, Tennessee, President of the American Teachers Association.

The National Council of Officers of State Teachers' Associations will have a breakfast meeting Sunday morning at 9:00 A. M. at Dorothy Halll. The music for the occasion will be furnished by the famed Tuskegee Summer Choir. Other aspects of entertainment for this convention will be tours, receptions, and recreational courtesies. Other officers for 1959-60 are: Dr. Leila A Branby, Aiken, South Carolina Vice - President; Dr. Walter N. Ridley, State Teachers College, Elizabeth City, North Carolina, Treasurer.

ATA Opens Conference At Tuskegee Institute

By E. P. WALLACE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE — The 57th annual convention of the American Teachers Assn. went into session here Sunday afternoon in Wilcox Grade A Auditorium with Dr. J. H. Taylor presiding.

Singing "O God Our Help In Ages Past," the convention opened this initial session for 1960 at 4:15 p.m. on a sad note, as selected speakers paid "Rose Tribute" to deceased life members and hip members and the "Bouquet Tribute" to deceased annual members.

A tribute in music was paid to all when Solomon Greene, a former student at the Talladega School for the Blind, sang, "I'll Walk With God."

Deceased life members and hip members of the organization by state and by whom spoke of their lives were from Alabama, Mrs. Ione P. Clark, Dr. J. Branch, Mrs. Susie J. Govan, Mrs. Frederica Evans, Prof. J. D. Thompson and George W. Jones. From Arkansas were Miss Annnie B. Gilliam and Dr. H. Council Trenholm; Mississippi, Prof. W. Milan Davis, L. S. Alexander, and Dr. L. M. McCoy, L. R. Johnson.

From Pennsylvania, Dr. Leslie P. Hill, Dr. John W. Davis; W. Virginia, Mrs. Lucinda V. Sanders, Miss Mary L. Williams, and speaking for deceased annual members was Dr. Lelia Bradley, association vice president.

As a climax to this very impressive ceremony which lasted about an hour and 15 minutes, memorial wreaths were placed on the graves of educators who paved the way for the blessings these 1960 leaders and others are now enjoying.

Dr. Geo. W. Brooks, ATA president, placed the wreath on the grave of Booker T. Washington; Dr. Morton placed one on W. T. B. Williams' grave; Dr. Trenholm performed the duty in placing the wreath on C. J. Calloway's grave and E. T. Hawkins placed one on the grave of Monroe N. Work.

The Tuskegee Institute Summer School trio shared in the singing features.

BUSINESS SESSIONS

Prior to the first general session. the ATA board of trustees and ATA officials family met; the rustees in session before noon with the officers, national regional and state assembling in the afternoon.

Dr. J. T. Brooks of ASC, who is host Region II vice president, presided over the second general session, the greetings and keynote period, which convened at 7:30 p.m. Raymond J. Smyke, of Washington, D. C., was keynote speaker.

Dr. Smyke, special assistant for Africa World Federation of Organizations of Teaching Profession, spoke from the general 1960 theme, "Child Health and the School." He emphasized the importance of the role being played by the ATA as it relates to the WCOTP, and commended its personnel for making choice of the world-wide theme.

The speaker read a report on the world-wide organization's activities and pointed up specific fact and elaborated on the extensiveness of the WCOTP.

OTHER FEATURES

Dr. L. H. Foster, president, Tuskegee Institute, host for this 57th educational confab, led a group of speakers who extended greetings in behalf of areas headed by them. Included were Dr. Howard W. Kenney, manager, Veterans' facility; Dr. E. H. Dibble, director, John A. Andrew Hospital; Dr. C. G. Gomillion, the TCA and Dr. Raymond F. Harvey, pastor, Greenwood Baptist Church.

Extending greetings from the national education association was Dr. Ivan Booker, director of its membership. ATA president, G. W. Brooks, responded. Dr. Daniel Wynn, chaplain at Tuskegee Institute, gave both the invocation and benediction and Dr. Trenholm ATA's executive secretary, outlined forthcoming activities for the remaining two days, Monday and Tuesday.

The meeting, which began here Sunday, is slated to be in session three days, closing out Tuesday evening following installation of the 1960-61 officers.

Music for the felicitation program was rendered by the Institute's Summer chorus and a solo by Miss Dorothy Vails, "The Lord is My Light."

The association convened at Knoxville College last year.

Mrs. Lewis Honored As 'Teacher Of Year'

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.

By E. P. WALLACE

Among the educators and honorees in attendance at the American Teachers Assn.'s 57th Convention held at Tuskegee Institute this week was Alabama's public school teacher's choice, "Teacher of the Year" of 1960-61, Mrs. Elosie Henderson Lewis.

Mrs. Lewis represents approximately 9,000 members of the Alabama State Teachers Assn. with headquarters at Alabama State College, Montgomery. She ascended to this high honor by meeting the criteria established by the association.

Her achievements in the professional field were in comparison with teachers in 16 selected high schools in Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina as well as Alabama. All worked with the Phelps-Stokes project for the improvement of instruction.

WIFE OF PROFESSOR

The honoree, Mrs. Lewis, wife of Prof. Hezekiah Lewis, represented the ASTA at the NEA at Los Angeles a few weeks ago and is now the recipient of a life membership in both organizations, ATA and NEA.

According to her biography she was born at Union Springs, Bullock County, daughter of the Rev. G. W. Henderson, superannuated AME Zion minister, a former farmer, who began his lifes work as a public school teacher after graduating from Tuskegee Institute in 1899. Her mother was the late Mrs. Ella Gresham Henderson. While yet a child, her parents moved to Tuskegee where the children were privileged to attend Tuskegee Institute.

ACTIVE IN SCHOOLS

Mrs. Lewis attended the Chambliss Children's House during grammar school, Tuskegee Institute High School, and took her undergraduate and graduate courses from the same institution. She has attended the Language Arts Workshop at Atlanta University and two Phelps-Stokes Evaluation Workshops at Tuskegee.

She belongs to a family of teachers, with a father, one brother, four sisters and a husband having been trained in various areas of the teaching profession. She has taught school for 21 years, 20 of which have been spent in the Sterling High School in Sheffield, where she is presently serving as instructor of language arts, commercial arts and as Y-teen advisor.

MEDIA OF SERVICE

Mrs. Lewis has given the following services: President and vice president of the Sterling-Southeast Teachers Assn.; official delegate to several ASTA conventions; member of the Resolutions Committee of the ASTA; representative of the NEA Dept. of Classroom Teachers Meeting in Tampa (1957); official delegate to ASTA District I meetings; representative of teachers in 11 chosen high schools in North Carolina, Mississippi, Goergia and Alabama, at the national conference of the Phelps-Stokes Project held in New York City during 1957; president of the ASTA Dept. of Language Arts (a position she presently holds); and Teacher-of-the-year" for district 1.

The "Teacher-of-the-Year" has also given much service in community life. These activities include: superintendent of her Sunday School; Girl Scout leader, First Aider and camp committeeman; Y-teen advisor, member of the State Y-teens and advisers planning committee; president of the Community Church Choir; president, reporter and scholarship chairman of the local Tuskegee Alumni Assn.; worker and organizer for the Community Chest; March of Dimes and United Fund Drive; American Red Cross First-Aid instructor, Red Cross Bloodmobile recruiter and volunteer worker; has served variously with the P-TA; and she has held office in Miriam Chapter No. 6, Order of the Eastern Star.

She is a member of NEA, ATA, ASTA, the ASTA Dept. of Language Arts, Girl Scout leader group, Women's Interdenominational Alliance, Tennessee Valley Community Church and Choir, Muscle Shoals Tuskegee Alumni Assn., and the Fleur-de-Lis Social Club.

W. H. Lewis, principal of Burrell-Slater High School in Florence is Mrs. Lewis' husband. They have four children living, one deceased.

ASC Professor Named ATA State Director

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.

By SAM HUFFMAN

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. — Mrs. Thelma Austin Rice, associate professor of mathematics at Alabama State College, was elected state director of the American Teachers Assn. (ATA) for the year 1961 by the Alabama delegation in attendance at the three-day meeting which was held here. She succeeds Dr. J. Garrick Hardy, Dean of the Freshman College at ASC.

During the three-day meeting Mrs. Rice rendered outstanding service to the organization as a member of the Alabama delegation. On Monday during the period for nomination of officers, she made a nomination speech placing in nomination Dr. John Garrick Hardy for a position on the executive committee. She pointed out during her nomination speech that Dr. Hardy is a man of great energy and possessor of professional talent for the position which the ATA could wisely use as evidenced by Dr. Hardy's effectiveness as the executive secretary of the ASTA.

Mrs. Rice also served as chairman of the Committee on Appreciation. This committee was made up of persons from Tennessee, Mississippi, Delaware, South Carolina and Florida. In her remarks to the body as chairman of this committee she extended thanks and appreciation to many persons and groups.

Among them were: The Tuskegee Institute for use of its facilities; Dr. and Mrs. Luther Foster, for their courtesy to the convention; C. E. Trout, public relation officer, for his effectiveness as coordinator of services for the implementation of the convention; ATA officers for a significant stimulating program centered in "Child Health and the School"; to the program participants for their challenging contributions; church and community groups, the Department of Music of Tuskegee for many musical numbers; food service of the college along with a core of ladies who made a most pleasant and enjoyable setting for the banquet and to J. A. Andrews Hospital, the VA Hospital and Russell Nursery School through Mrs. Louise Trigg, Mr. Williams and the school staff.

The final expression of gratitude went to Dr. H. Councill Trenholm for his efforts in giving to ATA a solid foundation and to American Education men and women who will not only go to the top of the mountain and look over on the other side, but who will go down in the valley and raise the level of education such that equal educational opportunity for every child to reach his potential for living creatively may be realized. And consequently America can be worthy of her great declaration of being a Dem-

57TH ANNUAL SESSION

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Teachers Install Officers At Tuskegee Convention

Thurs 7-28-60

By E. P. WALLACE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—The 57th annual convention of the American Teachers Assn. closed here at Tuskegee Institute Tuesday afternoon with installing of officers for 1960-61.

Elected to direct the destiny of the association for the next year was Dr. Lelia Bradley of South Carolina who campaigned on an increased membership and a far-reaching platform. After winning the nomination on the first ballot unopposed, the dynamic Dr. Bradley ascended the throne here Tuesday afternoon to be the first female to hold this position in several years.

Winning the vice president position on the ticket with Dr. Bradley was the Rev. L. H. Pitts of Georgia. Both Rev. Pitts and Dr. Bradley promised a progressive regime for 1960-61.

Dr. H. Council Trenholm was re-elected to the position of executive secretary, post he has held for the past 21 years. The resolutions committee recommended a citation for him for his years of untiring service and constructive leadership to the organization.

Other elected officers included re-election of Dr. Walter N. Ridley as treasurer; the election of Dr. J. Garrich Hardy of ASC and Dr. R. V. Moore of Florida to the executive committee and Mrs. M. Johnson and Dr. J. H Taylor, North Carolina to board of trustees.

During the period of installation Prof. George W. Jones, executive secretary of ASTA, who performed the ceremony climaxed by admonishing the officers that the members will be expecting "Quality Leadership" from them

In relinguishing the gavel, the outgoing president, G. W. Brooks of Tennessee, expressed gratitude for cooperation received during this administration and solicited from the delegate assembly similar spirit for his successor.

Dr. Trenholm made announcements with respect to the hospitality and many courtesies extended the group by host Tuskegee ter is president. He also commended C. E. Trout for aiding in all respects so as to make the nal meeting a success.

ADDED FEATURES

Included among the added attractions for the delegation were he sight-seeing trip, free refreshments and the singing by members of the Institute Summer Music pupils under the direction of Mrs. Ethel Smith, member of the music faculty.

Regional state directors were elected during their respective state sessions. Mrs. Thelma Austin Rice of ASC was elected to succeed Dr. Hardy as director for Alabama.

As the curtains slowly went down on this 1960 convention several Montgomerians and Alabamians were seen standing talking about the success and where the ATA will convene in 1961. Among these were Jack Mitchell and James R. Byrd of Montgomery and A. Johnson of Conecuh County.

This was my fifth year attending the ATA and my evaluation of it is, it was the most informative and constructive of previous ones. Thus we say to old and new acquaintances this is 30 until 1961

Dr. J. H. Jackson Speaks To Christian Movement

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sept 4-6-60

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The Arkansas Christian Movement of which Dr. Roland Smith is president, recently celebrated its third anniversary during which a resolution calling for continuing the fight for human rights and endorsement of the sit-down strike staged by local college students.

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THE RESOLUTION was signed by the following persons which comprised a special committee appointed by the body: Revs. R. K. Young, T. P. Johnson, Robert Dickerson, G. P. Pulliam, Mmes. Daisy Bates, Bernice Moore and Harold B. Anderson.

Dr. Roland Smith, president of the Arkansas Christian Movement, who is also pastor of First Baptist Church told the audience that the denominations must lay aside petty prej-



DR. J. H. JACKSON

udices and work together. The speaker was emphatic in his criticism of what he called "hate-mongering ministers." He said that you can't preach when you get hate in your heart.

Dr. J. H. Jackson, president of the National Baptist Convention, U. S. A. Inc., pastor of Olivet Baptist Church, Chicago, was the principal speaker. Dr. Jackson said "Man must fight against those forces that would bind your soul to the past."

The speaker also said that an integrated church that is not a regenerated church is going to hell and a segregated church does not have much God in it."

Those reelected were: Dr. Roland Smith, president, Dr. N. Nichols, treasurer, Rev. R. K. Young, secretary, and Mrs. Bernice Moore, president of the Women's Auxiliary.

National Negro History Week Contributions

By C. A. Jackson

State Chairman, The Association For the Study of Negro Life and History

The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History has for several years been the inspiration for making known to everyone the contributions made by the Negro to the American way of life. Our theme this year was "Strengthening America Through Education in Negro History and African Culture."

Many schools, churches, and civic organizations observed this week this year. There is more emphasis to get historians of various book companies, magazines, etc., to include more of our history.

Down through the years Oklahoma has made a yearly contribution to this worthy cause. To date, we have collected $5.25.59.

Several of our schools and other organizations have not reported, but we are sure that they will report before June 15.

Those who have reported are listed as follows:

Douglass high school, Oklaahoma City, F. D. Moon, principal, Sherman Harris, chairman, $100.21.

Dunbar elementary school, Oklahoma City, Bert V. Wadkins, principal, $92.50.

Dunbar high school, C. A. Jackson, principal; Mrs. Sara E. Bullock, chairman, $60.

F. D. Moon junior high school, Oklahoma City, F. F. Alexander, principal, $33.56.

Douglass high school, Wewoka, A. O. Dunlap, principal, Mrs. Exzetta Gorman, chairman, $30.

Page elementary school, Guthrie, J. R. Swain, principal, $17.60.

Dunbar high school, Broken Bow, R. M. Spigner, principal, Mrs. Jeanetta B. Johnson, chairman, $15.30.

L'Ouverture high school, McAlester, Miss Willa Strong, principal, $15.00.

Faver high school, Guthrie, A. L. Tipton, principal, $11.50.

Truman elementary school, Oklahoma City, Mrs. Mary E. Moulder, principal, $8.50.

Booker T. Washington high school, Enid, L. W. Elliott, principal, $8.11.

Carver elementary school, Enid, L. W. Elliott, principal, $6.31.

Attucks elementary school, Ponca City, J. J. West jr., principal, $5.00.

Excelsior elementary school, Clinton, Glen R. Smith, principal, $5.00.

Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Beta Epsilon Lambda chapter, Boley, Sylvester L. Combs, treasurer, $5.00.

Dunbar elementary school, Pauls Valley, Freeland Cudjoe, principal, $2.00.

Lincoln high school Student Council, W. D. Davis, principal, Altus, $10.

Wesley Raps 'Red' Charge At D.C. Meet

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History, issued a strong statement denying any communistic leanings of the association.

The statement was inspired by an AP story recently released which quoted Chief Inspector Conrad H. Rothengast of the New York Police Department as issuing a statement back in 1953 that the association is linked with a Communist Teachers' Union, and quoted in connection with recent proposed action against Alabama State Teachers College at Montgomery.

In his indignant denial, Dr. Wesley said: "The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History is devoted solely to the collection, research and publication of scientific facts bearing upon the history of the Negro in Africa and America.

"The association is not now, nor ever has been, connected with any totalitarian group, whether Communist or Fascist, either at home or abroad. In the name of the membership, I strong repudiate the unfounded accusation of Inspector Rothengast as a deliberate smear upon the association as an educational organization in American life."

The statement was issued Saturday, at the annual meeting of the association's executive council meeting in Washington.

Negro History Week Feb. 12-19

OKMULGEE.—The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History will celebrate February 12-19. Theme for this year is "Freedom and Democracy for the Negro After One Hundred Years, 1861-1961."

In order for schools, churches and organizations of the state to plan early for National Negro History Week, the theme is sent out early this year. Other information concerning the activities during the week will be sent later.

Circle-Lets, Inc. Holds First National Confab



CIRCLE-LETS, INC., LUNCHEON in Dallas drew this group of delegates and members. Left to right: Mrs. Lena Viotty, Mrs. Valerie Frank, Mrs. Gloria Brooks, Mrs. Jimmye Tucker, Miss Carolyn Texiera, Mrs. Marguerite Williams, Mrs. Bettye Glenn, Miss Lucy Hayden, Mrs. Lorraine Broadus, Mrs. Adnisia Penn, Mrs. Mary Faye Jones and Mrs. Eleanor Conrad. Standing: Mrs. Dorris Bell Bass, Mrs. Gloria Pope, Miss Roma Lawson, Mrs. Maxine Shelton, Mrs. Vivienne Mayes and Mrs. Pearl Kidd.

Dallas Fetes Delegates to Exciting Meet

DALLAS, Tex. — The first conclave of the Circle-Lets Inc. was held here Aug. 18-20 with the Dallas Chapter as host. A tremendousyl exciting three days of fun gave the seven-chapter national group a chance to get acquainted with each other and with Texas.

The idea of the Circle-Lets was conceived by Mrs. Vivienne Mayes of Waco, Tex., when she was a student at Fisk. The idea was to gather firends across the country who had been classmates, to cement friendships as the years went by.

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THE DALLAS chapter was formed in 1955 with Mrs. Pearl Kidd calling it together. Mrs. Dorris Bell Bass of Detroit, a Fiskite, assumed the responsibility of national coordinator. Consequently there are now seven chapters—Dallas, Detroit, Chicago, Losc Angeles, Roanoke, New York and Boston. The constitution adopted at this conclave insures the intimacy of the group by limiting each local chapter to 20 members, and the number of chapters to 15.

Officers elected at the ifrst conclave were: Mrs. Gloria Pope, Boston, Mass., president; Mrs. Lena Viotty, New York, vice president. Mrs. Pearl Kidd, Dallas, secretary; Mrs. Eleanor Conrad, Dallas, treasurer; Carolyn Texiera, Boston, parliamentarian; Lucy Hayden, Detroit, journalist and Roma Lawson, Detroit, chaplain.

Dr. Frank Davis of Dallas delivered the welcoming address with Betty Boykins serving as soloist.

Social events included three luncheons, two cocktail parties with dancing and a formal dance.

The first social affair was a luncheon given at the Palamino restaurant. A history of the Circle-lets was given by Roma Lawson of Detroit.

A Hawaiian "Hele Mai Ai" (come and eat) affair was held in the spacious home of Dr. and Mrs. Foster Kidd. The guests wore leis, and drank hilo served in pineapple shells. Dr. and Mrs. George L. Shelton gave a buffet luncheon and welcomes Mrs. Madeline C. Johnson of Chicago to the concluve. A cocktail party was held in the Oakland Medical Center, which is owned by three member husbands, Drs. E. J. Conrad, B. J. Jones and G. L. Shelton.

The B. E. Dades honored Mrs. Bass at a luncheon and invited all out-of-town delegates. And on Saturday night, a Founder's Ball took over the American Woodmen Hall. Gifts were presented to Mrs. Mayes and Mrs. Bass.

Many delegates flew to Mexico following the convention.

Circle-Lets, Inc. Have Gay Time In Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA — The Circle-Lets, Inc., a new, exciting and unique national organization of women brought its eighth chapter into the "Circle," recently. The setting for this impressive and beautiful ceremony was the home of Attorney and Mrs. Curtis C. Carson Jr.

The Philadelphia Chapter was received into the national organization by its national president, Gloria Pope of Boston, and national co-ordinator and co-founder, Doris Bell Bass of Detroit. The entire Boston Chapter along with their husbands were on hand for this gala week-end. The G. Wesley Allens had open house Saturday afternoon for the Boston and Detroit guests serving a buffet lunch and cocktails.

Sunday morning the Isaac Johnsons of Woodbury, N. J., entertained with a champagne sip and brunch in their beautiful newly built home. The total week- end was pervaded with a most unusual atmosphere of warmth and friendliness in the true spirit of the "circle" of friends.

Those present from out-of-town were: Messrs. and Mmes. George McKinney, Clyde Christmas, Lincoln Pope, B. Robertson, William Brown, T. Isaacs, Miss Carolyn Texiera, Mrs. Jane Wise, Mrs. Cecil Gardon, John Tucker, all of Boston, and Mrs. Robert Bass of Detroit.

The Philadelphia Chapter includes Eloise Allen, president; Paulette Johnson, vice president; Letitia Johnson, secretary; Vida T. Carson, treasurer; Jean Cooper, historian; Frances Sampson, Anita Riley Nadine Mitchell, Alfreda Robinson, Margaret Hicks, Zaida Edley, Dean Wesley, Ellie Jenkins, Jean Sewell, Gloria Bullock and Willadine Bain.

Attacks Ike Leadership In South School Crisis

WASHINGTON, D. C. — President Eisenhower's leadership in America's civil rights struggle was attacked from an unexpected source last week.

A southern high school girl, one of 30 Negro students attending the first annual Citizenship Institute for Future Leaders, politely challenged a cabinet aide on the President's failure to do more in the interest of school desegregation.

Her views were echoed by a number of her fellow students, most of them from the South.

The questions raised by the students were aimed at Assistant Cabinet Secretary Bradley Patterson after he addressed them in an hour-long talk about the roles of the Presidency—as chief of state, party leader, diplomat, and administrator, chief composer of legislation and commander-in-chief of the Armed forces.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Patterson spoke at Howard university at the Institute sponsored by the National Association of Colored Girls.

The youngsters, semmingly more interested in the school situation than any other issue, asked Patterson many questions about the President's views on desegregation.

It remained for the one southern student the put the question bluntly.

She had learned, this girl declared, that the President is supposed to execute the laws. Why, then, she followed through, isn't he doing more to implement the United States Supreme Court's school decision.

MOVES SLOW

Patterson answered that he cannot speak for the President. He said government often moves toward what can be agreed upon as against what might be desirable.

The cabinet aide promised, however, to tell the President about the wishes of the girls that he speak out more on civil rights. He also suggested that the girls write directly to the White House as a means of exerting influence.

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CLUBWOMEN'S LUNCHEON
12TH ANNUAL

Mrs. Mitchell urges women to crusade for freedom now

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 11-12-60
P. 32

PHILADELPHIA

Mrs. Juanita Jackson Mitchell, Baltimore attorney, delivered a dynamic address at the 12th annual Clubwomen's luncheon sponsored by the Southwest Belmont Branch YWCA Saturday at 18th Spring Garden St.

Mrs. Mitchell said parents today have a responsibility, a challenge to bring about absolute freedom for their children.

She said equality is needed for youngsters to develop pride in themselves.

"Nothing is ever impossible; we should give our energy and talents, courage and wisdom to make the impossible a reality. This is the time to push, reach out and train our girls for leadership; to help them develop pride in themselves," she declared.

Over 300 women, representing social, civic, religious and educational clubs attended the luncheon.

Mrs. Katie M. Greene, chairman of luncheon, was the mistress of ceremonies. The invocation was delivered by Mrs. Vera F. Powell, member of the board of directors of the Urban League of Philadelphia.

Highlight of the luncheon included the presentation of the 1960 Volunteer Award to Mrs. Mary Wilson.

Mrs. Mildred Dudley of Cheyney State Teachers College, made the presentation.

* * *

MRS. VIOLA W. MEEKINS presented the achievement award to Mrs. Barbara Chase, for her daughter, Miss Barbara Chase, young artist, who is studying art in London, England.

Miss Chase is a graduate of the Philadelphia Girls High School, Tyler School of Art, Temple University, and has a master's degree from Yale University.

She received a fellowship to the American Academy at Rome, Italy. Miss Chase's design of a modern fountain was accepted and it is the artistic center of attraction in Wheaton Plaza, Washington, D.C.

Expressing appreciation and recognition of valuable services of past branch chairmen, Miss Maudester Newton, YW executive director, presented to the audience, Mrs. Ethel Patience, Mrs. Margaret W. Seamon and Miss Ella Webb, and Miss Lucinda Mackrey.

There were greetings from Mrs. Gail P. Beagle, chairman of the committee of management, Southwest - Belmont YWCA; and Mrs. Rex S. Clements, president, metropolitan board of directors, YWCA of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Ilma Upshur introduced sponsors of the Clubwomen's luncheon, including clubs and sororities.



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CLUBWOMEN'S LUNCHEON — Mrs. Juanita Jackson Mitchell (center) of Baltimore, Md., is shown at the annual luncheon held Saturday at McAllister's in Philadelphia. Others shown (left) Mrs Gail P. Beagle, chairman of the committee of management, Belmont YWCA, and Mrs. Katie M. Greene, luncheon chairman.



32b

CO-ETTES GIVE TO NAACP—The Memphis Co-Ettes presented a check for $100 to the NAACP last week as their second payment on a life membership. This payment makes a total of $150 the Co-Ettes have paid in a period of nine months. Shown making the presentation are, left to right: Jacquelyn Broadnax, treasurer; Atty. Russell Sugarman Jr., member of the NAACP board of directors, and Sylvia Williams, president. The NAACP and the United Negro College Fund are the national projects of the Co-Ettes, Inc.

OAS Votes Watered Rights Law

By Warren Unna
Staff Reporter

The Organization of American States yesterday approved a watered-down version of the proposed statute for its Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

A stronger version of the statute — one which would have permitted the Commission to act on civil rights violations brought to it by individuals, rather than just states—failed by two votes to obtain the necessary 11-vote majority on the 21-man OAS Council.

The United States and Bolivia were the only states voting against this clause. Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil, Costa Rica and the Dominican Republic all abstained.

And the Dominican Republic, which lately has been refusing to allow the OAS's Inter-American Peace Committee to enter its territory and investigate charges of civil liberties violations, was the sole OAS member to abstain from approving the Human Rights statute in its final version.

Enrique Perez Cisneros, speaking for Cuba, a nation which has come in for some civil rights criticism of its own in recent months, was solidly behind a strong civil rights statute for the OAS.

When it failed to pass, Perez declared: "This will be tacit encouragement to every dictator in the hemisphere."

The United States position was described by John C. Dreier, United States Ambassador to the OAS, two weeks ago: "Individual cases of alleged violations of human rights . . . would give the proposed Commission the authority to concern itself with the internal affairs of member states . . . While conflicting with the principle of nonintervention by authorizing the Commission to consider individual cases, the statute would not provide effective guarantees or protection to individuals against arbitrary acts of government in violations of human rights."

El Salvador, which along with the United States, Argentina and Brazil originally proposed the Commission at the OAS Foreign Ministers meeting in Santiago last August, countered that a strong Commission which can act on individuals' complaints is well within the field of international law.

Hector David Castro, El Salvador Ambassador, recently told the OAS Council: "If the state has the right to protect eacn one of its members, then mankind also has that right."

Voting with El Salvador in the unsuccessful fight for a strong Commission yesterday were: Mexico, Hondorus, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, Colombia and Cuba.

32b 1960

CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE NORTH

Cobb Raps Smug Northern Bias

Chicago Defender
Sept S-14-60

The 'smugness' of Chicago and other Northern communities about segregation relative to Southern towns, was scored by Wesley T. Cobb, deputy director of the Chicago Urban League, a major speaker at the first conference on Human Rights in the North last weekend at the University of Michigan.

32 b

Nearly 400 students from all over the East and Midwest-Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, etc., attended the Ann Arbor conference. Cobb spoke at a panel discussion whose theme was "The Social and Political Organization of the Negro Community."

A second panel participant was Herbert Hill, labor secretary of the NAACP, and Professor Alvin D. Loving of the University's Education College, was moderator.

Discussing the Negro's so-called adjustment to de facto segregation, the League official said, "The Negro has not adjusted. He has reacted." Negroes should not accept the philosophy of gradualism, Cobb declared. "We get too happy about a drop of water in a whole bucketful. We think we're making progress, when the truth is just that things are getting worse more slowly."

P. 12

"What we have," he said, "is not integration, but homogenized segregation. We live, love and die individually, and it is in these terms that we must seek to remove the obstacles here."

CORE Boldly Tells Of Training

We have in hand a copy of a letter being sent out over the land by Harry Belafonte, the Negro singer, in behalf of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). It is an appeal for money.

The money taken in by his organization is to be spent training Negro young people in techniques of so-called "passive resistance," the demonstrations, the sit-ins.

The letter makes a mockery of reports which are still going about that these are spontaneous demonstrations by Southern Negro youth. They are, of course, nothing of the sort. The plain fact—and CORE says as much—is that these are all part of a national movement to create confusion and violate state and local laws. This is a deliberate violation in such cases. It is not "passive resistance," it is offense against established state and local law.

The CORE letter says it plainly enough:

"There are thousands more would-be soldiers for brotherhood, equally roused,



Belafonte . . . 'Urgent Task'

equally enthusiastic to build an America of equality for all. CORE'S oldest and most widely used tactic finds dedicated supporters among Negroes *and* whites (italics CORE'S).

"But not all those who want to sit-in for equality are prepared as Jo-Ann (Jo-Ann is a pictured Negro girl who participated in a sit-in, place unspecified, last name not given) is prepared. Many have not had the training that CORE's field staff can give. Most of us have to be taught how to channel our emotions, how to apply nonviolent methods, how to utilize the strength of faith and wisdom.

"CORE's urgent task is to train these enthusiastic youngsters so that the sacrifices they make so eagerly will not be made in vain, so that they will be prepared to face any challenge with peaceful dignity . . . in the footsteps of Gandhi and Martin Luther King."

Then CORE asks for money to provide a "field service" for the Negro youth—to train them, to direct the sit-ins and other demonstrations.

This is a national movement, directed from 38 Park Row, New York City. CORE doubtless enjoys certain tax privileges. It is worth congressional attention whether any organization aimed at deliberate violation of state and local laws in America should be given any tax relief. Indeed, any movement deliberately engaged across state lines in encouraging and fomenting law violation deserves the attention of the FBI.

Harvard backing CORE campaign to open housing

BOSTON — Harvard University's free housing list will now carry a statement to the effect that landlords on the list have agreed to a fair housing policy, according to Jean Mann, local CORE housing chairman.

Also, those experiencing discrimination are urged to report it so the discriminatory landlords can be removed from the list.

The new Harvard policy was adopted after a CORE telephone survey revealed tha 28 of 63 landlords on the Harvard list with rooms available for single male students did discriminate against colored persons.

Efforts are being made to get other colleges in the area, including Boston University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Brandeis, to establish similar open housing procedures.

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CORE

CORE Group Grew as Anti-Segregationists

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa
7-2-60

NEW YORK—"CORE has experienced a spectacular growth in service to the national community during the past year," Charles R. Oldham, national chairman, will report to the 18th annual CORE convention.

"We have a continuing responsibility to the sit-ins. We must provide advice on how-to-do-it effectively.

"But we also have a greater responsibility—we must widen and deepen the understanding of nonviolent, direct action so that soul force, the **Satvagraha** of Gandhi, develops and transforms our society."

The CORE convention meets in St. Louis at the Roosevelt Hotel from June 29-July 3.

A SPECIAL conference session will analyze and evaluate the Southern sit-ins and supporting Northern boycotts.

Sit-in leaders from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida will participate in this session.

Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker of Petersburg, Va., will keynote the opening session on June 29. Rev. Walker is a member of the board of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

He will present the CORE Gandhi Award to "the person doing the most during the year for better race relations through use of direct, non-violent action."

CORE Sees 1960 as Year Of Growth in Integration

NEW YORK—The CORE (Congress of Racial Equality) National Council is meeting in Washington, D. C., to plan the action program for the coming year at the call of national chairman, Charles R. Oldham.

Oldham, in his announcement said, "1960 will be a year of opportunity, of growth and achievement for CORE and for our goal of a truly integrated society."

The Rev. J. S. Hall Jr., chairman of Greenville (CORE and leader of the protest demonstration at the airport, reported at a public luncheon meeting Jan. 23, at International Students House.

The Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, Virginia state director of CORE and leader of the Virginia Prayer Pilgrimage, also addressed the luncheon briefly.

■

OLDHAM REPORTED that a major point on the agenda would be completion of national plans to achieve during 1960 "an end of discrimination by major domestic airlines in the hiring of flight crews.

"At present the big airlines, except TWA, do not hire Negroes as pilots, flight engineers or stewardesses. This keeps Negroes out of high-pay jobs in one of America's most important industries."

Airline Violates A Policy, CORE Leader Protests To Congress

New York City, Jan. 29—In a protest to members of the House of Representatives Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, CORE executive secretary James R. Robinson charged that "most major domestice airlines violate the stated public policy of our nation."

Robinson in his letter to the Congressman called attention to the fact that the airlines are the beneficiary of subsidies from the federal government but continue to evade its fair-hiring policy "by discriminating against Negroes in the hiring of flight-crew members."

The CORE leader said that "Negro stewardesses have been hired by TWA and by Mohawk Airways. Pilots have been hired by Seaboard and Western and by New York Airways. Hardly a record to point to with pride. The airlines are fighting for engineering supremacy. But America is today's world struggle must reach for moral supremacy."

Ask Position Action

Robinson urged the Congressmen to "take positive action so that the image of airborne America will no longer be blotted out by the murky cloud of racial exclusion."

New York City CORE has been working for several years to end discrimination against Negroes as flight crew members. CORE members have distributed thousands of leaflets calling upon passengers to protest to the airlines. The National CORE Council has called upon all CORE affiliates to assist in ending this discrimination.

CORE Council Maps Plans To Help Eliminate Bias from Domestic Airline Crews

Washington, D. C.—The CORE National Council initiated steps for "every CORE group, in every section of the country, to take immediate, effective, and coordinated action to end discrimination against Negroes as members of flight crews" by major domestic airlines.

CORE's Interracial Action Institute, designed to train community leaders in nonviolent action techniques to end discrimination, has been set for Aug. 14-Sept. 5. An evaluation of the 1959 Miami Institute indicated that at least three weeks were needed to accomplish the aims of the Institute.

Gandhi Award

A Gandhi Award to be given to the individual or group who has made "the most outstanding contribution to improved race relations through non-violent direct action methods" was authorized by the Council. The Award is to be presented annually at the CORE Convention.

The Council affiliated new CORE groups in Rock Hill, South Carolina and in Portland, Oregon. Reports from the field indicated that organizing committees are active in Columbia, Missouri; Tallahassee, Florida; Chicago and Evanston.

Jet Age Not Here

The Council resolution on the airlines said: "The jet age has not yet arrived for America's major domestic airlines. At least it has not yet arrived so far as their hiring policies are concerned. Of the major airlines only TWA, New York Airways, and Seaboard and Western have hired Negroes as members of flight crews.

"Continued discrimination against Negroes in these higher-paying, high-prestige jobs is a denial of equal opportunity—a blot upon the good name of a major American industry and a blight upon America itself."

CORE groups in New York City and Portland, Oregon have been working to end discrimination by the airlines.



THREE NEGRO COLLEGE students and a white companion sit at a Greensboro, N.C., dime store lunch counter as a protest against the segregated seating policy under which this and similar stores in the South operate. Waitresses ignore the demonstrators.

Jackson Daily News
Jackson, Miss.
Jun. 6-5-60

CORE, Race Equality Group, Has Its Eyes On Mississippi

Pattern Of Operation Set In Greensboro, N.C., Move

The spread of protest demonstrations by Negro students against variety store lunch counter segregation in the South this winter and spring has yet to reach into Mississippi, but there is strong reason to beleve it is coming.

And when it comes, an organization that was almost unknown in most of the South six months ago will more than likely be the spearhead.

This is CORE — the Congress of Racial Equality — an organization with headquarters on New York City's Park Row.

What this organization does, and the ways in which it goes about doing it, can be graphically shown not only by what has happened in Greensboro, N. C. (the birthplace of the Negro student sitdowns in the South) but also by the words of CORE itself.

The original sitdown, the one in Greensboro, happened like this:

Late on the afternoon of Feb. 1 four teen-age Negro college students walked into the downtown F. W. Woolworth Co. store in Greensboro, bought toothpaste and several other items, then went over and sat dwon at the store's traditionaly segregated lunch counter.

They asked a white waitress for coffee, and were ignored. The rest is history, the final chapter of which is yet to be written.

SPREAD RADIDLY

The sitdown movement in Greensboro grew rapidly in intensity and spread, a week later, to a second dime store, one operated by the S. H. Kress & Co. a block away.

By the end of February it had leapfrogged state lines into South Carolina, Virginia, Florida and other southern states.

The quartet of Greensboro students—the "four freshmen", they were quickly dubbed by the local Negro press—have, from the start, maintained that their's was a "spontaneous" movement, one which they agreed on the night before in a dormitory bull session on the North Carolina Agricultural & Technical College campus.

They are backed in this claim by the local and national NAACP organizations, who support the demonstrations wholeheartedly but now that they came as a complete, welcome, surprise.

Some white citizens in Greensboro have expressed, however, the opinion that there has been almost too much disclaimer of any advance planning, any outside help or advice.

They believe that demonstrations as well organized as the Greensboro protests are simply beyond the ability of four teen-agers in a dormitory discusion.

NO EVIDENCE

There is no concrete evidence of actual participation by either CORE or the NAACP in the pre-sitdown stages of the local demonstrations.

On the other hand, less than a week after hte start of the Greensboro demonstration, the president of the local chapter of the NAACP told a newspaper reporter that "some of the students" had his copy of the CORE handbook on how to conduct what it calls "sit-ins"—a handbook the NAACP man had acquired some time previous to the movement.

Whether it was Northern-inspired, as has been claimed by some, or was actually the brain-child of the four A&T students, may well be an academic question now.

But that is being, and is likely to continue to be guided by the Congress of Racial Equality, is almost certain.

CORE got into the Greensboro picture days after the February demonstrations began, and at the invitation of the local NAACP president.

One of its two "field secretaries" a young white man named Gordon Carey, came to Greensboro to "confer" with student leaders.

Carey, the son of a California Methodist minister, is a member of CORE's New York staff of several full-time workers in the field of "passive resistance"—to segregation.

CLAIMS 12,000 MEMBERS

He claims a membership of 12,000 people in all sections of the United States.

CORE, he says, is pressed for money, but hopes to greatly expand its budget this year.

The organization, its officials say, was started in Chicago in the 1940's, and is supported largely by contributions from interested individuals as well as from the membership of its local chapters.

Its symbol is the late Indian leader Gandhi.

Its weapons are the "sit-in", the "standing line", and boycott.

How would CORE go about attacking segregation in, say, Jackson, or in other Mississippi cities? There are several ways, and the organization is in no way backward in explaining in detail its methods of integrating not only restaurants but hotels, barber shops and swimming pools.

"Direct challenge," it says, is "CORE action at its most exciting stage."

HOW IT WORKS

Take a Jackson dime store, for example:

A CORE group (it could be composed of three teams — one Negro unit, one white, and the third interracial in composition) enters the store at an opportune time, usually just before the start of the lunch hour, and takes seats at the counter.

The group is composed of carefully hand-picked individuals who are expected by CORE to offer no retaliation even it they are subjected to physical violence.

They do not expect to be served, but if the group is large enough to occupy most or all the lunch counter seats, it follows that service at the counter will almost immediately come to a halt.

If the group is not large enough to bring this about, the demonstrators at least succed in another purpose — publciity.

A cafeteria, where patrons must pass through a serving line before reaching seats, poses another problem for CORE.

The strategy here is this:

Negro CORE members enter the serving line first, followed by white members.

When the Negroes reach the head of the line and are, as expected, refused service, the white CORE members behind them refuse to step out of line to let other patrons pass through.

The group becomes, in effect, a cork in the funnel. This is CORE's "standing line" technique.

Another CORE tactic which the organization tells its members is highly effective, is for use in a restaurant which serves whites but excludes Negroes.

GIVE UP SEATS

In this case white CORE members enter the restaurant, take seats and even place their orders. Shortly afterward a second CORE team —either all-Negro or interracial — enters the restaurant.

The white CORE members now get up and give their seats to the second team.

CORE feels that a demonstration such as this, while it may not bring on an immediate change of heart in the management, will at least elicit public sympathy for CORE's cause.

All these tactics are, CORE says, the end result of careful, behind-the-scenes planning by its members.

"After careful planning, CORE members enter situations where they are directly in opposition to some specific discriminatory practice.

"In carrying out the action program, CORE first investigates to learn all the facts; second, discusses the grievance with those responsible for the practice in an effort to bring about a change of policy;

"Third, appeals to the wider public for support in the action; fourth, publicizes the unjust racial practice through picketing, leaflets and press releases;

"Fifth, if all the foregoing fail to end discrimination, uses direct challenge, such as sit-ins, standing lines, and boycotts."

'PERSISTENT GOODWILL'

CORE says that an attitude of "persistent goodwill" on the part of its members will result in, for one thing, less inclination on the part of the police to "interfere". Sometimes, CORE says, the police "may even give active support."

These, then, are the main methods of the Congress of Racial Equality. Whether they would succeed in Jackson, or elsewhere in Mississippi, is something else again.

It is a question which CORE officials have obviously been loath to have answered, but one which may very well be forced upon the organization by the young Negro college students who have been the backbone of the southern protests this year.

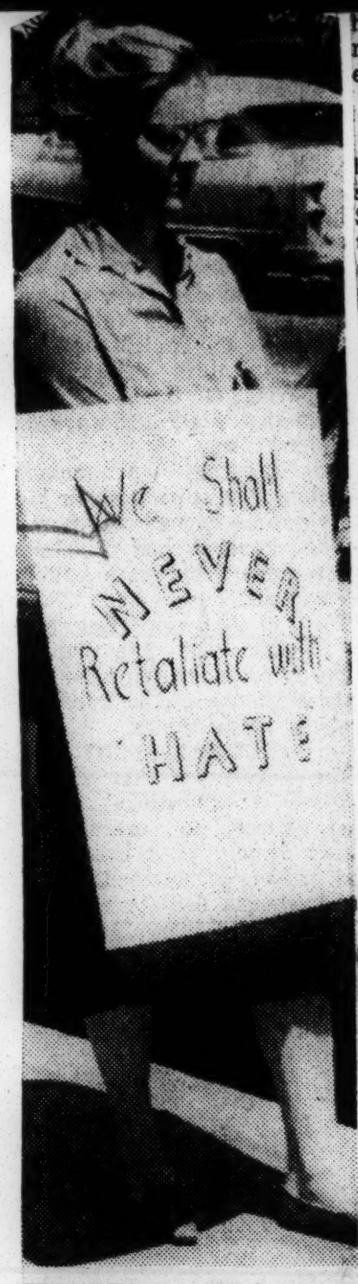
DUE IN MISSISSIPPI

For it seems obvious to some observers that if organizations such as CORE do not give the young Negro leaders the kind of action they demand, they will look elsewhere for it, and CORE will die of stagnation.

Marvin Rich of New York, CORE's community relations director, has said that the sitdown movement would spread to Mississippi.

He uses the word "eventually", and says only that 'eventually' doesn't necessarily mean "immediately' in the case of Missisippi

Rich's timetable for the deepes of all the states of the Deep South may already be undergoing a drastic revision.



THIS WHITE GIRL is marching in a picket line in front of a Greensboro, N. C. dime store which is the target of Negro college student protest sitdown demonstrations. The movement, which began in Greensboro Feb. 1, has since spread to most of the South. The girl, a resident of Richmond, Va., is a student at the state-supported, predominately white Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, which is located in Greensboro. She is one of half a dozen white girls who have joined the protest movement.

During Atlanta Meeting

Frontiers Elect R. C. Morgan Prexy

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON

ATLANTA—Climaxing a three-day session that saw Atlanta roll out the red carpet for the 24th annual national convention of the Frontiers of America, that distinguished national service organization elevated Randall C. Morgan of Gary, Ind., to the presidency and made serious plans for the future development of the organization.

Founded by Nimrod B. Allen, of Columbus, Ohio, a native of Columbus, Ga., at Columbus with one chapter, the organization now has over 60 chapters around the nation. Regional reports showed prospects for continuing growth as the organization continues to attract men of very high calibre.

Talking to The Courier, Mr. Allen said he was surprised at the broad growth of the Frontiers and had certainly not expected anything like it when he first formed the body at Columbus 23 years ago. But, he said, he is very happy that it is growing so and hopes it will continue. The first expansion after Columbus was to Akron, Ohio, then Cincinnati, Mr. Allen said. Today the Frontiers embrace men in 26 states.

■

HIGHLIGHTS OF the sessions were: giving of $1,000 from the Frontiers' Vitiligo Foundation Inc. to Dr. J. B. Johnson of the Howard University School of Medicine (the foundation sponsors research into the field of skin pigmentation), with ex-Department of Commerce official Emmer W. Lancaster making the presentation; an award to Jesse O. Thomas, distinguished president of the host chapter, for outstanding service, several other awards and an impressive battery of outstanding speakers both local and national.

Among them were Atty. Morris Abrams, white, a Rhodes scholar and chairman of the Atlanta Crime Commission; Rev. Lucius H. Pitts, executive secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Education Association; Dr. John C. Dixon, president of the Southern Education Association; Dean Whitney Young of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, and others.

Other officers who will guide the national destinies of the Frontiers during the ensuing year are: James F. King, Newark, N. J., first vice president; Marcus Neustadter Jr., New Orleans, second vice president; Alphonso McCain, Williamsburg, Va., secretary; William Harrison, Dayton, Ohio, treasurer, and Harold L. Pilgrim, prominent Philadelphia, executive secretary.

Mr. Morgan succeeded Don L. Crawford of Dayton (Miamisburg) Ohio as national president. Mr. Crawford's annual message on Friday afternoon was a highlight. Mr. Morgan outlined his program for the year with the comment that "there are ominous signs which should challenge us to even higher purposes and greater efforts."

Among other past presidents on hand were Dr. Melvin E. Farris, Akron, and Dr. Bernard Harris Sr., Baltimore. The Courier's Editor P. L. Prattis was at one time first vice president of the Frontiers. He was not present at this convention. Sessions were held at Clark College in the Atlanta University Center.

FRONTIERS OF AMERICA

Frontiers End Nat'l Meeting, Commend Strong Rights Planks

By J. BENJAMIN HORTON

ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)—

The 24th annual convention of Frontiers of America, Inc., national service group, meeting in this city July 27-30th, at Clark College, adopted at its last session, among other resolutions, the following:

(1) It thanked the host committee and all other organizations contributing to the success of the convention.

(2) It endorsed sit-in protests and pledged full support.

(3) It condemned the action of South African racial apartheid and recommended that a letter of protest be sent to the President of the United Nations, recommending a re-appraisal of the membership qualifications to sit in the council of the United Nations. (4) It commended both Democratic and Republican parties for their unequivocal stand in adopting strong Civil Rights planks in their 1960 nominating conventions and that a copy be sent to each nominee.

OFFICERS ELECTED

The convention elected the following officers, namely: Randall Morgan, President, Gary, Indiana; James F. King, 1st vice-president, Newark, N. J.; Marcus Neustadter, 2nd vice-president, New Orleans, La.; Dr. Hubert C. Crouch, 3rd vice-president, Nashville Tenn.; Alonzo McCain, Secretary, Williamsburg, M. D.; William Harrison Treasurer, Miamisburg, Ohio; Dr Albion Ferrell, Chaplain, Washington, D. C.; Augustus Knox, Sgt-At-Arms, Baltimore, M. D.; Henry C Sparks, Eastern Regional Director Philadelphia, Pa.; Theodore Hawes Mid-Western Regional Director Chicago, Ill., and P. J. Chessum, Southern Regional Director, Norfolk, Va.

The convention adjourned July 30th, to convene again in Akron, Ohio in 1960.

Frontiers create Birmingham unit

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — At a recent workshop and outdoor dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. Gaillard Jr., Dr. John W. Nixon was named president of the newly organized Birmingham Chapter of Frontiers of America, Inc.

In addition to Dr. Nixon, other officers include L. S. Gaillard Jr., vice president; and J. Mason Davis, attorney.

National officers in attendance included Marcus Neustadter of New Orleans, third vice president, and J. Harvey Kerns, also of New Orleans, chairman of the FOA constitution and manual committee and executive director of the New Orleans Urban League.

* * *

OTHER LOCAL members are Arthur D. Shores, W. L. Williams and Peter A. Hall, all attorneys; Dr. Sidney Welch, Dr. H. L. Hamilton, M. L. Foniss, Roscoe Sheehy, V. L. Harris, T. D. Wilson, John L. Traylor Jr., Charles A. Brown; J. Arthur Jordan, Shelly Stewart, Leon Kennedy, W. W. Whetsone, H. D. Coke, Lionel Williams, John J. Drew, Orzell Billinglsey Jr., attorney; Harold Buckhannan, Dr. R. G. Cole, Dr. A. G. Gaston Sr., Emory O. Jackson, Jerry Jones, Drs. Joel Boykin, B. M. Jefferson and James T. Montgomery.

Frontiers Of America Hear Talk By Harris

Birmingham World 32

Birmingham, Ala.

Oct 31 1953

Two out-of- town guests were among those who heard Virgil L. Harris, president of the National Insurance Association, in a speech at the dinner meeting of the Birmingham Chapter of the Frontiers of America, assert that the Negro group "organize with the strength sufficient to overcome the deficiencies without yielding in principle any manhood."

Among the visiting guests were C. A. Scott of Atlanta, Ga., publisher of the Atlanta Daily World, Birmingham World and Memphis World and Harry Haysbert, of New Brunswick, N. J., assistant director of the volunteer training program, educational division, Boy Scouts of America, National Council. The dinner was held in the A. G. Gaston Lounge with approximately 30 persons in attendance.

Mr. Harris, with undertones of the spirit of the "Mutual Opportunity Project" (M. O. P.), which is sponsored by the Greater Birmingham Trade Association, suggested "the tightening of the principles of dignity." He pointed to beginning with the child in the family as the starting point of an economic dignity emphasis.

President of Protective Industrial Insurance Company, Mr. Harris, urged a fellowship of unity and a sense of civic pride in the quest for "human dignity which no man can be denied."

Calling for "commercial cooperation," Mr. Harris urged the development of the fibers of integrity capable of providing the strength to cast off the economic shackles.

Mr. Harris was introduced by H D. Coke, vice - president and agency officer of Protective Industrial Insurance Company.

In Birmingham for a routine conference with the Birmingham World staff, Mr. Scott, a member of the Atlanta Chapter of the Frontiers of America, urged the group to "give the leadership to achieve the objectives and goals" of full freedom and first-class citizenship. Mr. Haysbert, in the city to direct the Boy Scout College asserted that the Frontiers meeting gave him "a feeling of exectancy that something great will come out of this."

A saxophone selection by John L. Cantelow, Jr., band director of Hill Elementary School, reading by T. L. Hale, city school teacher, and remarks by Dr. John W. Nixon, president, rounded out the program. W. W. Whetstone, chairman of the program committee, commented on the program the October meeting.

Other local guests included Joseph Bowman, proprietor of Bowman's Groceteria and president of the newly organized Ebony Grocers Association, Prof. Clarence Felix Campbell, head of the science department of Ullman High School, and Ree E. Payne, division scout executive, Birmingham Area Council.

Frontiers convention set at Clark College

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
7-23-60

LOUISVILLE, Ky.— Hundreds of delegates and visiting members of the Frontiers of America, Inc., one of the nation's leading national service organizations, will converge upon Atlanta, Ga., for the group's annual convention, beginning July 27 through July 30, next. Headquarters for the confab will be at Davage Hall, Clark College.

The convention will be called to order by Jesse O. Thomas, host chapter president, at 10 a.m., Thursday, July 28, after which the general business of the convention will follow in the order listed in the group's official brochure.

Don L. Crawford, national president of Frontiers of America, Inc., will deliver his annual message during the sessions. A President's Banquet in Thayer Hall, Clark College, will be one of the featured events of the meetings. An important phase of the convention will be a panel discussion the theme of which will be: "Program of a Service Club." Discussants for the theme will be representatives of Rotary, Civitan, Lions, Optomist, Kiwanis and Frontiers organizations.

Members of the national board are expected to be in Atlanta on July 27th, for a special meeting at 5 p.m.; a special dinner will follow at 7 p.m.

M. R. Austell, executive secretary of the host chapter, urges that Frontiers delegates and visiting Yokefellows bring their wives and other members of their families. Adequate accommodations and excellent entertainment have been arranged to make their visit a memorable occasion.

The social calendar will include, among other things, sightseeing tours, garden and bridge parties, shopping tours and house parties. The ladies of the convention may attend the luncheon and the Founders' Day Dinner, Memorial Services and all meeting which are open to the general public. Mrs. Florine D. Furlow is chairman of the Ladies Committee.

HUNDREDS EXPECTED FOR FRONTIERS' MEET

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 7-10-60

By J. BENJAMIN HORTON

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Hundreds of delegates and visiting members of the Frontiers of America, Inc., one of the nation's leading national service organizations, will converge upon Atlanta, Ga., for the group's annual convention, July 27-30. Headquarters for the confab will be at Davage Hall, Clark College. Pre-convention offices are located at 212 Griffin Street, N. W., and requests for pre-convention information and reservations are to be directed to that office. Beginning July 27th, registrations will begin at the convention's permanent headquarters in Clark College from 3 to 5 p. m.

The convention will be called to order by Jesse O. Thomas, host chapter president, at 10 a. m., Thursday, July 28, after which the general business of the convention will follow in the order listed in the group's official brochure.

The organization will have as its guests a number of prominent national and local speakers. The honorable Don L. Crawford, national president of Frontiers of America, Inc., will deliver his annual message during the sessions. A President's Banquet in Thayer Hall, Clark College, will be one of the featured events of the meetings. A most important phase of the convention will be a Panel Discussion, the theme of which will be: "Program of a Service Club." Discussants for the theme will be representatives of Rotary, Civitan, Lions, Optomist, Kiwanis and Frontiers organizations.

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Mrs. Florine D. Furlow, chairman of the Ladies Committee, will meet with all visiting wives and give them a detailed program of activities already planned for.

Frontiers Hear GTEA Executive Secretary Today

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

By MARION E. JACKSON

L. H. Pitts, executive secretary Georgia Teachers and Education will address the 24th annual convention of the Frontiers of America, at a luncheon today at Clark College.

Randall Morgan, vice president of the group, will preside at the final public session of the meeting.

Mr. Pitts will speak on the subject, "The Activities of the Conference on Educational Opportunities."

Don L. Crawford, president of the Frontiers, will deliver the executive's annual address at the luncheon meet.

Visiting Frontiers have scheduled the convention for 1:45 p.m., a business session from 2 until 5 p.m. and a sightseeing excursion from 5:45 until 7:30 p.m.

The climax feature will be the annual dance at the Waluhaj Apts.

Saturday morning's closing exercises will be memorial service, business session and adjournment.

Socially, the Frontiers' stay in Atlanta was a social triumph. Visitors were feted by Anheuser-Busch Inc. at Paschal's restaurant, honored by the Atlanta Emancipation Centennial Commission at the home of Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Billings, and were feted at a "Get-Acquainted Party", Thursday night at the Birch Room.

Dean Whitney M. Young, Jr. keynoted Thursday's luncheon with an address on "The Implications of the Student Demonstrations."

In part, Dr. Young asserted that "most of us were surprised when student demonstrations broke in this area," but — continued he, "we should not have been because: (1) In recent years, surpressed people the world over have expressed both the desire and dtermination for freedom and dignity." (2) The type of liberal arts education young people now receive, the opportunities for travel and communication, and freedom from economic reprisal would make the student a logical source for protest."

"Some of the implications of these demonstrations are," stated the prominent sociologist: (1) Proved once and for all that the Southern Negro is not satisfied. (2) Dramatized the unfairness and immorality of the institution of segregation, (3) Destroys the myth that good race relations is simply the absence of strife. We now see it as the presence of justice. (4) Points out the fact that there is no single solution to the problem of race relations. We need many approaches, negotiation, legal actions and pressure. (5) Suggest a new kind of communication between white and Negro citizens based on mutual respect. (6) Forces us to analyze leadership and to recognize that there exist several levels — a. the older, more experienced, symbolic; b. The strategist, organizer, or persons with technical and professional competence willing to knock on doors, attend meetings, et cetera. c. Those willing to submit themselves as test cases and run the risks involved. (7) The final implication is that these demonstrations have helped the Negro improve his image of himself. He has a greater appreciation of his own dignity, worth, power and sense of destiny," the speaker concluded.

After the call to order by Jesse O. Thomas, president of the host chapter, Alderman Douglas Wood of the Atlanta City Council, presented a key to the city to Don L. Crawford, national president of the group on behalf of the convention. In his presentation of the key to the city, Mr. Wood stated, among other things, that Atlanta is one of he most liberal and progressive cities in the South." He cited the desire of his city government to implement to the best of its ability the 1954 U. S. Supreme Court decisions as to education and civil Rights, generally. He had high praise for Atlanta Negroes as good and law-abiding citizens. He stressed the fact that Negro police officers enforce the city laws without regard to class or color and pointed up the fact that a Negro presently sits as a member of the Atlanta Board of Education.

Brief welcome speeches were made on behalf of various civic and business groups. Of importance is the fact that Leo Aikman, Community Service Director of the Atlanta Constitution, appeared on behalf of his outstanding newspaper.

Frontiers parley set

The Afro-Am
Baltimore, Md.

ATLANTA—The 1960 convention of Frontiers of America, Inc., opens here, with headquarters on Clark College campus, Wednesday and continues through Saturday. Some 500 delegates are expected.

Dr. Morris Abrams, attorney, Rhodes Scholar and holder of Phi Beta Kappa key, will be the principal Founder's Day speaker at the Thursday evening session. Don L. Crawford will make the presidential address at a noon luncheon session.

Dort. 7-30-60

A HIGHLIGHT of the convention will be a panel discussion on "Program of a Service Club." Discussant for the theme will be representatives of Rotary, Civitan, Lions, Optomist, Kiwanis and Frontiers organizations.

The social calendar will include sightseeing tours, garden and bridge parties, shopping tours and house parties.

Topping off the convention will be the Frontiers Annual Dance at Waluhaje Apartments Friday from 10 p.m. to 2 a.m.

* * *

OTHER CONVENTION participants will include Dr. John C. Dixon, president of the Southern Education Foundation; Mrs. Clara Low, Pan-Hellenic Council; Mrs. Johnnie Yancey, Links; Dr. X. L. Neal, Masons; Charles T. Bell, Empire Real Estate Association; and also C. A. Scott, editor and publisher, Atlanta Daily World; President Rufus S. Clement, Atlanta University; Hollis L. Cobb, Frost - Arnett Co.; Rev. T. P. Grissom, Interdenominational Ministers Union; and Leo Aikman, Atlanta Constitution.

Frontiers Of America Begin Convention Today

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs 7-28-60

Don L. Crawford, national president of the Frontiers of Amreica, was an early arrival in Atlanta, for the 24th annual convention which gets underway today at Clark College.

Jesse O. Thomas, president of the Atlanta Chapter, will preside at today's lid-lifting session, which will be highlighted by a Founder's Day address by Dr. Morris Abrams, attorney, Rhodes scholar and Phi Beta Kappa. Mr. Crawford will be heard in the presidential address.

The meeting begins at 10:00 o'clock this morning and will open with a key presentation ceremony. Aldenman Douglas Wood, representing the City of Atlanta, will present a key to the City to Don L. Crawford, National President of Frontiers of America, on the steps of the Administration Building, Clark College at 10: a. m. Immediately following this presentation the delegates will assemble in the Auditorium of Davage Hall, where the program of the Convention will get underway. The general public is invited to these ceremonies. The general public is also invitd to a noon day luncheon July 28 in the dining room of Thayer Hall. Dr. John Curtis Dixon, President of the Southern Educational Foundation will be the guest speaker.

Welcome messages will be extended by L. D. Milton, J. B. Blayton, Dr. Rufus Clement, and others. The public is also invited to the meeting at 1:45 to hear Leo Aikman of the Atlanta Constitution and Journal, and also a 2:45 to hear an address given by Mr. Hollis L. Cobb, Vice - President of Frost — Arnett Company. Also, a welcome message will be given by Senator Charlie Brown.

Action aplenty seems to be the keynote of the meeting. A large number of delegates have already registered in the local convention headquarters of the Frontiers of America.

Included in this advance registration are delegates from Newark, N. J.; District of Columbus; Springfield, Illinois; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Williamsbury, Norfolk, and Suffolk, Virginia; Akron Ohio; Gary, Indiana; New Orleans and Opelousas, Louisiana; Louisville, Kentucky; Miamisburg, Ohio; Chicago, Illinois; Fredericksburg and timore Maryland; Nashville, Tennessee; Columbus, Ohio; Doylestown, Pennsylvania; Memphis, Tennessee; Portsmouth, Virginia; Fort Valley; Georgia; Dayton, Ohio; and Marion, Indiana. Each mail delivery adds to the list of pre convention registrants.

Many of the delegates are bringing their wives and some their whole families.

Not only are all roads leading to Atlanta but many air beams are leading to the Gate City.

One of the significant and his-

Pitts Tells Frontiers Efforts For Adequate Education In Ga.

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

By PAUL DELANEY

Rev. L. H. Pitts, executive secretary of the Georgia Teachers and Education Assn., told the 24th annual national convention of the Frontiers of America of the work of the Georgia Conference on Educational Opportunities, (GCED), its birth, accomplishments and aims.

Speaking at a luncheon Friday afternoon, Rev. Pitts told Frontiers, their wives and guests, that the GCEO has caused the state to change its policy on an area trade school; caused furniture taken out of certain Negro schools and given to white schools in certain areas to be returned, and relieved the pressure against Negro school principals and teachers ordered to testify before the legislative school study commission last spring.

He said the conference was born out of the need of the Negro to be represented after the governor called together 600 whites to consult on education. He pointed to Georgia's law to "equalize" education ,but laid it aside, saying:

"I am more interested in adequate education rather than equal education because equal education in Georgia is impossible. When the state realizes this, then will it recognize the Supreme Court's ruling against segregation."

Pitts termed the 60s as the "Black Man's Decade of Decision." However, he said this is not just for himself (the black man) but for everyone.

National President of Frontier Don L. Crawford of Dayton, Ohio in remarks he called "...batting' following Rev. Pitts, lauded the Frontiers for providing the needed leadership for America and praised all those engaged in the present fight for rights.

"We have sacred duty to give leadership whether we like it or not," he stated in saying that Frontier members are thrust into the limelight of their respective communities automatically.

He termed members as "leaders of men, moulders of opinion" who must furnish leadership not only to Negroes but to "Americans of all hues."

On the sit-ins, he said:

"Bigotry, prejudice, discrimination and all other filth that raise their heads above the earth make me sick" ..... These students are helping to bring to reality the real America.

"Their objectives are noble; their purposes are bigger than most people can conceive ... I am for 'em!"

He hits the Northern Negro who, because of geography, feels detached from the plight of the Negro in the South.

"No Negro in Dayton, New York, Los Angeles or Chicago is free until all Negroes everywhere are free," he stated. "Nor are caucasians for that matter."

The group will end its sessions Saturday with Memorial services and business sessions, including the election of officers. It adjourns at noon.

Negro-Promoted Business Saluted By Frontiers Here

Birmingham World Birmingham, Ala.

Sat 10-15-60

The Birmingham Chapter of the Frontiers of America, Inc., this week gave a "salute" to Negro-promoted business in the Birmingham trade area.

The entire month of October has been designated as "Booster Negro Business Month" by the Greater Birmingham Trade Association headed by Jesse J. Lewis.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, of New York City, president of the National Business League addressed a meeting sponsored by the association Monday night, Oct. 10 at the L. R. Hall, A. G. Gaston Building.

The Mutual Opportunity Project (MOP) has also picked up support from the Iota Phi Lambda Sorority and the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

In a prepared statement the local Frontiers ,headed by Dr. John W. Nixon, local dentist, said:

"The fact that business s operated by Members of the Negro group are being spotlighted here in Metropolitan Birmingham is refreshing and encouraging. OnOe of the chief expectations of all businesses is that they render service As a natural consequence the businesses that serve effectively earn profits. It is quite probable that no one has a record of the first business to be established in Jones Valley by a Negro. It is evident however, that aproliferation of a businesses operated by Negroes has developed. It is correct to say that these businesses range from peanut vendors to large and influential enterprises.

"We salute them all: We salute them first because they represent the attempt of the Negro group, through service, to make economic advancement and to play a role in the expanding economy of our times. Secondly, we salute them be the scores of our people, who because they provide employment for cause of the competition job problem, might not be wage earners at all. In the third place we salute them because they inspire noble sentiment and build morale in our people.

"There are two conditions that we must obtain if these businesses are to experience the growth and effectiveness demand by our times. These conditions though simple are essential. The conditions are. those businesses must improve in quality of performance; at the same time they must receive our patronage and consistent support.

"A system of free enterprise demands more businesses, and better businesses.

"Because we believe that these businesses are approaching a broader horizon of services we join many many other citizens in saluting them."

300 morticians to Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH—Nearly 300 delegates were in their seats when President R. H. Haile Jr., sounded the gavel for the annual convention of funeral directors and morticians at the Penn Sheraton Hotel.

The sessions will last until Aug. 19 and has attracted 400 visitors in addition to the delegates.

First Vice President, F. H. Purnell is slated to succeed Mr. Haile as president.

There is a strong feeling that the tenure of presidential office should be one year instead of two years.

Interest is high in exhibits of caskets, funeral coaches and ambulances and in demonstrations of new methods involving the use of cosmetics by morticians.

* * *

SPOKESMEN DECLARED that Sunday funerals are no longer a problem and that cremation of the dead has not affected business.

General secretary Robert H. Miller of Chicago arrived here early last Friday to perfect arrangements.

Other officers include Malverse H. Mack, N.Y., board chairman; Handy B. Beckett, Philadelphia, treasurer; Jack Delany, Cincinnati, chairman of the program committee.

Baltimore members of the 124-member board of directors include Mrs. Rosa C. Jarvis, George T. Kelson, James Morton and Charles R. Law.

Dean S. H. Pierce of the Atlanta School of Mortuary Science is chairman of the educational committee.

One of the association's programs is that of securing the accreditation of embalming schools.

* * *

..**ONE OF THE** highlights of the convention was the annual award banquet held Tuesday night at the Penn-Sheraton at which Mrs. Altea Fay Dorsey of Marlin, Texas, and W. E. Shortridge of Birmingham were honored as the "Woman of the Year" and the "Mortician of the Year." Mrs. Dorsey was selected last January by the industry publication, the National Funeral Director and Embalmer as winner of its fourth annual award for the most valuable contribution to the funeral industry and to her community.

Tuesday night's presentation at the awards banquet was made by Robert H. Miller, editor and publisher of the National Director and Embalmer.

The presentation to Mr. Shortridge, one of the most militant civil rights leaders in Alabama, was made by Dean S. H. Pierce of the Atlanta College of Mortuary Science.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND MORTICIANS

FUNERAL DIRECTORS TO MEET NEXT WEEK IN WASHINGTON

Washington, D. C., Sept. 6 — The Executive Committee of the National Funeral Directors and Morticians will meet with members of the Independent Funeral Directors Association of Washington, D. C., September 15th thru 17th, 1960, at the Sheraton Park Hotel to discuss plans for their 24th Annual Convention to be held at said Hotel in August 1961.

Also on their Agenda will be the selecting of the dates for their 24th Annual Board Meeting to be held in Kansas City, Missouri Apr. 1961; Educational and Scholarship programs, and other important items pertaining to the organization.

The Executive Committee is composed of the following: Mr. R. H. Haile, Jr., President, South Carolina; Robert H. Miller, General Secretary, Illinois, Mr. Lacy J. Kennedy, Assistant Secretary, Arkansas; Mr. Malverse H. Mack, Chairman of Board, New York; Mr. Handy B. Backett, Treasurer, Pensylvania, Mr. Perry J. Brown, Secretary of Board, North Carolina; Mr. William W. Beckett, Vice-Chairman of Board, Kentucky; Mr. F. H. Purnell, 1st Vice-president, Texas; Mr. T. R. Hawes, 2nd Vice President, Illinois; Mr. C. W. Lee, 3rd Vice President, Alabama; Mr. J. W. Renfro, 4th Vice-President, Ohio; Mr. J. R. Weatherly, Chaplain, Alabama; Mr. R. L. Flipping, Sergeant-at-Arms, New Jersey; Mr. W. H. Jefferson, Mississippi; Mr. O. P. Chiles, Chairman of Executive Board, Virginia; Mr. John W. Delaney, Past President, Kentucky; Mr. C. L. Dennis, Past President, Louisiana; Mr. T. C. D. Hayes, Past President, Tennessee; Mr. Duplain Rhodes, Past President, Louisiana; Mr. W. E. Shortridge, Past President, Alabama; Mr. A. A. Anderson, Governor, New Jersey, Mr. Alex S. Pope, Jr., Governor, District of Columbia; Mr. Charles H. Mason, Governor, South Carolina; Mr. William Boyd, Governor, Ohio; Mr. R. E. Strickland, Governor, Alabama; Mr. Charles C. Stringer Governor, Mississippi, Mr. Nathan Thatcher, Governor, Kansas, and Mr. Leon F. Harrison, Governor, California.

This is the 2nd largest National Business Group of the Negro race.

1960 Convention Calender

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — The Board of Home Missions of the Congregational and Christian Churches will hold its 17th annual Race Relations Institute at Fisk University, June 20 through July 2.

ST. PAUL, Minn. — The national NAACP convention opens here June 20. The Twin City Gold Association has arranged a special attraction for delegates.

JUNE 21

NEW YORK CITY — Annual convention of Chi Eta Phi Sorority. Continue through June 26.

DETROIT — The 51st annual convention of the NAACP meets here through June 21.

JUNE 22

DETROIT — Annual meeting of the National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers. Continues through June 25.

DALLAS, Texas — The national boule of Eta Phi Beta sorority, will hold its annual sessions here June 27 through July 2, according to the national president, Mrs. Edith D. Gamble of Detroit.

JUNE 23

BOSTON, Mass. — Annual convention of Lamba Kappa Mu Sorority, Inc. Continues through June 25.

JUNE 28

CLEVELAND, Ohio — The annual meeting of the Ohio AME Zion Conference convenes at Bethel - El Church, Bishop S. G. Spottswood presiding. Continues through July 3.

JUNE 30

BOSTON, Mass. — Annual convention of Jack and Jill of America, Inc. continues through July 3.

LOS ANGELES. Calif. — Annual convention of the Links, Inc. Continues through July 3.

JULY 19

CINCINNATI, Ohio — The annual convention of the National Business League to convene at Sheraton-Gibson Hotel. Continues through July 22.

AUG. 14

BOSTON—The convention of the Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and Daughters of Isis will be held here Aug. 14-19.

NEW ORLEANS — The United Supreme Council of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and its affiliates will hold its 46th biennial session here Aug. 14-20.

AUG. 18

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Annual convention of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity convenes at Sheraton Park Hotel. Continues through Aug. 23.

17 Groups Join To Fight School Bias

NEW YORK — (UPI) — Seventeen national women's organizations joined forces Monday to fight segregation in the nation's public schools.

The organizations, with an aggregate membership of 14,000,000 (M), formed a new organization titled "National Organizations of Women for Equality in Education" (NOW). Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is honorary chairman.

Mrs. Thelma Richman of Philadelphia, chairman of the NOW planning committee, said the first activity of the organization would be a national conference of women in Washington Feb. 17-19 "To focus major attention on the phychological, educational, social and ethical consequences of segregation and their effect on children of all races."

The participating organizations are the National Council of Women, United Church Women, the Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress, Hadassah, the National Council of Negro Women, the General Alliance of Unitarian Women and other Liberal Church Women, the Association of Universalist Women and Pioneer Women.

Others concerned are Delta Sigma Theta, National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, National Women's Conference of the American Ethical Union, National Women's League of the United Synagaguge of American, Women's Department of the Seventh Day Baptist General Conference, Women's Department of the United Auto Workers, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, and Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America.

Courier Calendar

MARCH 15-17—National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars — Greensboro, N.C.
MARCH 24-26—Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association—Washington, D.C.
APRIL 20-23—Grand Boule of Phi Beta Sigma Pan-Hellenic Council, Inc.—Pine Bluff, Ark.
MAY—AME Church General Conference—Los Angeles, Calif.
MAY 16-18—AME Zion Church General Conference—Buffalo, N.Y.
MAY 19-21—National Association of Market Developers—Chicago, Ill.
MAY 27-28—The Girl Friends, Inc.—Cleveland, Ohio
JUNE 21-26—Chi Eta Phi Sorority, Inc.—New York, N.Y.
JUNE 21-2[illegible]—National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—St. Paul, Minn.
JUNE 22-25—National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers — Detroit, Mich.
JUNE 22-28—Church of God in Christ International Youth Congress—Washington, D.C.
JUNE 23-25—Lambda Kappa Mu Sorority, Inc.—Chicago, Ill.
JUNE 30 - JULY 3—Jack and Jill of America, Inc.—Boston, Mass.
JUNE 30 - JULY 3—Links, Inc.—Los Angeles, Calif.
JULY 19-22—National Housewives League of America, Inc.—Cincinnati, Ohio
JULY 19-23—National Business League—Cincinnati, Ohio
JULY 25-30—National United Church Ushers of America, Inc.—St. Louis, Mo.
JULY 27-30—Frontiers of America, Inc.—Atlanta, Ga.
AUG. 1-10 — National Beauty Culturists League, Inc.—San Francisco, Calif.
AUG. 8-11—National Medical Association—Pittsburgh, Pa.
AUG. 8-11—Women's Auxiliary to NMA—Pittsburgh, Pa.
AUG. 8-11—National Convention of Gospel Choirs and Choruses—Washington, D.C.
AUG. 8-13—Grand United Order of Odd Fellows—Columbia, S.C.
AUG. 11-13—National Association of College Women—Washington, D. C.
AUG. 12-17—Iota Phi Lambda Sorority—Louisville, Ky.
AUG. 13-20—National Supreme Council Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite Masons —Los Angeles, Calif.
AUG. 14-19—Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine—Boston, Mass.
AUG. 14-19—Imperial Court, Daughters of Isis—Boston, Mass.
AUG. 14-21—Delta Sigma Theta Sorority—Chicago, Ill.
AUG. 15-19 — Grand Household of Ruth, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows—Columbia, S.C.
AUG. 15-19—National Funeral Directors and Morticians Association, Inc.—Pittsburgh, Pa.
AUG. 21-26—Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World—Chicago, Ill
AUG. 21-26—Grand Temple Daughters of IBPOE of W—Chicago, Ill.
AUG. 21-26—National Association of Negro Musicians—Dover, Dela.
AUG. 25-27 — National Bar Association—Philadelphia, Pa.
AUG. 3 - Sept. 2—National Insurance Association—Miami Beach, Fla.
SEPTEMBER—New Farmers of America—Atlanta, Ga.
SEPT. 1-3—National Technical Association —Detroit, Mich.
SEPT. 3-8—National Urban League—New York, N.Y.
SEPT. 7-11—National Baptist Convention —Philadelphia, Pa.
SEPT. 17-21—National Association of Real Estate Brokers, Inc.—Cleveland, Ohio
OCT. 16-19—Nationwide Hotel Association, Inc.—Buckroe Beach, Va.
OCT. 20-22—National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc.—Columbus, Ga.
NOVEMBER — National Council of Negro Women—New York, N.Y.
DEC. 27-30—Omega Psi Phi Fraternity—San Antonio, Tex.
DEC. 27-30—Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity—New York, N.Y.
DEC. 27-30—Zeta Phi Beta Sorority—Washington, D.C.

Convention Calendar

APRIL 28

RALEIGH, N.C. — Addresses and workshop sessions on pertinent phases of child welfare will make up the three-day Southern Regional Conference of the Child Welfare League of America in Asheville, April 28-30. Mrs. Kathrine B. Oettinger, of Washington, D.C., and Joseph H. Reid, of New York City, will deliver addresses.

APRIL 29

ATLANTA — The second annual meeting of the National Conference of Negro Artists will meet here April 29 through May 1. Margaret Burroughs is chairman.

APRIL 30

GREENSBORO, N.C. — More than 200 PTA workers are expected to attend the tenth annual Leadership School to be held here at A. and T. College, Saturday, April 30. The meet, sponsored by the Seventh District of the North Carolina Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers, is to be conducted along the theme, "Trained PTA Officers and Members—The Key to Better Homes, Schools and Communities."

CHICAGO (ANP) — The Chicago Branch NAACP will hold a day-long housing conference at Roosevelt University Saturday, April 30. Luigi Laurenti and George and Eunice Grier, authors of two recent books which challenged claims that property values go down when colored people move into an area, will address the sessions.

MAY 1

WILMETTE, Ill. — The 52nd annual national Baha'i convention will be held April 28 through May 1 in their $3,000,000 temple at Wilmette, a north shore suburb of Chicago. 1000 delegates and observers are expected to attend.

MAY 4

LOS ANGELES (ANP) — Interracial church relations will get its biggest boost here when more than 40 major white congregations will hear equally as many colored AME ministers on the two Sundays during the 36th quadrennial session of the General Conference convening here May 4 to 18.

CHICAGO (ANP) — There are several candidates for the bishopric in the AME Church from the fourth episcopal district who are looking forward to the general conference to be held in Los Angeles, May 4-18.

MAY 6

RICHMOND Va. — The Richmond Urban League has completed plans for an area leadership institute at Virginia Union University May 6 and 7.

MAY 14

PRAIRIE VIEW, Texas—The 13th annual housing conference to be held here May 14 at Prairie View A. and M. College, will hear Dr. George W. Snowden and Hobson Reynolds, both assistants to the Federal Housing Administration commissioner.

GREENSBORO, N.C. — The General Alumni Association of A. and T. College will hold its annual meeting here on May 14.

MAY 30

COLUMBIA, S.C. — The Fifth Annual Benedict-Morris Pastor's conference will be held May 30 through June 3 on the Benedict College campus. The five-day meeting will feature discussions and workshops on church and community problems.

JUNE 8

PHILADELPHIA— The United Supreme Council of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, Prince Hall affiliation, holds its three-day session at the Cathedral, Fitzwater and Mole Sts.

JUNE 16

ASBURY PARK, N.J. — The 37th annual convention of the New Jersey State Association of Elks continued through June 19. Monmouth Lodge No. 22 and Pride of Asbury Temple No. 64 will be hosts.

BUFFALO, N.Y. — The Baptist Congress expects to draw 15,000 youth when it meets June 17-23 here.

NEW YORK — The 51st annual convention of the NAACP will be held June 21-26 at St. Paul, Minn. The student sit-down protests will be a major topic of discussion.

JUNE 28

WASHINGTON, D.C. — The silver anniversary session of the International Youth Congress of the Church of God in Christ will convene here June 28-July 5.

The Rt. Rev. Samuel Kelsey, bishop of Washington, will serve as host and his church, the Temple Church of God in Christ, will serve as headquarters.

Tan Delegates Set to Spend $20,000,000

WASHINGTON — Over 200,000 delegates to 62 national Negro conventions throughout the United States will spend an estimated $20,000,000 this year for hotels, food and sightseeing fees, according to Mrs. Marion H. Jackson, editor of GO magazine, published in Washington, D. C., by Andrew F. Jackson Associates Inc.

Citing her estimate as conservative, Mrs. Jackson said the average minimum expenditure per delegate to these conventions will be about $100 and this does not include transportation or the cost of operating private automobiles to and from the 32 convention cities.

Mrs. Jackson's estimate likewise did not include convention promotional expenditures of the parent organizations.

Conclusions of the GO editor were based on information from a joint survey compiled by the travel guide and The Moss H. Kendrix Organization, a Washington, D. C., public relations firm.

Of the 62 conventions in 32 cities Mrs. Jackson points out that Washington, New York and Chicago are scheduled to get six each.

Colored Women's Clubs Schedule 32 Biennial Convention At N. Y. City, July 30–August 5

"New Frontiers For Women And Youth" To Be Theme of 64th Anniversary Meeting

Washington, D. C.—Some 1,500 women are expected to gather in New York City beginning July 30th for the 32nd biennial meeting of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs. The meeting will be held at the Park Sheraton Hotel, and will continue through August 5th.

The theme of this year's meeting, which marks the 64th anniversary of the founding of the 100,000-member organization, will be "New Frontiers for Women and Youth." The theme will be developed in a series of discussions and workshops featuring such noted personalities as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Bishop Joseph Gomez of the A.M.E. Church, Jesse Owens, Singer Muriel Rahn, and many others. Dr. Rosa L. Gragg of Detroit, NACWC president, will preside over the week-long meeting.

Among the meeting participants will be more than 800 delegates representing NAWC affiliates in 41 states and the District of Columbia. Also on hand will be represenatives of the National Association of Colored Girls, a NACWC—sponsored organization. The youth group is headed by Miss Mattie Turner of 716 Pocohontas Place, Hampton, Va.

Among the subjects scheduled for discussion are Education, Family Life, Youth Activities, Health, Citizenship, Fine Arts, Legislation Job Opportunities, Human Relations, International Affairs and Leadership Training.

A list of state presidents who will head meeting delegations follows:

STATE PRESIDENTS

ALABAMA: Mrs. Mattie E. Gamlin, 155 Kennedy Street, Mobile
ALASKA: Mrs. Ann Watts, Box 1371, Anchorage
ARIZONA: Mrs. Alberta Clarkson, 700 So. Park Avenue, Tucson
ARKANSAS: Mrs. Myrtle Lockheart Williams, 1707 High Street, Little Rock
CALIFORNIA: Mrs. Josephine Wilson, 801 So. Pynchon Street, San Diego
COLORADO: Mrs. Ira Slack, 3710 E. 30th Avenue, Denver
CONNECTICUT: Mrs. Inez Jefferson, 123 Locust Street, Waterbury
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Mrs. Corrine Lowry, 2705—13th Street, Northeast
FLORIDA: Mrs. Algernon B. Bolen, 428 Means Court, Fort Pierce
GEORGIA: Mrs. Eddie Raye Stinson, 123 So. Fourth Street, Griffin
ILLINOIS: Mrs. Alice Foy, 37 Avenue and Rock River, Rock Island
INDIANA: Mrs. Blanche Cross, 755 W. 26th Street, Innianapolis
NEW YORK: Mrs. Carolyn C. Jones, 418 So. Plain Street, Ithaca
NORTH CAROLINA: Mrs. Mocile Spellman, 606 Euclid Avenue, Elizabeth City
OHIO: Mrs. Carrie Roberts, Tiffin Road, Route 2, Findlay
OKLAHOMA: Mrs. Jessie B. Hibbler, 712 Fondulac Street, Muskogee
OREGON: Mrs. Dorothy Vickers, 4426 North East Rodney Street, Portland
PENNSYLVANIA: Mrs Bettye Cuff, 1072 Front Street, Coatesville
RHODE ISLAND: Mrs. Ethyl Ames, 26 Brinley Street, Newport
SOUTH CAROLINA: Mrs. Mamie Fields, 5 President Place, Chattanooga
TEXAS: Mrs. N. W. Stokes, 425 W. Second Street, San Angelo
VIRGINIA: Mrs. Juanita Peyton, 1804 Madison Avenue, Newport News
WASHINGTON: Mrs. Inez Hall, 833 33rd Avenue, Seattle
WEST VIRGINIA: Mrs. Tytyne A. Higginbotham, P. O. Box 64, Cora
WISCONSIN: Mrs. Ocie Peterson, 125 Park Avenue, South Beloit, Ill.
WYOMING: Mrs. Myrtle Rucker, 256 E. "J" Road, Casper
(Out of Alphabetical Order)
IOWA: Mrs. Goletha Trotter, 934 14th Place, Des Moines
KANSAS: Mrs. Dora Reynolds, 405 E. Fifth Street, Coffeyville
KENTUCKY: Mrs. Julia Colerane, 2 No. Burns Avenue, Winchester
LOUISIANA: Mrs. Olivia Jones, Box 1029, Minden
MARYLAND: Mrs. Mary H. James, P. O. Box 33, Riverdale
MASSACHUSETTS: Mrs. Mabel Diggs, 10 Blaisdell Road, Hingham
MICHIGAN: Mrs. Dulcie Pace, 449 Pleasant Street, Southeast, Grand Rapids
MISSISSIPPI: Mrs. Lillian Rogers Johnson, P. O. Box 94, Clarksdale
MISSOURI: Mrs. Marjorie Banks, 302 Second Street, Chillicothe
MONTANA: Mrs. Agnes N. Parker, 618 Fourth Street, South Great Falls
NEBRASKA: Mrs. Nonnie Rayborn, 1811 No. 24th Street, Omaha
NEW JERSEY: Mrs. F. Leon Harris, 140 Union Avenue, Asbury Park
NEW MEXICO: Mrs. W. G. Gray, 1400 E. Humble Street, Hobbs

REGIONAL PRESIDENTS

NORTHEAST: Mrs. Melnet Cass 135 Harold Street, Roxbury Mass.
SOUTHEAST: Mrs. Mamie B Reese, 614 Whitney Avenue, Albany, Ga.
CENTRAL: Mrs. Fannie Baxter O'Bannion, 6546 So. Park Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
NORTHWEST: Mrs. Lucinda E Bryant, 801 So. Fourth Street, Yakima, Wash.
SOUTHWEST: Mrs. Myrtle Ollison, 702 So. Bell Street, Shawnee, Okla.

Convention Calendar

AUG. 9

LOS ANGELES — Tau Gamma Delta Sorority meets here August 9-14.

AUG. 10

BOSTON—The Annual Conference of Grand Masters, Prince Hall Masons, meets through Aug. 14.

AUG. 11

WASHINGTON—National Association of College Women meets here through Aug. 13.

AUG. 12

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Iota Phi Lambda Sorority meets here through Aug. 17.

AUG. 13

LOS ANGELES — Scottish Rite Masons meet here.

AUG. 14

BOSTON — The Ancient Egyptian Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and Daughters of Isis meet through Aug. 19.

NEW ORLEANS—The United Supreme Council of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and affiliates hold 46th biennial session through Aug.20.

CHICAGO — Delta Sigma Theta Sorority meets through Aug. 21.

AUG. 15

AKRON, Ohio — The Fourth District Institute of the Fourth Episcopal District of the AME Zion Church will be held at Wesley Temple AME Zion Church through Aug. 19.

COLUMBIA,S. C.—United Order of Odd Fellows and Grand Household of Ruth meet through Aug. 19.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—National Funeral Directors and Morticians Association meets through Aug. 19.

AUG. 18

WASHINGTON—Annual convention of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity at Park Sheraton Hotel. Continues through Aug. 23.

AUG. 21

CHICAGO—Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World meets through Aug. 26.

CHICAGO — Grand Temple Daughters of IBPOE of W. meets through Aug. 26.

DOVER, Del.—National Association of Negro Musicians meets through Aug. 26.

AUG. 24

PHILADELPHIA — National Bar Association meets through Aug. 27.

AUG. 31

MIAMI BEACH. Fla. — National Insurance Association meets through Sept. 2.

SEPT. 1

ATLANTA, Ga.—New Farmers of America meet.

SEPT. 3

DETROIT, Mich. — National Technical Association, Inc. meets through Sept. 8.

SEPT. 7

PHILADELPHIA — National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc. meets through Sept. 11.

NEW ORLEANS—The National Baptist Convention of America meets through Sept. 11.

SEPT. 17

CLEVELAND, Ohio—National Association of Real Estate Brokers, Inc. meets through Sept. 21.

OCT. 16

HAMPTON, Va.—Nationwide Hotel Association Inc., meets at Buckroe Beach through Oct. 19.

OCT. 20

COLUMBUS, Ga. — National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc. meets through Oct. 22.

NOVEMBER

NEW YORK—National Council of Negro Women meets.

DEC. 27

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — Omega Psi Phi Fraternity meets through Dec. 30.

NEW YORK—Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Inc. meets through Dec. 30.

WASHINGTON — Zeta Phi Beta sorority meets through Dec. 30.

Major Negro Associations Meet in Chi

CHICAGO, Ill.—The 10th annual meeting of the National Athletic Steering Committee at Chicago's Washington Park YMCA, Friday, Aug. 12, is expected to advance still further a steady and significant movement toward cooperation on the part of the nation's predominantly Negro athletic conferences representing 68 member institutions.

NASC Chairman A. W. Mumford of Souhern Uuniversity and executive sec'y, Charles D. Henry, of Grambling, announced an agenda that calls for consideration of a national letter of intent, professional leagues in the new professional leagues in baseball, basketball and football, together with an analysis of their implications.

Increased participation by all NASC colleges in tennis, golf, track and field meets before the ball, wrestling, cross-country, track and field and baseball. NASC national championships are expected to cause a lively debate. NAIA Olympic basketball playtreasurer, C. J. Kincaide of Tennessee A&I, will give the report offs will be the topic of a special of his office early in the session report by L. Moore.

Action to establish a plan to create the first mythical champion of NASC football and a proposal to hold inter-conference commissioner for the CIAC conference, will give the group an interpretation from the NASC viewpoint of recent developments

Georgia Beauticians' Project Urging All Members to Vote

The Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh Pa
Oct 3 1960
p 32 k

ATLANTA, Ga. — More than 500 beauticians are expected to attend the 26th Annual State Convention of the Georgia State Beauty Cluturist League to be held in Macon, April 24-26.

Mrs. Katie Wickham, president, National Beauty Culturists League, will be the keynote speaker according to Mrs. Ella Ramsey Martin, state president.

The state organizer, W. H. Bronner, while on a tour visiting several of the 18 leagues throughout Georgia, has just organized a new League in Bainbridge. The main mission of Mr. Bronner's visit to the various Leagues is to stimulate interest toward registering and voting.

One of the main projects of the Georgia State League for 1960 is the sponsoring of an "Essay Contest" among beauticians on the subject "Why It Is Important That Every Beautician Should Register and Vote."

Many valuable prizes will be given at the 1960 convention to essay winners.

The chairman of the Youth Council, Mrs Drucilla Crawford of Columbus, is working untiringly to make the "Essay Contest" a great success. Essays have already started pouring in from every part of the state.

■

All local league presidents are urged to encourage every beautician in her community to enter the Essay Contest before it is too late, deadline date, April 15.



PACK WITH CARE — When the Rev. Albert C. Benton, left, and his wife, Mrs. Dovie Benton, decided to close their store in Newark, N.J. they agreed to donate the staples to beleagued residents of Fayette and Haywood counties in Tennessee Helping the Bentons to pack the goods is the Rev. Homer J. Tucker, co-chairman of the Greater Newark Alliance for Integration and Dignity, which sponsored a recent rally to aid the Tennesseans.

Dr. M. L. King Jr. Predicts:

'No Bias in 15 Years'

ATLANTA (ANP) — Dr. Martin Luther King predicted an end to all segregation barriers in the South in less than 15 years. He spoke at the second statewide Institute on Non-violent Resistance to Segregation at the Butler St. YMCA here.

"The South has not nearly seen yet what it will see. We're going all out to end segregation," Dr. King told the final session of the two-day institute.

Dr. King said both political parties placed sympathetic endorsement of sitdowns in their platforms, but he thought the Democratic platform was best. He said sitdowns and protest marchers helped to achieve this goal.

■

LEADERS and delegates to the conference discussed techniques of a nonviolent campaign.

Dr. King is president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference which sponsored the institute.

Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, executive secretary of the SCLC, said the nonviolent resistance movement was quicker and less costly than court litigation.

■

HE CITED lunch counter desegration in 27 Southern cities since Feb. 1, as an example.

Rev. Samuel W. Williams, pastor of Friendship Baptist Church, said "love and some kind of force are necessary to obtain justice, and non-violence is this force."

Institute On Non-Violence To Hear Talk By Dr. Gregg

Dr. Richard B. Gregg, author of the book, "The Power of Nonviolence" is scheduled to be one of the speakers and idea creators at the two-day "Institute on Non-Violence and Social Change" scheduled to open at 10:30 Wednesday morning, Aug. 17 at the Bethel Baptist Church, 3139 29th Ave. No.

The institute is sponsored jointly by the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, of which the Rev. F. D. Shuttlesworth is the president and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference of which Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., is the president.

Other speakers listed for the workshop in addition to Dr. Gregg who speaks at the Wednesday afternoon session, are the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, recently appointed executive secretary of SCLC, Atlanta, Ga., Wednesday night, and the Rev. Shuttlesworth, Thursday morning.

Consultants listed are the Rev. A. L. Woods, Jr., pastor of First Metropolitan Baptist Church and ACMHR third vice-president; Emory O. Jackson, managing editor of the Birmingham World; the Rev. Edward Gardner, ACMHR first vice-president; the Rev. J. H. Calloway, pastor of Tabernacle Baptist Church and the Rev. C. Herbert Oliver, president of the Greater Birmingham Council on Human Relations and author of the book "No Flesh Shall Glory."

The Rev. Shuttlesworth announced that "ministers' civic and lay leaders, and those interested in a positive method for dealing constructively with the (racial) segregation problems are urged to attend the workshop."

Meantime, the Rev. Shuttlesworth announced that "several" complaints of alleged purging and denial of voter-registration have been processed and forwarded to the U. S. Department of Justice. He said that "these complaints (were) filed August 12" and "marks the beginning of a fight to a finish against long delays in attempts to register and various other subterfuges" allegedly used by the voter-screening officials.

The ACMHR leader said that his organization "stands ready to assist those" who believe they have been denied voter-registration because of racial discrimination."

Just what specific areas will be covered by the workshop were not revealed. Editor Jackson has long been an advocate of an economic build-up among the Negro group which will reflect itself in larger Negro-owned business and jobs supplied by Negro directed economic opportunity. He has said that freedom solution in the South lies partly in the Negro group's pocketbook.

Dr. Mallory Off To Asia

Dr. Arenia C. Mallory, President of Saints Junior College of Lexington, Mississippi, who has been a delegate for the National Council of Women of the United States to Canada and Austria, will make her third representation in Instanbul, Turkey during the Triennial Conference of the International Council of Women.

The International Council of Women was organized in 1888 by the distinguished Susan B. Anthony.

All free countries are represented in this powerful organization for the development of women and children throughout the world. In every country women of great influence wage a perpetual fight for high standards of living for women morally, spiritually, educationally and economically.

Dr. Mallory will represent the Commission on Education in the United States on the International Education Commission. Her name has been placed in nomination by Great Britain, Canada and the United States as Vice-Governor of the International Committee on Education.

32b 1960

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

International Council Of Women Elect Dr. Arenia C. Mallory Vice-Convener Of Powerful Education Committee

Jackson Advocate p.1
Jackson, Miss. Sat 11-5-60

During the Triennial meeting of the International Council of Women at Instanbul, Turkey, Dr. Arenia C. Mallory, President of Saints Junior College in Lexington, Mississippi was elected Vice-Convener of the powerful Education Committee. She was nominated by the National Council of Women in the United States, Canada, Austria, and Italy. A nominee must have three countries present her name to be placed on the ballot. Dr. Mallory will be the only person of color on the Executive Committee, although several new members on the board include several Asian and African countries.



DR. ARENIA C. MALLORY

Dr. Mallory states that the cultural, intelligent leadership of the representatives from the developing emerging countries gave tone and spirit to the Trennial meeting that resulted in a fellowship of good will and equality of purpose that revitalized the entire program of the International Council of Women.

Uganda extended an invitation to the Executive Committee for its interim Conference in 1962. Australia has invited the next Triennial meeting.

Members of the United States delegation to be re-elected to office were: Mrs. DeWitt Stetten of New York City; Mrs. Louis Robbins of New York; Dr. Grace Spafford and Mrs. Rose Parsons of New York.

Madame Maria—Helene Le Faucheux of France, distinguished representative for France at the United Nations, is International President.

32b 1960

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY



BEFORE LEAVING FOR DENMARK — Mrs. A. C. Bilbrew, prominent community figure, visited County Supervisor Kenneth Hahn and read him a poem which she had adapted from the work of the late Professor Charles Alexander.

Mrs. Bilbrew left Tuesday for Copenhagen, Denmark to attend the 12th anniversary jubilee of "International Women's Day" where she will speak on "The Status of Negro Women of America, Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow."

One stanza of the poem dedicated to Supervisor Hahn read;

"There is a man who will pick up his load
And start with a rush on his way up the road
Who will risk every peril he finds on the way
And says in his heart every debt I will pay
Now that sort of man unheeds the world's lust
But that sort of man is worthy of trust
That man is Kenneth Hahn"; with the concluding couplet;
"Kenneth Hahn is that man, he's the man of the hour
He has in his soul God 's fire and power."

Jacks and Jills aid NAACP fund drive

NEW YORK — The New York Metropolitan Chapter of Jack and Jill Club of America, Inc., this week culminated a drive that raised more than $3,100 for the NAACP.

Contributions from the well known organization of parents and children came in three parts. Some $1,120.44 was raised through a jazz and variety show at New York's famed Birdland nitery.

Top talent contributing their services included singers Frankie Lymon, Thelma Carpenter and Cab Calloway. Also comedians Timmie Rogers and Slappy White and jazzmen Kenny Burrell and Phineas Newborn, Jr. Larry Steele, and portions of his "Smart Affairs of 1960" also took part.

Mrs. Charles Collier was chairman of the benefit committee. She was assisted by Mrs. Percy Rochester, Mrs. Oliver Simmons, Mrs. John Pritchard, Mrs. Richard Greene, Mrs. Howard Dammond, Mrs. James W. Jeffress and Mrs. Raymond Greene.

An additional $500 NAACP life membership was purchased by the Guys and Dolls unit of the New York Metropolitan chapter. This money was raised by teenagers through a sock-hop benefit.

The Mothers' unit of the New York group also purchased a life membership.

Elected Editor Of "Up The Hill"

Mrs. Thelma Mitchell Keck, publicity director at Shaw University, was named editor of "Up the Hill", publication of the national civic organization, Jack and Jill of America. Mrs. Keck was elected to the post at the national convention of the organization which was held June 30, through July 3, at the Statler Hilton Hotel, Boston, Mass.



MRS. THELMA M. KECK

Mrs. Keck, a native of Winston-Salem, is a graduate of the Commercial Department of N. C. College, Durham, and received the A.B. degree at Shaw University.

She is a member of the Raleigh Chapter of Jack and Jill of America.

Her other affiliations include membership in the Social Service Club of Davie Street Presbyterian Church, the Sojourner Truth YWCA, the Capital Bridge Club and Club Nine (social organizations).

She is married to D. H. Keck, Shaw University secretary. They are the parents of two children, Norma and Michael, ages 15 and 13 respectively.

93 Chapters In Jack & Jill Of America

Afro-Magazine Section Sat. 6-25-60 p. 1

From nursery school age through college, members of Jack and Jill are guided in paths which will help them to be substantial citizens and future leaders of our country.

Largest organization of its kind in the country is Jack and Jill of America, Inc., with over 12,500 active members on its rolls.

The group has chapters in 32 states and the District of Columbia, with 93 chapters participating.

Founded in 1938 at Philadelphia, the club is dedicated to:

Aid in the development of a fully integrated child along the educational, emotional, physical, recreational, religious and social lines,

To aid mothers in learning more about their children by careful study;

To support all national legislation aimed at bettering the condition of all children.

* * *

THE RAPID growth of Jack and Jill, from a nucleus of 20 mothers who answered the call of founder Marion Turner Stubbs Thomas, is living proof that the organization is filling a void in the education and well being of both parents and children.

Within two years, chapters were formed in New York and Washington, making Jack and Jill an inter-city association. By 1946, 10 chapters were in the fold.

It was at this juncture that the need was felt for a national organization. Thus in 1946 the mother chapter, Philadelphia, called a meeting of existing clubs in the first national convention.

Constitution and by-laws were drawn up and adopted, and Jack and Jill of America was incorporated in the state of Delaware.

The next two years were ones of organization. The first official publication, "Up The Hill," came off the press, committees began to function, a national project was established: "The Research for Rheumatic Fever."

It was then that Jack and Jill Day was set up.

In June of 1951, the first Regional Teenage Conference was held at Philadelphia. This too has become an annual occurrence.

Eastern Regional Teenage Convention of 1960 will be held in Buffalo, N.Y. June 24-26 with delegates from 21 chapters on the Eastern Seaboard to be represented.

* * *

THE NATIONAL body convenes every other year. This year's national convention will be held in Boston, Mass. from June 30 through July 3.

With a convention theme of "Meeting the Challenge as Parents," Massachusetts Governor Foster Furcolo will officially open the proceedings at a gathering of delegates in general assembly on July 1.

Leading the panel of teenagers who are scheduled to discuss "Parents Through the Eyes of Teenagers," will be the famous Fultz Quads of Richmond, Va.

* * *

DR. RUTH B. HOWARD of San Francisco, Calif. is national president. World traveller and lecturer, she holds a Ph.D. degree in Latin and Greek from Catholic University and at present teaches Latin at Lowell High School.

She is first president and co-founder of the San Francisco Jack and Jill Chapter.

National Program Director and President of the Washington, D.C. chapter is Mrs. Burma A. Whitted who is, at present, on the staff at Howared University as director of recreational therapy on Pediatrics at Freedmen's Hospital.

* * *

AMONG THE many projects it has undertaken, Jack and Jill is proudest of having contributed $68,930.44 to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis during the course of five years (1951-56).

This is the largest contribution made by any such group, according to Miss Doris Finney, research assistant to Dr. Jonas Salk, on accepting the award in his behalf.

* * *

THE INNER workings of the Jack and Jill chapters are carefully thought out and designed to carry through the entire year.

In the larger chapters, the children are divided into age groups with a chairman and committee assigned to each group. Activity meetings are held monthly and might include such items as:

Trips to educational places, concerts, hikes, splash parties, cookouts, hobby shows, pet shows, movies, plays, science demonstrations, parties, amateur theatricals and sports contests.

* * *

THROUGH THE years, local chapters of the organization have been in the forefront of working for the civic good.

Washington, D.C. chapter has made presentations of television and radios to the Boys Club and Children's Ward of Freedmen's Hospital.

Nashville, Tenn. chapter sponsors a Brownie Scout Troop and provides for children to visit the Children's Museum.

Durham, N.C. chapter presented lights and furniture to the children's ward at Lincoln Hospital.

Baltimore presented a steam table to Provident Hospital and gave a gift to Kiermananus Hospital for Musical Therapy.

Philadelphia gave an examining table, and furniture to Children's Hospital of mercy.

New York contributed books to local hospitals and gifts to children's ward of Syndenham Hospital.

This is just a very small sampling of some of the projects local chapters have carried out during the 22 years Jack and Jill has been in existence.

Jack & Jill Facts

- Jack and Jill is 22 years old.
- There are six national officers, president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, program director and editor.
- There are 7 regions and regional directors: Eastern, Mid-Atlantic, South Eastern, Mid-Western, South Central, Far West and Central.
- Colors of the organization are pink and blue.
- National flower is the pink Sweetheart rosebud.
- Jack and Jill Day is one day during the second week in May, usually on a Sunday.
- National bulletin, "Scope," published by the program director, twice each year. Magazine "Up the Hill" published annually.



GOOD MANNERS is one of the things Jack and Jillers are taught. This smiling young man demonstrates correct technique in seating a lady.



MRS. BURMA WHITTED, National Program Chairman of Jack and Jill of America with Dr. E. C. Mazique, president of the National Medical Association. Photo was taken during the 1960 March of Dimes campaign.



STUDY IN CONCENTRATION—Philadelphia Jack and Jillers watch a movie during one of their monthly meetings. Note the rapt expressions.

500 Rally for Civil Rights





Delegates—More than 500 delegates packed Washington's Willard Hotel's South Ballroom at a three-day meeting to support meaningful civil rights amendments. Here are the faces of a portion of the 500 enthusiastic delegates who listened intently to the job that they must do in their contacts with Senators and Representatives whom they will ask to support amendments to pending civil rights legislation in the House and Senate.

Registration—Above is part of the more-than-200 UAW delegates from six states who registered at the second in a series of civil rights mobilizations sponsored by the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights. Standing in the foreground, left to right, are William H. Oliver and Walter G. Reuther, director of the UAW's Washington office. Seated, with backs to camera, are Harry Ross, national representative, fair practices and anti-discrimination department; Mrs. Marguerite Lewis, Washington staff, UAW, and Thelma Kostegian, Washington staff, UAW.

The Pittsburgh Courier
Feb 25 1960

WASHINGTON—The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights rallied more than 500 delegates from six key states, here, Feb. 22-24, to urge Senators and Representatives to include in any civil rights bill, at least the following provisions:

1.—"Part III"—the provision to permit government civil suits in school desegregation and other cases.
2.—An effective voting registrar-referee measure that combines the best features of the pending proposals.
3.—Technical and financial assistance to states and localities to help them in their school integration programs.

■

THIS DELEGATION represents the second such group to visit Washington in the past two weeks to participate in the Washington mobilization for meaningful civil rights legislation in 1960.

The first group came to Washington, Feb. 14-16, and for three days, walked the halls and offices of the House and Senate Office Buildings in their effort to persuade congressmen to sign the civil rights discharge petition, which at that time, had approximately 205 signatures.

The success of these efforts was apparent in 48 hours. These delegates had pushed the total number of signatures from 205 to 213.

February 18, the House Rules Committee was convened, hurriedly, and did vote, formally, 7-4, to report out the pending civil rights bill (which had been in the House Rules Committee since last year) for House debate and vote, commencing March 10.

This week's delegation is concentrating on the three amendments listed above, plus others which the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights believe would constitute a meaningful civil rights bill. Prominent among these is the enactment of legislation which would make the President's Committee on Government Contracts a statutory agency.

■

The Leadership Conference on Civil Rights consists of 50 national organizations in which is represented three religious faiths, minority veterans, labor and other civic groups.

The last delegation in this series of three mobilizations, is scheduled for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, March 8, 9 and 10, when the House Bill is expected on the floor, and when civil rights still will be before the Senate.

The last group of delegates will include representatives from California, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Maryland and Minnesota.

Leaders meet at Shaw Saturday

By CHESTER M. HAMPTON
AFRO Staff Correspondent

RALEIGH, N.C. — The sitdown movement will be consolidated here this weekend, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, as youth leaders from 35 communities in 10 southern states gather at Shaw University for the Leadership Conference on Nonviolent Resistance.

This will be the first time that sitdowners will have had an opportunity to share views and consolidate their basic philosophy and practical techniques.

It is expected that the meeting will result in a daring, new strategy that will be on a united nation - wide basis. Formerly, the sitdown picture varied slightly from city to city.

Southern state and city officials, along with store managers, had hoped the sitdown movement was a passing phase that would soon run its course. The meeting this weekend, however, dashes cold water on that hope.

The fact that these students are willing to sacrifice both their Easter vacation time and their meager funds shows that they are determined to operate even more effectively than in the past.

The meeting is sponsored by the Southern Christian Leadship Conference. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., is president; Miss Ella J. Baker is director.

* * *

SO FAR, student leaders from the following states have signed up to attend: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. There are 17 communities registered from North Carolina alone.

The four "sitdown pioneers" from North Carolina A. and T. College are expected to be on hand. They are Franklin McCain, Ezell Blair Jr., David Richmond and Joseph McNeill. These four started the whole sitdown movement on Feb. 1 in downtown Greensboro.

When a mayor's committee promised to mediate the matter, the A. and T. students stopped their demonstrations. However, they resumed last week when the committee admitted it had made no headway with the problem.

Also expected at the meeting is Bernard Lee. He was one of nine students expelled from Alabama State College by Gov. John Patterson for leading the Montgomery demonstrations. Since that time, Mr. Lee had been harassed by Montgomery policemen until he left the city.

Henry Steele, theonly high school student actually to serve a jail sentence for sit down participation, is also to be at the Shaw University meeting. Young Steele is the son of the Rev. C. K. Steele, militant Tallahassee, Fla. leader. He and his older brother, Charles K. Steele Jr., were among 11 demonstrators arrested.

The younger Steele and five others refused to pay fines and get out of jail. They preferred to remain. Their sentences expire this week.

Expected also will be high school students who braved the mobs in Chattanooga, Tenn.; Fisk and Tennessee State students from Nashville; students from Orangeburg, S.C. who were drenched by fire department hoses and placed in stockades like Nazi concentration camps, and many others.

THE STUDENTS will be meeting with the knowledge that they have a growing support in both official and semi - official sources.

Just last week, John S. Hannah, chairman of the Civil Rights Commission, said they had the right to demonstrate against injustice "as long as they do it in a peaceful manner.

Typical, however, of elected and appointed political officials, he tempered his statement by saying he was "concerned lest these people whose objective may be good may have the result of causing a reaction that actually harms the cause they are trying to advance."

In his budget request appearance before the House Appropriations subcommittee, he also said: "I cannot join with those who say automatically that the NAACP should be criticized for expressing their (sic) unhappiness with the situation as it is."

* * *

THE NEGRO Ministerial Alliance of Tallahassee, Fla. backed the sitdowners by proposing a boycott of downtown merchants.

Rabbi Joachim Prinz, president of the American Jewish Congress, led a sympathy protest picket line on New York's Fifth Ave.

Cornell Adams of Shaw University revealed that a number of white students from Harvard, Brandeis, Yale and other major universities have come to the state to actively support the sitdown movement.

They report that there is also strong support, some in the form of fund - raising activity, on their home campuses.

(In Canada, 1,500 McGill and Sir George Williams University students and faculty signed a petition backing the sitdown movement which they termed "A magnificent struggle.")

* * *

THE STUDENTS will also be heartened by the knowledge that, increasingly, white city officials and community leaders are showing signs of being willing to think positively about the issue.

Such "positive thinking" has already borne fruit in the Texas cities of Galveston and San Antonio.

In Nashville, Mayor Ben West's commission suggested a 90 - day "trial period" for lunch counter desegregation. So far, local store managers have refused to honor the suggestion.

The biracial committee had firmly stated "it is in the best interest of the entire community to open lunch counters to all patrons."

In Chapel Hill, N.C., a Human Relations Committee also recommended a trial period—this one for 30 days. The proposal fell through when three of the local store managers refused to go along with the others who said they would try it if all agreed to do so.

In Winston-Salem, there is a "good will committee" of ten colored and ten white citizens. They are still studying the problem.

In nearby High Point a biracialcommittee recommended a 60-day trial period of desegregation. Local merchants, however, refused to take this opportunity to end the stalemate.

* * *

POLLS HAVE been taken in several cities. In Greensboro, the official poll showed that 72 per cent (of 2,063 replies received to a questionnaire) favored desegregation while only 21 per cent opposed. There was evidence that this opposition, meager as it was, organized.

In Winston Salem, opinion was about evenly divided. In Charlotte, 58 per cent cast dissenting votes although the majority said they would not stop patronizing a store if it desegregated.

32b 1960

THE LILY WHITE SECURITY BENEFIT ASSOCIATION
FLORIDA NEGRO ORGANIZATION

Uniquely Named Florida Organization

The Pittsburgh Courier

Lily-Whites' Show Remarkable Growth

Pittsburgh, Pa

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

Dates 5-27-61

SARASOTA, Fla.—That great Florida Negro organization with the unique name — The Lily Whites—has ended another year of activity with a tremendous growth in membership, a record annual collection of $301,870.13, and an expansion program which has added to its already broad physical holdings.

Headed by Grand President C. Blythe Andrews, Tampa publisher and editor, The Lily White Security Benefit Association—its official name—now boasts a membership of 26,500, all in Florida, an increase of 4,500 over last year. It recently held its annual grand assembly here, with 709 delegates representing chapters all over the state.

■

A HIGHLIGHT of the assembly was the annual parade in which 7,000 persons took part, including 10 bands; with thousands lining Sarasota streets to witness the parade. Mrs. Beatrice Wright of Tampa was crowned "Queen of Lily White." Grand President Andrews was re-elected to begin his 22nd-year at the helm of the great organization.

Probably confusing to some who may mistake its name to imply it is a political organization, the Lily White organization is a welfare group dedicated to Negro benefits.

One features of the annual assembly was the authorization for the expansion of its 37-bed hospital at Tampa to 60 beds, and the creation of a new kitchen and dining room, a new X-ray and laboratory department, a new operating room and several other features.

DURING THE PAST year a nursery and kindergarten have been set up caring for the offspring of 75 working mothers. It was built at a cost in excess of $65,000, with facilities equal to any of any race in Hillsborough County. Headquarters of the Lily Whites is at Tampa, where it operates the hospital, a rest home, auditorium, headquarters building with radio studio for broadcasts and rental property of more than 30 cottages owned by the organization.

Three outstanding receptions were held during the general assembly, and five public programs were held, two at Bethlehem Baptist Church, two at Booker High School, and one at the city auditorium, where 2,000 persons witnessed the 25th anniversary program.

■

PRESIDENT ANDREWS was loud in his praise of the organization for its harmonious cooperation with its program. "We have not had a cross word in the Grand Assembly, not a motion arrested, nothing but love and harmony in 17 years," he said. He admitted that the first four years were stormy ones, as the organization was in the throes of readjusting itself from internal chaos.

"Since 1942, the Lord has been on our side," Mr. Andrews declared. The group will meet at Daytona Beach next year, and in Miami in 1962.

Incidentally, over $30,000 was raised in two days at the general assembly, topping last year's figure of over $29,000. The organization is one of the most substantial and progressive in the U. S. A., with its positive program of caring for its members, aged and needy, young and old alike. Again this year, as usuel, a number of scholarships were awarded to young women by the organization.



Links Present Check To National Urban League

Journal + Guide Norfolk Va. P. 6

Mrs. Pauline Weeden, president of the Links, presents a check for $1,000 to Lester B. Granger, executive director of the league at a banquet held at the Hotel Commodore in New York City. Other checks presented at the banquet included one for $2,500 from a brewing company, $2,600 from the Laundry Workers Union, $100 from the Drifters, and $1,000 from the American Bridge Association. Mrs. Weeden of the Links is from Lynchburg, Va.

Negro Group Donates

HOUSTON, Tex. — A Negro civic organization, the local chapter of The Links Inc. has made the first contribution in the local Alley Theatre's drive to match a $150,000 Ford Foundation grant. In order to qualify for the grant, which provides for annual con-

Links honor 10 chapters for promotion of youth projects

BY FRANCES T. MAITLOCK

WILBERFORCE, Ohio (ANP) —For outstanding services in connection with the organization's National Project, "A Search for Talented Youth," 10 midwest chapters of the Links, Inc. were given citations at the recent central area assembly held at Central State College here.

Hostesses to this eighth annual gathering were members of the Wilberforce chapter comprising faculty members of both Central State college and neighboring Wilberforce University.

President of the chapter is Mrs. Arletta M. Johnson. vice-president Mary V. Valentine served as program chairman.

* * *

THE CHAPTER honorees for local projects were Columbus, Ohio, Indianapolis, Ind.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Huntington, W. Va. and Youngstown, Ohio.

Their varied programs included tutoring retarded children, counselling parents of gifted children, interracial projects, art exhibits, career workshops and international programs.

Mrs. Lillian McSee, St. Louis, former vice-chairman, succeeded to the central area chairmanship.

* **

MRS. VIVIAN J. BEAMON of Cincinnati completed her 2-year term and was nominated for the office of national president in the election which will take place at the National Assembly to be held in June at Los Angeles.

National president for the past four years has been Mrs. Pauline F. Weedon, Lynchburg, Va.

Conference leaders included Mrs. Vera Edwards, Central Area Project chairman; Mrs. Will Florence Robins, Kansas City; Mrs. Grace Hill Walker, Youngstown, secretary -treasurer; Mrs. Oneida Cockrell, Chicago, recorder and two former area chairmen, Mrs. Bess Simpson, Indianapolis and Mrs. Portia Searcy, Chicago.

Delegates elected Mrs. Helen Jenkins, Springfield, new area vice - chairman and Mrs. Ruth W. McCants, Wilberforce, secretary- treasurer.

Job Bias Costly, Links Are Told

LOS ANGELES (SNS)—John A. Roosevelt, youngest son of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt and a member of the President Committee on Government Contracts, told the Los Angeles convention of Links, Inc., Saturday night that job discrimination is costing the nation $4 billion annually and is a frightful waste of our human resources.

The investment banker stated that "this comes at a time in our history when we need all the skill and wisdom that our population can summon, that our nation may not wither."

Roosevelt explained to the banquet meeting the work of the contract committee. He said that it has the responsibility of insuring through the contracting agencies that the non-discrimination clauses of every federal contract is complied with.

PLEDGE NOTED

"The contractor pledges himself not to discriminate between employees," he stated, "or applicants for employment because of race, religion, color, or national origin. This pledge .... covers hiring, promotion, upgrading, transfer, rates of compensation, and conditions of employment and termination."

He added, however, that the committee does not have enforcement powers but has the power to see to it that it is enforced. He said that many people have criticized the group for never having cancelled a contract because of violation. He said that members have corrected the breach by consulting the contractor and reminding him of his obligations.

Roosevelt lauded Links on their national project of preparing Negro youths for employment in advanced skills.

EDUCATION NEEDED

"I know that many times you are met, as you seek to encourage youths to train themselves, with a 'what's the use?' response," he said, when the jobs are closed to the Negro even though he is trained. He said that this "vicious circle" must be eliminated through "education of" employers as well as training the youths.

"The employer has to be educated to the fact that merit employment is good business ..... Both the training of youth and the 'education of employers are essential to straightening the 'vicious circle' into a direct line, without barriers, between the schoolhouse and the employment office."

Roosevelt said that the job outlook over the next decade is very good. "The Labor Department's projections for the 1960's show the most significant increase in employment will be in occupations requiring training and education."

Links in Los Angeles For 11th Annual Meet

LOS ANGELES — Advance registration indicates that the 12th National Assembly of The Links Inc. will top all past meetings in attendance when it convenes in Los Angeles June 30 - July 3 with headquarters at the Statler-Hilton Hotel.

Hostesses are the Los Angeles Links. President, Mrs. Reba Butler, and co-chairmen of the convention, Mrs. Josephine Smith and Mrs. Hilda Allen, expect approximately 500 members, delegates and their husbands, the Connecting Links, along with national officers.

They have selected as a convention theme, "The Pursuit of Excellence" and have planned all activities around it.

The Assembly opens on Thursday morning with national president, Mrs. Pauline Weeden of Lynchburg, Va. presiding.

Announcement is made by Mrs. Bernice Munce of Trenton, N. J., chairman of the National Program Committee, that work on the national project, "Education for Democracy" has been divided into three workshops for this assembly. They will be held on Friday afternoon, July 1, with Dr. Paul F. Lawrence, superintendent of the Willowbrook California School District as keynote speaker.

Serving as workshop coordinator will be George O. Butler of Washington, D. C. who is director of education of the Presi-



Mrs. R. Brown **John Roosevelt**

dent's Committee on Government Contracts.

Mrs. Rollins Brown of Los Angeles, consultant on education and program for the National Foundation (March of Dimes) will work with the workshops in the capacity of consultant.

Links Donate $1,000 To Urban League

By UNDINE D. YOUNG

LOS ANGELES, Calif. — At its Los Angeles national assembly the Links, Inc. voted to meet every other year rather than annually but made no immediate choice of the 1962 meeting place. That will be announced later.

700 members attended the assembly here, of the 87 member-chapters 67 had delegates. There were 60 Connecting Links (husbands of the members) and a number of Bob-O - Links (children) present.

HEADQUARTERS for the assembly was the swank 1,300-room Statler-Hilton Hotel. All business sesions and several social events were there. Most of the elegates and visitors also registered at the hotel.

The group voted a $1,000 donation to the National Urban League, with principal offices in New York. It previously donated a total of $39,000 to the NAACP.

NEW OFFICERS elected and installed were Mrs. Vivian Beamon of Cincinnati, Ohio, vice president; Mrs. Josephine Smith, of Los Angles, recording secretary; Mrs. Gertrude Thomas, of Inwood, N. Y., financial secretary; Mrs. Esther Wilson, Western Area chairman, and Mrs. Lillian Moisee, Central Area chairman.

A highlight of the meeting was the Civic Breakfast held in the Pacific Ballroom of the hotel at which the Honorable Mayor Norris Poulson, mayor of Los Angeles, formally welcomed the Links to the city. Greetings were also extended by Mrs. Reba Butler, president of the host chapter and the Honorable Frank G. Boncelli, chairman of the board of supervisors.

MRS. RUTH H. Kodani, keynote speaker, was introduced by Dr. Vada Somerville. L.

67 Chapters Represented At Assembly

A. Link, and Mrs. Josephine Smith, assembly chairman, was mistress of ceremonies. Mrs. Pauline Weeden, national president, also spoke. A number of local citizens were present.

Following the breakfast, the general session opened in the Golden State Room with the seating of the delegates, the president's address and reports from the area chairmen.

AFTER LUNCH Mrs. Bernice Munce of Trenton, N. J., national program chairman, presided at that session. Guest speaker was Dr. Paul Lawrence, superintendent of schools of the Willowbrook school district, Los Angeles County. His address centered around the theme, "The Search, Motivation and Guidance of the Talented Negro Youth." The national project is "Educating for Democracy."

Workshop sessions were held with outstanding consultants taking part.

An impressive memorial service was held during the final morning session with Dr. Helen G. Smith of Los Angeles, conducting the service.

A FASHION show luncheon followed the morning session in the Pacific Ballroom with stunning models showing the latest styles for falls 1960 in campus wear, active spectator sportswear. Fabulous swim fashions were shown as well as those for luncheon and after five. Styles from many famous Hollywood designers were modeled.

Outstanding among the social events was the beautiful Links' Cotillion held in the fabulous International Ballroom of the Beverly Hilton Hotel at which 30 lovely debutantes were presented to society. Dinner was served before the presentation. Mrs. Rosemary Holloman, L. A. Links chairman of the charities, the civic breakfast, and the Cotillionettes, presented a check to the NAACP Legal Defense Fund during the brilliant affair.

Music for dining and dancing was by Peppy Prince and his orchestra.

John Roosevelt, an active member of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, was a guest speaker at the closed banquet on Saturday evening at the Hotel Statler. He was presented by George Butler, educational director of the President's Committee on Government Contracts. The other speaker was Attorney Franklin H. Williams, of Palo Alto, assistant attorney general of the state of California.

Also on the program was Link, Lois Towles Ceaser, pianist, and Robert McFerrin concert baritone and Mrs. Pauline Weeden, national president. Climaxing the banquet was the impressive candlelight ceremonial of Friendship led by Mrs. Bennie McLendon of Atlanta, Ga. Dancing followed the banquet.

The visiting Connection local connecting Links and chairmen of the committee were Paul R. Williams and Judge David Williams. They were assisted by Dr. Howard Allen, George Smith and Steve Rowland.

A number of activities were planned for the Bob-O-Links. On Sunday morning everybody enjoyed the trip to Disneyland which included breakfast there. That eveniing the founders and national officers were honored with a reception at the swank Wilfandel Club house where th lins' opening affair, An Evening in Hawaii was held in the garden. The Links were prese ted bea tiLiks were presented beautiful colorful Hawaiian orchid leis. The affair featured a cocktail buffet. Theme for the well planned Los Angeles Assembly was "Pursuit of Excellence." The Assembly for many of the links and their families was a vacation which they staved on to enjoy.

Record 286 Attend At 12th Assembly

LOS ANGELES — The 12th National Assembly of The Links, Inc. in session recently in Los Angeles, elected two national officers, reelected the third, donated $1,000 to the National Urban League, adopted a Christmas card project in cooperation with the NAACP and an amendment to the constitution changing the annual meetings to biennial thus holding the next assembly in 1962.

A record attendance of 286 Links, representing 67 of the organization's 87 chapters were joined by over 75 "Connecting Links" (the husbands) and Bob-O-Links" (children) at the four-day meeting held in the plush Statler-Hilton Hotel.

A new idea inaugurated this year by the hostess chapter, Los Angeles, was a civic breakfast held July 1, at which the assembly was extended greetings by Mayor Morris Poulson, Frank G. Boncelli, chairman of the Board of Supervisors and Mrs. Reba Butler, president of the hostess chapter.

REPORTS GIVEN

Speaker for this affair was Mrs. Ruth H. Kodani, prominent figure in the United Church Women Affairs, of Pacific Palisades, Cal.

The opening business session followed with Mrs. Pauline Weeden, of Lynchburg, Va. national president, presiding and featuring the president's annual message and reports of officers and committees

With national attention focused on the National Program and Project, "Education for Democracy," adopted two years ago at the New York Assembly, emphasis was placed at this meeting on further interpretation of the project and motivation for wider participation by chapters.

Mrs. Bernice Munce, National Program Chairman of Trenton, N. J. presided on Friday.

Keynote address by Dr. Paul Lawrence, supt. of the Willowbrook School District in Los Angeles County, was followed by a panel discussion. Participants were Mrs. Helen Coffin, Dr. Abbott Kaplan, George Butler, John C. Moore and Mrs. Rollin Brown.

Consultants at the various workshops were Charles A. Davis, Preston Taylor, Mrs. Honore Levy, William H. Boone, John Buggs, Wesley Brazier, Murray Lewis, Henry Talbert and Neely Whittaker

Elected to office were Mrs. Vivian Beamon of Cincinnati, Ohio, national vice - president, and Mrs. Josephine Smith of Los Angeles, national recording secretary. Re-elected for another term was Mrs. Gertrude Thomas of Inwood, N. Y. as national financial secretary.

At the installation of officers two new Area Chairmen were formally inducted into office. They were Mrs. Lillian Mosce of St. Louis, Mo., as Central Chairman and Mrs. Esther Wilson as Western Chairman.

In voting $1,000 to the National Urban League, the Links lend support to another outstanding and worthy national organization having through individual chapter subscription to Life membership followed by further donations, given the NAACP a total of $39.000.

32b 1960

THE MEANING OF THE SIT-INS (12 PAGE PAMPHLET)
PUBLISHED BY- N A A C P

New NAACP Pamphlet On Student Sit-Ins

NEW YORK — A comprehensive view of the background and significance of the Negro college student sit-ins was published this week by the NAACP in an attractive 12-page pamphlet.

Entitled, "The Meaning of the Sit-Ins," the publication is authored by the Association's executive secretary, Roy Wilkins.

The text of the depth analysis and historical background for the sit-ins is based on an address by Mr. Wilkins before the City Club Forum of Cleveland, Ohio, last spring. It has been revised and updated.

32b 1960

MISSISSIPPI

NAACP URGES NEGROES TO BOYCOTT
'DISCOURTEOUS' STORES

NAACP

NAACP Urges Negroes To Boycott 'Discourteous' Stores

(AP)—The Na- Association for the Advance- People called for a boycott of dis- stores and those refu- a representative nam- State Confer- branches said in Negroes should trade from stores shopping centers that support White Citizens Councils in their to keep Negroes second

12-2-60

Evers of Jackson, field secretary for Mis- said the boycott was in keeping with our pro- every feasible method to obtain first class citi- within the law.



INDUCTION PARTY in the home of Mrs. Mary Hairston, in Winston-Salem, N. C., saw five Moles inducted into the chapter. New members are, seated, front row: Mrs. Elaine McCloud, wife of Dr. Willard McCloud of Kate Bitting hospital; Gwendolyn Ashley, wife of J. D. Ashley, principal of Fourteenth Street School; Mary Louise Diggs, wife of J. T. Diggs, art department head at Teachers College; Consuela Greenwood, wife of J. A. Greenwood of the science department of Teachers College; and Louise Hamilton of the history department of Teachers College, wife of Carlton Hamilton, Kate Bitting lab technician. Other members, second row, left to right: Mesdames Julia Quick, Mollie Poag, Willie Perkins, Laura Fox, Annie Rivera,, Macie Brown; back row: Mesdames Lillian Lewis, Nellie Bausman, Ida Williams, Martha Atkins, Mabel Dillare and Mary Hairston. Not photographed: Mesdames Elva James, Carrie Robinson, Louise Wilson and Marguerite Davenport.

Petersburg Moles Are Initiated

PETERSBURG, Va.—A recent Saturday evening at the NCO Club at Fort Lee, Va. was a gala affair for a group of newly inducted Moles and their guests.

An induction ceremony which was held in the lounge confirmed the installation of 20 new members of Petersburg into the organization. The Petersburg chapter consists of women of the local community and members of the Virginia State College faculty.

Following the ceremony, the group entertained guests at a dinner party and with an evening of dancing. Beautiful decorations consisted of colors of the Moles, Inc., and flowers from various sororities and social organizations.

The affair was climaxed with breakfast the following morning in the snack shoppe of Foster Hall at Virginia State College.

Invited guests were husbands and escorts of the initiates and husbands and escorts of the Moles from Baltimore, Maryland, Washington, D. C., Roanoke, Richmond, Newport News, Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.



The Petersburg Courier

MOLES ENTERTAIN INITIATES—Members of the Moles, Inc., from several chapters, convened on Petersburg, Va., recently to initiate a chapter there. Shown here are the initiates and visiting Moles. Seated, left to right: Mmes. Rosalyn Dixon, national parliamentarian, Washington, D. C.; Bernice Plummer, national chaplain, Portsmouth, Va.; Louise Lesh, president of the sponsoring chapter, Roanoke, Va.; Gracie L. Brown, president of the Petersburg chapter; Beresenia W. Hill, national president, Richmond, Va., and Sarah Ashe, national chairman, publicity committee, Norfolk, Va. Standing: From Petersburg chapter, Mmes. Mavis Escoffery, Lucy Bland, Dorothy Turpin, Rebecca Beverly, Annie Terry, Virginia Miller, Elizabeth Cooper, Ethel Myers, Hermoine Carter, Dannie Townes, Vergial Webb, Miss Elizabeth Reaves, Mmes. Bernice Montague, Doris Woodson, Gladys Holland, Jean Rogers, Lucille Greene, Annye Blackmon and, from Richmond chapter, Dorothy Bates.

32b 1960

MONTGOMERY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Abernathy off for Ghana visit

The Afro American

p. 5

ATLANTA — Martin Luther King, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, announced this week that the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, one of the leaders of the historic Montgomery Bus Protest and president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, left New York for Ghana last Tuesday at the invitation of Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah.

The Rev. Mr. Abernathy attended as an observer and fraternal delegate, and addressed a plenary session of the All-African Conference called by Dr. Nkrumah to discuss the question of non - violent resistance in the struggle against colonialism and racism.

This Conference was held in the Community Center in Accra on April 7, 8 and 9.

* * *

MICHAEL SCOTT, a friend of the Rev. Mr. Abernathy, and one of the chairmen of the Conference, asked the Rev. Mr. Abernathy to give an address on non - violence as a powerful weapon in the struggle for first - class citizenship in America.

Int. - 4-16-60

He also reported on the recent South - wide student protest sit - in demonstrations. The Rev. Mr. Abernathy's major address was Saturday, April 9, at a mass rally.

In the invitation to the Rev. Mr. Abernathy, the officials stated that Tom Mboya, King Mohammed V of Morocco, Haile Selasie, and many other leaders in the struggle for freedom had accepted invitations to attend.

* * *

WHEN THE Rev. Mr. Abernathy departed for Accra on Tuesday morning, he stated:

"I feel highly honored to receive this invitation from Prime Minister Nkrumah. In light of what is happening in Africa today, this conference is of great significance, since the struggle for freedom and justice is indivisible.

"I feel I have much to learn from the African leaders who will be there, including the South Africans, and much of importance to tell them about the historic effort that the 50,000 non - whites made in Montgomery through non - violence, and what the students are doing across the South today.

"They are adding a new dignity to the struggle for freedom, not only in America but throughout the world. This all Africa will understand."

The Rev. Mr. Abernathy is pastor of the First Baptist Church in Montgomery, and financial secretary - treasurer of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference with headquarters in Atlanta.

Abernathy Picked Successor To King As MIA President

The Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy will be the Rev. Martin Luther King's successor as president of the pro-integration Montgomery Improvement Assn.

The board of directors of the MIA unanimously elected Abernathy at a recent executive session, according to a prepared statement released by the Rev. S. S. Seay, executive secretary of the MIA.

Abernathy promptly denied any let-up in the integration efforts of the MIA because of King's departure.

"Those who expect us to fold up have another thought coming," Abernathy said.

A mass meeting at the Negro First Baptist Church, where Abernathy is pastor, will be held Monday night. King will make his final public appearance in a mass meeting here at that time, turning over the gavel to Abernathy, who will make an inaugural address.

According to Seay's statement, "The board made it clear that it expects a stepped-up program of social action with the new administration."

The board was "at pains to sweep aside any misgiving that the departure of Dr. King will diminish activities for social justice on the local front," the statement said.

The board "reaffirmed its purpose and program for: voter education, justice in the courts, adherance to law and order, including full compliance with the mandates of the U.S. Supreme Court, and for joining with other citizens of Montgomery in the opening up of all parks and playgrounds for all the children of the city."

The statement said plans are "already afoot" for a membership campaign.

Other officers elected were the Rev. W. J. Powell, first vice president; Dr. Jefferson Underwood, second vice president; the Rev. Robert E. DuBose Jr., secretary; Mrs. Erna A. Dungee, financial secretary; the Rev. H. H. Hubbard, treasurer; and the Rev. H. J. Palmer, chaplain.

Negro Charges Shady Deals By Mix Group

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (AP) — Montgomery County grand jurors are scheduled to hear today from a Negro minister who accused a racist group of shady financial dealings.

The Rev. Uriah J. Fields said last night he had been ordered to appear before the grand jury to support his accusations against the integrationist Montgomery Improvement Assn. (MIA).

Fields, a candidate for the city-county board of education, said he was instructed to bring data supporting his charges that the MIA mishandled and misappropriated money contributed by Negro citizens.

Fields charged in his book, "The Montgomery Story," that the MIA could not account for $100,000 donated to the 1956 Negro boycott which broke down racial barriers on city buses.

He also accused the organization, then headed by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., of presumably depositing another $100,000 in banks of various states, thus making the group "financially secure."

When King organized the improvement association in early 1956 to spearhead the mass bus boycott, Fields served as secretary. A few months later he left the MIA and formed a countermovement, the Montgomery Restoration and Amelioration Assn.

Since then the anti-boycott leader has been outspokenly opposed to King, the Negro integrationist who moved to Atlanta last week. The MIA is now headed by the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy.

In his book Fields describes King as "an ordinary young man who by chance was placed in a position where he could make his views known."

Jury to probe Negro's story of shady deals

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 8— (AP) — The Montgomery County Grand Jury is scheduled to hear today from a Negro minister who accused a racist group of shady financial dealings.

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Abernathy Promises a Full Program

(Courier Press Service)

MONTGOMERY, Ala — Rev. Ralph Abernathy, new president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, in taking the reins from Dr. Martin L. King Jr., first head of the boycott organization, has promised a full program for integration in this city. He has asked his members to give their full cooperation to this program.

"There will be no let up," Rev. Abernathy promised, announcing that efforts will be made to integrate the schools, and to get Negroes into civil service jobs here, as well as Negro policemen and school-crossing guards (women).

Other officers elected to fill key posts under the new leadership include Rev. W. J. Powell, first vice president; Dr. Jefferson Underwood, M.D., second vice president; Father Robert E. DuBose, secretary; Mrs. Erna A. Dungee, financial secretary; Rev. H. H. Hubbard, treasurer; Rev. H. J. Palmer, chaplain; Rev. Solomon S. Seay is executive secretary.

"We will not fold up," was Rev. Abernathy's firm declaration.

Negro Minister Called Agitator

Alabama Governor Hits At Attempts To Integrate Montgomery Airport

By United Press International

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 11.—Gov. John Patterson declared Thursday a move to integrate the municipal airport here was the work of racial agitators.

Governor Patterson said Rev. Ralph Abernathy, president of the pro-integration Montgomery Improvement Association and one of the four Negro ministers who petitioned the Civil Aeronautics Board to integrate the airport, "was just a racial agitator who had to agitate or go back to the fields.

C.A.B. Is Petitioned

The Governor said the four Negro ministers were "doing a great disservice to the Negro citizens. They are doing their race no good."

The move was revealed Thursday when Negro attorney Solomon S. Seay Jr. said the C.A.B. was petitioned to order the integration of waiting, dining and restroom facilities at Dannelly Municipal Airport.

Authority Questioned

State Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion said "I don't see that they would have the authority. I know of no other governmental agency where a similar board has the authority to declare a city ordinance unconstitutional.

Mr. Gallion said he was keeping in close contact with the city's legal staff in connection with the plea.

Seay said the plea was filed in behalf of three Montgomery Negro ministers, Abernathy, Rev. H. J. Palmer, and Rev. S. S. Seay Sr., father of the attorney; and Rev. John Lee Tilley, a Negro minister from Baltimore who recently was refused service at the airport restaurant.

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MONTGOMERY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

PRESIDENT
REV. RALPH D. ABERNATHY

Abernathy Picked Successor To King As MIA President

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala
Jan 31 1960

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32b 1960

MONTGOMERY RESTORATION AND AMELIORATION ASSOCIATION

Alabama Pastor Charges Bias In Yale U. Awards

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—(ANP)—Yale university officials have promised to "investigate" the complaint registered by Rev. Uriah J. Fields, president of the Montgomery Restoration and Amelioration Association, alleging scholarship bias against him.

According to Rev. Fields, he is "better qualified" than John Y. Reynolds or Mrs. Mary M. Powell, two white residents of Montgomery, who were chosen for the Yale Summer School of Alcohol Studies from June 26 to July 21.

The white scholarship winners were selected by the Alabama Commission on Alcoholism.

32b 1960

NAACP

NAACP Lawyers Join In M. L. King Appeal

Nashville Globe
Nashville, Tenn.
Fri. 11-4-60

ATLANTA, Ga., October 28.—The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., who was granted bail and freed this week from confinement in Reidsville State Prison, will have the assistance of NAACP attorneys on the appeal of his case.

D. L. Hollowell, Atlanta attorney who is in charge of the case in which Dr. King was ordered to serve four months of a probationary sentence for failure to possess a Georgia driving license, is a veteran of NAACP legal battles in this state.

On the appeal he will have the active assistance of Thurgood Marshall of New York and of George N. Leighton of the Chicago law firm of McCoy, Ming and Leighton. Some years ago Mr. Leighton was president of the Chicago branch of the NAACP. William R. Ming, his partner, is at present a member of the NAACP National Board of Directors.

At a hearing Tuesday, October 25, Judge Oscar Mitchell in the DeKalb county civil and criminal court (just across the line from the city of Atlanta) refused to revoke the probationary sentence given Dr. King last September for driving without a Georgia license and sentenced him to serve four months in a prison work camp. At the time of the driving incident King, who had recently moved to Georgia from Alabama, had an Alabama driving license.

Judge Mitchell held to his opinion that the arrest of Dr. King for demonstrating against lunch counter segregation in downtown Atlanta stores constituted violation of his probation on the driving charge.

The sentence shocked the nation and published photographs of Dr. King wearing handcuffs on his way across town from Atlanta to the community of Decatur to be tried on a minor traffic charge outraged people from coast to coast.

NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins attended the "traffic violation" trial. Mr. Wilkins assured Rev. King "of the nationwide interest of the NAACP and the Association's moral and financial support if needed."

Mr. Wilkins told reporters that "Dr. King is a symbol to the colored people of this country, but I don't think the arrest of Martin Luther King . . . is the whole story here today. The story is that the time has come for a change and that there are 18 million Negro Americans who want a change, and who are determined to have a change.

"As long as that change is balked we're going to have demonstrations and we're going to have tussels in courts, arrests and all the things that go to create and maintain tension."

On the subject of Georgia's anti-trespass law, Mr. Wilkins asserted that it "was passed specifically against Negro sit-ins, because nobody else has to sit in. White people don't have to sit in; they eat."

Stressing the urgency of the "Negro's demand for equality, Mr. Wilkins told reporters that "colored people are in a mood to try anything short of mass discourtesy, disorder, churlishness and violence, because time is getting away from them."

Links would give holiday $$$ to NAACP

The Afro-Am
Baltimore, Md
Sat. 10-29-60

NEW YORK — Announcement that the Links, Inc., nationally known social action club, has undertaken another NAACP fund raising drive was made here this week by NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins.

Entitled the "Links Christmas Card Substitute Plans," Link members across the country are sending all their usual Christmas card greeting money to the NAACP Freedom Fund.

Substitute greeting cards forms, explaining the nature and purpose of the drive, are sent to friends. In turn, recipients are asked to do the same thing, thus setting - up a chain effect.

* * *

MRS. FRANCES FORSYTHE, of Montclair, N.J., co-chairman of the drive, said it seeks to "obtain financial aid for the sit - ins and similar activities and to allow every interested person to participate in the struggle for freedom and human rights."

"This is being done without seeking any new funds or extra effort from individuals," she explained. Mrs. Forsythe along with her husband, Dr. Albert E. Forsythe, originated the plan.

The Links, longtime NAACP supporters, will carry out their Christmas greeting card substitute plan in all of their 88 chapters located in 27 states.

* * *

MRS. VIRGINIA B. SAVOY of Montclair, president of the North Jersey Link chapter, is also co - chairman. Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, president of the Pittsburgh chapter of Links, is liaison between the Association and the Links.

Mrs. Lampkin is also a member of the NAACP National Board of Directors. Mrs. Gertrude Thomas of Inwood, N.Y., and Mrs. Prudence Irving of Providence, R. I., round out the national committee.

* * *

THOUGH ONLY 11 years old, the Links have established an exceptional record of underwriting the civil rights struggle.

By 1954, all of the functioning chapters had pledged to purchase one NAACP life membership. Subsequently, each incoming unit has followed suit, so that today there are 68 fully paid Link units in the NAACP life membership program.

An additional two are in process of paying while the rest are committed. Another Link project was contribution of $200 annually for two years by each chapter to the Association's Freedom Fund.



NAACP HOSTS AFRICANS — Students Bespern Putina and strikingly attired Okello Onyanga, both of Kenya, East Africa, are greeted by NAACP leader Roy Wilkins at New York reception. They are among 255 airlifted African students here to study at 125 American colleges. Gathering at Hotel Belmont Plaza was sponsored by Association's youth and college division and was attended by over 600 NAACP youths, including sit-in leaders.

Dinner To Honor Lena And Oscar

NEW YORK — Lena Horne, star of stage and screen and librettist Oscar Hammerstein, in memoriam, will be honorees at the NAACP's fourth annual Freedom Fund Dinner here Nov. 27.

Announcement was made this week b Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary.

THE GALA $100-per-couple dinner, to be held in the grand ballroom of the Statler-Hilton hotel, is under national co-chairmanship of Dr. George D. Cannon and Cornelius McDougald, Esq. of New York City.

It is the climax of the Association's annuel Fight for Freedom Fund raising activities. This overall national drive is under co-chairmanship of Jackie Robinson and Marguerite Belafonte.

MISS HORNE is a longtime NAACP enthusiast. She has been chairman of the Association's Holiday Seal Campaign since 1952 and has done many NAACP benefits across the country through the years.

During the period when she toured with Noble Sissle's and Charlie Barnet's orchestras as featured vocalist, Miss Horne was discovered by Hollywood talent scouts and selected to perform in 'Panama Hattie" and "Cabin In The Sny." The rest of her highly successful career is well known.

MR. HAMMERSTEIN served as vice president on the Association's National Board of Directors until his death last August 23.

He wrote, in collaboration, the book and lyrics for many of Broadway's most successful productions, including "The Desert Song", 'Show Boat," 'Oklahoma," and "The King and I."

IN ADDITION, he co-produced "I Remember Mama," 'Annie Get Your Gun," "Show 'Boat," and "John Loves Mary."

Mr. Hammerstine authored lyrics of numerous hit songs including 'Ol' Man River." "Lover Come Back to Me." "People Will Say We're in Love," "If I Loved You," and 'June is Bustin Out All Over.'



THIRTY YEAR MAN. — Ike Smalls of Des Moines, Ia., national NAACP vice-president and veteran civil rights stalwart, has completed 30 years volunteer service with the association. He is the donor of the association's Ike Smalls award, a life member and serves on the NAACP national life membership committee.

NAACP Offers Help To Correct Bias Against African UN Delegates

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 — Recently recurring reports of complaints by African delegates to the United Nations of unpleasant treatment while here have led the NAACP to offer its services "in whatever way may be appropriate for correction of conditions which have led to the unpleasant experiences."

In a letter to UN Secretary - General Dag Hammarskjold NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins noted that the Association is in a "unique position to be of assistance in the present case."

He recalled in this connection "the reciproal impact of their fight for independence and our fight for equality in this country, together with the many analogies arising therefrom."

Mr. Wilkins said that "in the specific instances of charges of discriminatory treatment in places of public accomodation, we can move to invoke the statutory protections which are applicable. Where the dissatisfaction rests upon misunderstanding, we can be of help in promoting understanding."

Disclosure of the NAACP offer followed newspaper accounts of the detention of Ferdinand Oyono, permanent delegate of the Cameron to the United Nations, by New York City police.

Mr. Oyono has charged that he was singled out of a crowd by the police who demanded his identification papers.

"Over the years," Mr. Wilkins added, "this Association has maintained active though informal relations with many African leaders, and these contacts have been steadily increasing."

Secretary Wilkins' letter, dispatched October 7, emphasized that "We in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, both as Americans deeply committed to the United Nations and as citizens with more than ordinary interest in the democratic independence of the African nations, are of course greatly concerned."

Wilkins Urges Rights Conference To Support Filibuster Rule Change

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 — Change of the present Senate filibuster rule was cited this week by the NAACP as the "number one essential to success of adequate civil rights legislation."

This view was expressed in a wire from NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins this week to Senator Hubert Humphrey, chairman of the National Conference on Constitutional Rights and American Freedom.

The ad hoc conference met here this week with representation from the entire country.

Mr. Wilkins said "no legislative program with meaning and scope can be anticipated while the opposition can use filibuster, or threat of filibuster, to prevent vote or to force emasculating concessions."

Mr. Wilkins urged the conference to "record its full support of renewed effort to amend Rule 22(filibuster) at opening of the 87th Congress."

Mr. Wilkins' wire, dispatched October 11, follows:

Best wishes for a successful conference which will lead to specifications for a program to bring full equality of citizenship to all Americans. Both legislative and executive action will be required to achieve these ends. No legislative program with meaning and scope can be anticipated while the opposition can use filibuster or threat of filibuster to prevent a vote or to force emasculating concessions. National Association for Advancement of Colored People continues to regard suitable modification of Senate Rule 22 to allow majority cloture as the number one essential to success of adequate civil rights legislation. In past efforts both you and Senator Kennedy have voted to amend rule. We trust you will do so again. We urge this conference record its full support of renewed effort to amend Rule 22 at opening of 87th Congress. Best regards.

NAACP Fights Against Disclosing Memberships

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The NAACP is asking the Supreme Court at New Orleans that it does not have to disclose its list of members or contributors. It says the decision is "plainly correct."

In the motion to affirm the lower court decision, the NAACP says the proceedings in the District Court disclosed that the climate in Louisiana was anti-NAACP and anti-desegregation and that as a result of membership lists the NAACP had filed with the Louisiana Secretary of State, members whose names were disclosed were subjected to economic reprisals.

Membership in the association declined sharply after enforcement was begun of 1950 and 1958 laws requiring disclosure of members, the NAACP added. All teachers dropped their membership, the association said.

The motion to affirm the lower court decision maintains that the case presents no substantial Federal question.

CASES CONSOLIDATED

Originally, there were two cases but they were consolidated in the District Court. The state appealed the consolidated cases.

The special three-judge court at New Orleans last Feb. 29 declared unconstitutional the two Louisiana statutes requiring membership disclosure and enjoined their enforcement against the NAACP, its branches, members and contributors.

The NAACP contended in the lower court that the disclosure of its members required under Act. 2 of 1924 would subject its members to economic reprisals, lost of employment, threat of physical coercion, and other acts of public hostility in violation of the First Amendment, freedom of speech and assembly and in violation of the due process clause of the 14th Amendment.

The District Court ruled that the United States Supreme Court decision in the case of the NAACP vs. Alabama, decided in 1958, controlled the consolidated Louisiana cases. In that case, the Supreme Court ruled that the NAACP was protected against forced disclosure of its members.

Act 2 of 1924 was passed to curb the Ku Klux Klan, then engaged in Louisiana, as elsewhere, in acts of lawlessness and violence.

NAACP BOMB HOAX TARGET

NEW YORK (AP) — Bomb jittery New York police rushed to the offices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Friday after a telephone caller said two bombs were planted there.

In phoning the NAACP the anonymous caller said that the alleged bombs were set to go off between 3 and 4 p.m. Police began an immediate search of the building at 20 W. 40th St., where the NAACP offices are located on the fifth floor of the eight-story structure.

A two-hour hunt failed to turn up a bomb.

Negroes Decided Election, NAACP Leader Tells Group

WICHITA FALLS, Tex. (AP)— An NAACP leader declared in an address here that Negro votes decided the election of a Democratic president. He predicted executive steps to implement the party's civil rights program.

Gloster B. Current of New York, national director of branhces for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, made these statements in an address to a state convention dinner of the NAACP.

At the same gathering citations were presented 77 students of all-Negro Wiley and Bishop Colleges at Marshall, in deep East Texas, for their roles in sit-in demonstrations last spring at segregated lunch counters in Marshall.

"The Negro vote in the large pivotal cities," Current said, "was decisive in helping Jack Kennedy and Lyndon Johnson to victory. During the campaign it looked as if some of the Southern states would go Republican, but the Negro voters in North and South Carolina and Texas kept these states in the Kennedy column."

"Fifty-one years ago, President William Howard Taft upon his inauguration promised the South not to make any more racially offensive political appointments," Current said. "We cannot imagine President-elect Kennedy making such a statement in his inaugural address next Januarv.

NAACP Ends Confab By Picking Atlanta For 1961 Sessions

Pittsburgh Courier, C.1
Pittsburgh, Pa. Sat. 7/9/60

By THELMA T. GORHAM

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which concluded its 51st annual convention here June 26, went on record "as approving without reservation the intent and method of operation" of the nationwide wave of sit-in demonstrations by Negro and white youths, which have pushed the issue of civil rights into a position of top priority in the national arena of conflict in the United States.

Endorsement of the youth-inspired sit-in, walk-in, stand-in, wade-in (and if necessary kneel-in) protest demonstrations was one of approximately 50 resolutions adopted at the convention plenary session held in the Paul Auditorium with Atty. William R. Ming, Chicago, member of the national board of directors presiding.

■

DURING THE CLOSING plenary session, several heated debates arose from the floor. In the most heated of these verbal exchanges, Atlanta, Ga., won out over Portland, Ore., as the site of the 1962 annual convention.

According to action taken at last year's convention, the 1961 convention will be held in Philadelphia, Pa.

Three cities have asked for the 1963 convention.

Condemnation of four Southern colleges—Vanderbilt University, Alabama State College, Kentucky State College and Southern University—for having expelled students and dismissed teachers who took part in sit-in demonstrations.

Compiling and making available "the voting and public records of candidates who seek election to national, state, county, city or local governmental offices" with emphasis on their civil rights stands.

A boycott of goods from the Union of South Africa and recommendation of more forthright action by the United States in the United Nations," including, if necessary, military intervention by the United States to stop the violation of fundamental human rights."

From The Work Bench

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
By Clarence Mitchell
Sat. 8-27-60

New Passengers Board Train

Looking at a slick, well illustrated and clearly written pamphlet on civil rights a few days ago gave me a little jolt. The document showed how he race problem had been transported from the brink of the hot place to the suburbs of Paradise, but it failed to say anything about the vehicle used for the trip.

All too frequently these days there are publications, speeches and news articles that give a truthful recitation of progress toward human dignity but there is no indication of what was the cost and manner of this forward movement.

As I get closer to the mid point of a century I am increasingly aware of the truth of the statement that past is often prologue. One should review it occasionally just to avoid repeating mistakes, if for no other reason. This time I want to take a look at the Freedom Train back in the 1930's.

* * *

AT THAT TIME the train had a crew of engineers named Walter White, Roy Wilkins, Thurgood Marshall and Charles Houston. They had a lot of swing men who took the throttle at times, but they were in the cab most of the time.

It was not a very attractive job then. Sometimes the engineers had to shovel coal to keep the fire going, sometimes they had to get out and repair the track. Often they had to duck pot shots taken at them by trigger - happy critics who thought they were going too fast or too slow. Many times they did not know whether a passenger was getting on board to ride to the promised land or just because he wanted some target practice.

There were a lot of conductors and brakemen like Dr. Carl Murphy, Dr. Lillie M. Jackson and Mrs. Daisy Lampkin. There were also station masters like Roscoe Dunjee and ticket sellers like Dr. U. S. Wiggins and Senator Herman Lehman. All of them had one thing in common. They knew how to run a railroad and they were willing to do it no matter whether their detractors liked it or not.

* * *

THE TRAIN WAS not very crowded in those days. There were times when the main passengers were railroad directors like Arthur Spingarn or Judge Hubert Delany, but these were shirt-sleeve types of directors who never got a chance to look at the scenery because they worked each time they got aboard. Some, like Alfred Baker Lewis, would pay their fare for a month in advance so the engineers could buy coal and then help to shovel the coal.

In those days many people did not want to ride the train because it was too hot, too dusty and just might get pushed over a cliff. Now it is very different tThe Freedom Train is air-conditioned. Distinguished people like Dr. Ralph Bunche, Senator John F. Kennedy and Vice President Richard Nixon get aboard and advise others to ride.

The waiting list for tickets sometimes looks like the social register and, once in a while, a man with a golf bag slung over his shoulder takes' a short trip if he knows the train is moving through friendly territory. Lately, a long lean cattle rancher from Texas has been getting aboard, but one of the engineers accuses him of throwing a switch that put the train on the siding when it should have been speeding ahead.

* * *

ALL OF THE new passengers are welcome. It is good to see them trying out the seats and putting their nice new luggage in the overhead racks. They have only one fault. They seem to think that the railroad is self - operating. They seem to think they should put this belief in writing and give it the widest possible distribution.

These publications make nice reading, but they are not reliable advice on how to run a railroad. It still takes a lot of work, a lot of workmen, much time, much money and even some personal suffering to make the train run — especially when its a Freedom Train.

NAACP Publishes Civil Rights Records Of Congress Members

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Tuesday 6

NEW YORK — The civil rights voting record of Senator John F. Kennedy, Democratic presidential candidate, contrasts sharply with that of his running mate, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, the N. A. A. C. P.'s legislative scoreboard for the 86th Congress reveals.

The report, published this week, records the vote of all members of both Houses of Congress on civil rights issues during the regular sessions of the 86th Congress. It does not include the special post-convention session in August, 1960. In that session both Senators voted with the majority to defeat two civil rights bills.

Sun. 9-25-60

There were eight issues before the Senate and six before the House in the regular sessions.

Senator Kennedy is recorded as having voted favorably on five of the eight measures. On the other three, although absent, he was paired favorably.

VOTE NOTED

Only two of the measures—for the civil rights bill of 1960 and for extension of the life of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission — did the Texas Senator vote favorably. On each of the remaining six issues, he voted unfavorably.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon the Republican presidential nominee, as presiding officer of the Senate, had no opportunity to vote on any of these issues. during the 86th Congress. His vice presidential running mate, Henry Cabot Lodge, was not a member of that Congress.

The eight Senate issues follow: the civil rights bill of 1960; three attempts to amend this bill to provide school desegregation, to include a committee on equal opportunity and to restore Part III which was stricken from the 1957 bill; cloture motion to end the filibuster against the civil rights bill; the anti-poll tax bill; extension of life of U. S. Civil Rights Commission; and a motion to modify Rule 22 to make it easier to end filibusters.

Civil Rights measures before the House of Representatives during the 86th Congress include anti-segregation amendment to federal aid to school construction bill; Civil Rights Commission; bill to curb authority of the U. S. Supreme Court; and the signing of petition to discharge the civil rights bill from the Rules Committee.

Of these measures only two were enacted — the Civil Rights Act and extension of the life of the Civil Rights Commission.

The record of the Congress members is published in a 24-page pamphlet available at 5 cents a copy at NAACP National Office, 20 West 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.

Margurite Belafonte is full-time staffer

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 9-24-60

NEW YORK — Mrs. Margurite Belafonte is now a full-time staff member of the NAACP, having been appointed special projects director.

Upon assuming her new position Sept. 1, Mrs. Belafonte said she will "work with branches that heretofore have found it difficult to meet their Freedom Fund quotas."

She will continue as co-chairman with Jackie Robinson of the 1960 Freedom Fund Drive, an honorary non-salaried position she has held very actively for three successive years.

NAACP BATTLEFRONT

Wilkins lauds move to assure Tenn. vote

NEW YORK — Justice Department action to assure the right of colored citizens to vote in Haywood County, Tenn., "should aid greatly in wiping out the scandalous disfranchisement of colored citizens in certain areas of the South," NAACP leader Roy Wilkins declared this week.

"The NAACP is gratified to learn of action by Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers to assure the right of colored citizens to vote in Haywood County, Tenn. The attorney general's action is evidence of the federal government's commitment to this fundamental citizenship right," Mr. Wilkins said.

In filing a civil complaint with the Federal District Court at Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 13, the Justice Department accused 27 merchants and two banks of coercion and conspiracy to bar colored citizens from voting in Tennessee and is seeking injunctive relief against further coercive and discriminatory acts. The move was the first of its kind under the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

As far back as 1938 the NAACP sought to encourage registration and voting in Haywood County. Colored citizens had not been allowed the ballot since the Reconstruction era.

The founder and first president of the NAACP branch in Brownsville, Tenn. (Haywood County), Ollie Bond, and six other colored leaders were run out of town by a mob of whites in 1938 for urging colored residents to register and and vote. Another, Elbert Williams, was lynched.

It was not until May, 1960 that under federal intervention colored people were permitted to register in Haywood County, Tenn., for the first time since the 1870's. However, they have done so at the risk of intimidation and physical harm. And until the present only about 300 have registered.

Cleveland aims for 17,000 members

CLEVELAND — The NAACP has set a membership goal of 17,000 here with 400 volunteers working in the forthcoming drive. The campaign workers attending the annual "Meat Ball and Spaghetti" dinner recently to launch the drive, heard NAACP Director of Branches Gloster B. Current.

Comparing the NAACP with "a powerful motor car," Mr. Current said "the nation's largest civil rights organization is in a class by itself — reliable, efficent, high in performance and economic in cost."

The dinner was chaired by Atty. Carl Burton. Mrs. Odessa C. Salvant is membership campaign director and Mrs. Dovie D. Sweet is co-chairman of the membership committee. Clarence H. Holmes is branch president.

NAACP Had a Hand In Both Platforms'

Macon — A column by Mr. McGill commences: "The average Southerner is convinced that NAACP had a hand in writing the Democratic Party platform. Their politicians have told them so. They have created the image of craven Yankees seeking Negro votes."

You and I, and Mr. McGill, know that the NAACP did have a hand in writing the Democratic Party platform. . . Mind you—this is not an argument for the Republicans. While I was not in Chicago, I assume that the same trained troop of NAACP and ADA leaders appeared before the Republican Platform Committee with their same demands. As I see it, the only difference between the present Democratic Party and the present Republican Party as to so-called civil rights is that the Republicans are now in power and are harassing Southerners with so-called civil rights actions instituted and prosecuted by a Republican attorney general and his Republican assistants under authority of statutes enacted by a Congress controlled in that respect by a liberal Democrat-Republican coalition, approved by a Republican president and sanctioned by a court composed of Republican and Democrat appointees.

In the area of civil rights, so-called, Southerners can expect no help from either the Republican Party or the Democratic Party. The only salvation for Southerners is for some one to rise up with sufficient stature, sufficient courage and sufficient intelligence to induce them to help themselves—it isn't too late, even this year. The "free electors" plan might have been the answer. That is why I so regretted its abortion.

NAACP Files Protest With TV Networks

NEW YORK. — The NAACP has queried the four major networks and the team of television and radio panelists about the failure to raise the "vital civil rights issue" in the joint television appearance of Presidential candidates Richard M. Nixon and John F. Kennedy on September 26.

The NAACP also revealed that prior to the opening of the series of network debates it had urged inclusion of Negro newsmen on panels to question candidates.

The request had been submitted both to the networks and to the campaign headquarters of the two candidates.

Protesting omission of civil rights questions in the September 26 debate, Henry Lee Moon, NAACP public relations director, in wires to the sponsoring networks declared:

"This program was announced as a discussion of domestic issues. Yet, save for a brief reference in Senator Kennedy's opening statement, the nation's most challenging internal issue went unmentioned."

Toward the end of the week both the networks and presidential candidates' headquarters appeared to be "passing the buck" as regards the question of placing Negro journalists on the panels.

In correspondence from the John F. Kennedy for President headquarters in Washington, D. C., Frank D. Reeves of that staff indicated that Mr. Kennedy's press representatives liked the idea of including Negro panelists on the debate program.

In a letter of September 19 to the NAACP, Mr. Reeves said:

"I have discussed this with (Pierre) Salinger and his assistant, Andy Hatcher, who agree wholeheartedly with the idea. Salinger is meeting with (Herbert) Klein this morning, and I will advise you further with reference to any developments."

Until now there have been no "developments," in Mr. Kennedy's camp pertaining to use of Negro newsmen on the panels.

On September 14 Carroll P. Newton of the Nixon For President national headquarters in Washington, D. C., wrote to Mr. Moon:

"Certainly it would be a fine idea to have a Negro reporter on the panels in any or all of the forthcoming joint programs.

"However, inasmuch as this time is donated as a public service by the networks, we do not have any control of the make-up of the panels."

William McAndrews, vice president in charge of news for the NBC network, wrote September 27 expressing appreciation for the suggestion of Negro journalists, but added:

". . .the decision is not ours; ground rules on these panels will be devised by representatives (of) the two candidates themselves."

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WILKINS PRAISES NIXON ON RIGHTS

Gives Vice President Credit for Jobs and Voting Moves —Symington Lauded

By FARNSWORTH FOWLE

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, June 20—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, praised Vice President Nixon today for his "good record on civil rights."

He said he expected Mr. Nixon to win the Republican nomination for President.

"In New York," he said, "we don't consider Governor Rockefeller a candidate."

Mr. Wilkins' comments on candidates of both parties were sought at a news conference in advance of the association's annual convention, which opens here tomorrow.

Mr. Wilkins said he believed the Vice President had "predded" the Administration's Committee on Governmen Contracts to act against concerns discriminating against Negroes. He said he also believed Mr. Nixon had "done something behind the scenes" in active support of the 1960 Civil Rights Law, which provided measure to assure Negroes their right to vote.

Roger's Action Noted

"I suspect," he said, "since Mr. Nixon is a very close friend of Attorney General Rogers, probably the vigorous action taken by Mr. Rogers has not met with objection by Mr. Nixon."

The Negro leader said, however, that "Mr. Nixon has always been against public housing," an issue related to civil rights. He ascribed this to Mr. Nixon's "real estate backers in Southern California," not to his views on civil rights.

He touched on possible Democratic nominees as follows:

Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri—"He has always been what we call 'straight' on our questions." He cited not only his Senate voting record but his previous actions as a private business man and as Secretary of the Air Force.

Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts—A good voting record, though he "strayed off the reservation" on one section of the 1960 Civil Rights Bill. "I suppose a man has to be forgiven one or two slips."

Stevenson and Johnson

Adlai E. Stevenson—"Disenchantment with Mr. Stevenson among thoughtful Negro voters stems from his apparent moderation on school desegregation." He stressed the "apparent."

Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas—"I think fewer colored people would vote for Johnson than for any other candidate." He has "a heavy cross to bear, regardless of personality and abilities" in coming from a state in which there is continued resistance to school desegregation, particularly in east Texas.

Mr. Wilkins said the N. A. A. C. P. would appear at both the Democratic and Republican national conventions next month to urge a strong civil rights plank. He said the association would thereafter continue to press its case on the nominees, while observing that "we don't endorse candidates."

State Racial Cases Called For Hearings

MONTGOMERY —(AP)— U. S. today called up three controversial cases involving Negro voting rights and the NAACP, which is trying to get back in business in Alabama.

The first hearing at 10 a.m. is on a request by the Justice Department for an order dismissing a State Court injunction that has prevented federal agents from checking voter registration files.

This injunction, issued June 6 by Montgomery Circuit Judge Waltier B. Jones, has blocked Justice Department efforts to examine Board of Registrars records for evidence of discrimination against Negro applicants.

Harold H. Greene, an assistant U. S. attorney general from Washington, and Robert Minor another Justice eDpartment attorney, are to represent the government today.

Greene is chief of the appeals and research section of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division.

A petition by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People seeking to force state officials to register the pro-integration organization is set for hearing at 2 p.m.

The NAACP has been banned from operating in Alabama under an injunction issued by Judge Jones June 1, 1956.

It was granted at the request of Gov. John Patterson, who was then attorney general, on grounds that the NAACP had never properly registered as an out-of-state corporation.

Attorneys for the NAACP are asking Johnson to order Alabama's Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion and Secretary of State Bettye Frink to register the organization so that it can resume its activities in Alabama.

Two different voter record cases are to be heard today.

One involves a Montgomery Circuit Court injunction barring federal agents from inspecting registration records in any Alabama county. The other seeks to open files of the Montgomery County Board of Registrars to federal inspection.

The Justice Department has moved to check records in Wilcox, Montgomery and Sumter Counties.

Circuit Judge James Hare at Selma issued an injunction to keep Wilcox County records away from government agents. The government's motion to override his order is to be heard by U. S. Dist. Judge Daniel H. Thomas at Mobile.

NAACP Ministers Hear 4 Ways To Win Africa

St. Paul, Minn., June 26.—Some 300 Negro and white ministers heard four ways this country can use to win African good will and respect, at the annual clergyman's breakfast of the 51st NAACP convention which closed here today.

The Rev. Dr. Homer A. Jack, associate director of the American Committee on Africa, pointed out that "Africa will have the largest number of nations of any continent in the United Nations" within two years.

Mr. Jack then said the following "will enhance the American image on African soil:" a sound civil right plank by both political parties; federal support and endorsement of NAACP aspirations; cessation of housing bias in the North; and more militant white clergy in the South.

"The U. S. government must greatly expand its programs of bringing African leaders and students to the United States," Mr. Jack continued.

It should also "aid escapees from South Africa and South West Africa in a manner comparable to government aid and welcome given Hungarian refugees. The U. S. government and its embassy and consulates in South Africa should integrate both its personnel and social functions."

The Evanston, Ill., NAACP presented an award to Mr. Jack for his efforts in improving human relations. It was presented by Rev. U. S. Robinson and Rev. E. P. Pettigrew of that branch.

Welcoming the NAACP to the State of Minnesota for its 51st annual convention, Gov. Orville L. Freeman hailed the organization as one which "has shown dedicated, able and inspired leadership in our struggle for equality of opportunity for all."

The keynote address at this opening session of the six-day conference which closed here today was delivered by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, NAACP Board chairman, who viewed the present situation as "the brink of what promises to be one of the most dynamic periods of intergroup relations in the nation and in the world."

Gov. Freeman called for an intensification of efforts to "accelerate our program; first, and most important, because it is right; and second, because its achievement is essential to economic progress and the survival of freedom."

The youthful governor further expressed the belief "that this is a cause in which we must not compromise for the sake of expediency, or political gain, or any hope for financial profit. It is a cause from which partisanship must be eliminated."

Mayor George Vavoulis expressed added pleasure in welcoming the convention to St. Paul because it is the home city of Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary. The problems before the convention, he asserted, "are usually thought of as problems of the South, but we here in the North, even in St. Paul, face similar problems. For example, take segregation. While our schools are not segregated by law, anyone cognizant of the situation knows that there is some segregation in fact due to other factors."

Also welcoming the convention was Donald Lewis, co-chairman with Carl Weschcke of the general convention planning committee. Mr. Lewis spoke in behalf of the St. Paul NAACP branch. Mrs. Addie C. Few, branch president, presided.

Following a spirited floor debate delegates attending the 51st annual NAACP convention here voted Atlanta, Ga., as the 1962 NAACP convention city.

Portland, Oregon, boosters vied unsuccessfully for the Pacific Northwest city to be the 1962 host.

Philadelphia, chosen last year, will be the 1961 convention site.

During the closing business meeting on June 25 delegates also elected four members to the national nominating committee for Board members. The national Board elected three to the seven-man committee when it met on June 22.

Chosen by the convention were William Pollard, San Fernando Valley, Calif., Mrs. Anne Aldrich, Great Neck, N. Y., Dr. James Levy, Cleveland, Ohio, and Robert D. Robertson, Norfolk, Va.

The national Board named to the committee Kelly Alexander, Charlotte, N. C.; Alfred Baker Lewis, Greenwich, Conn.; and Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Richmond, Va.

Nominations for the Committee on Convention Procedure resulted in the election of Mrs. Jeanetta H. Clark, Norwalk, Conn.; Mrs. Edna Morris, Gary, Indiana, and Jesse Turner, Memphis, Tenn.

Roy Wilkins Honored By Alma Mater; Langston Hughes Receives Medal

MINNEAPOLIS. — Honored by the University of Minnesota from which he was graduated in 1923, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, Sunday received his alma mater's Outstanding Achievement award at the closing session of the association's 51st annual convention.

Also honored at the session was Langston Hughes who received the 45th Spingarn medal for his many and notable literary contributions. Presentation of the award was made by Arthur B. Spingarn, brother of the donor and longtime NAACP president.

In presenting the university's Outstanding Achievement Award, Vice President Malcolm M. Wiley cited the distinguished alumnus as a "dynamic spokesman for recognition of the rights and dignity of all men, master strategist in a great crusade to eliminate second-class citizenship, skillful combatant of the anti-democratic forces of bigotry and ignorance."

Mr. Wilkins accepted the award "with gratitude and with humility, certain in the conviction that many dedicated people of a variety of racial and religious backgrounds, northern and southern, have had a share in whatever tasks I have been able to accomplish."

Addressing himself to the tasks of the day, the NAACP leader called upon both the Democratic and Republican parties to adopt civil rights planks which "declare the clear and mandatory role of the federal government in the many-sided segregation process. Federal responsibility in this area," he asserted, "has been obscured in these past six years by a succession of incredible and inept pronouncements on the executive level of government, as well as by a mean and ruthless campaign by the know-nothings on the local, state and congressional levels.

"Equivocation by party leaders, Democratic or Republican, on the civil rights issue will insure equivocation of Negro voters in the choosing of party designees in the November election."

Recognizing that "government action, important and necessary as it is, cannot alone do the job," the NAACP leader said that in the civil rights struggle "there is a role for every American, of every origin, color and religion. Men and women of not only good will, but of conviction, determination, ingenuity and courage will play the deciding role."

He quoted a reecnt speech by Mark Ethridge of the Louisville Courier-Journal on "the pattern of insularity and isolationism . . . and secession from the moral conscience of the rest of the country" which prevails in the South. This, Mr. Wilkins asserted, is "one of the tragedies of this fateful time in our history." Southern white men and women "who could lead toward a solution have been silenced and immobilized," he said.

The long struggle for civil rights, the NAACP leader declared, "has been given a fresh impetus by the Negro college students in the South who sat down at variety store counters so they could stand up elsewhere in dignity . . . We are proud of them, our own NAACP youth who pioneered sit-ins in 1958 and those who belong elsewhere or to no organization. This convention has pledged anew to them and to all the embattled a continuation of the full support of the NAACP."

Evaluating the presidential candidates of both parties, Mr. Wilkins said all "with one exception have what may be described as good records on the civil rights issue. These could be better; but none is bad."

The exception, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson succeeded in getting through the Senate the Civil Rights Act of 1957 and 1960, "but on most aspects of civil rights his votes have been negative.

"Finally, unfair though it may seem to be, the Majority Leader, although not a Deep South man in residence or in personal attitude, of necessity must bear (in the minds of Negro voters) the cross made up of the sins of unreconstructed Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina and most of Georgia and Louisiana."

Midwest Police Chief Hits Tactics of NAACP

ROANOKE, Va., Sept. 23 (AP).—A Midwest police chief last night condemned what he called interference in police matters by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the American Civil Liberties Union.

Col. Sanley R. Schrotel of Cincinnati, Ohio, told the 35th annual convention of the Virginia Association of Chiefs of Police the two groups are undertaking "sinister promotions" in Los Angeles, Detroit and Cincinnati.

He also termed political control of police departments throughout the Nation a major setback in American crime detection.

Chief Schrotel said the NAACP and the ACLU, "both renowned for their antagonism toward the police, are making a great effort . . . to establish citizens' review boards for the purpose of hearing and investigating complaints of mistreatment by the police.

"This sinister promotion on the part of two organizations that thrive on the social tensions they are supposed to alleviate is nothing more than an attempt to control police departments, police activity and law enforcement in general," he said.

Chief Schrotel also told the police chiefs that on the other hand prisoners can "tarnish police records as fast as they are made."

He said that when such abuse does occur, "the enemies of a free society will exploit the weakness to smear and discredit conscientious police officers and the police generally."

He named political control of police heads as the other deterrent to the "advances of American police in the past 30 years."

He said political pressures on most chiefs of police throughout the country greatly hinder their jobs. He said "the exceptions unfortunately are few."



NAACP HOST TO AFRICANS. — Bespern Patina and strikingly attired Okello Onyanga, both of Kenya, East Africa, are greeted by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, at a New York reception. They are among 255 airlifted African students here to study at 125 American colleges. The gathering, at the Hotel Belmont Plaza was sponsored by the NAACP's youth and college division and was attended by over 600 youths of the N.A.A.C.P., including sit-in leaders.

32b 1960 NAACP

Jubilant youngsters parade with Wilkins on shoulders

By LOUIS LAUTIER

ST. PAUL, Minn. (NNPA) — A big demonstration was touched off Thursday afternoon of youth and college delegates to the 51st annual convention of the NAACP by the announcement that two drug chains and two major department stores in Northern Virginia had dropped the color bar at their lunch counters.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, made the announcement at the end of a speech to the Youth and College Division at their meeting in the ballroom of the Lowry Hotel.

As Mr. Wilkins read a newspaper dispatch to the young people, a wild burst of applause broke out.

* * *

IN THE MIDST of the applause and the cheering, a young man grabbed a microphone and read a resolution he had dashed off:

"On behalf of the youth of this conference, aware of the domestic and international impact of such an accomplishment, our thanks and recognition go to the valiant efforts of the youth of Virginia and North Carolina for having fought the good fight for this momentous achievement and its highest significance toward the maturity of a true democracy in America, and particulaly because of their efforts in the face of reprisals, social, economic and physical."

The reference in the resolution to North Carolina arose from a second dispatch stating that summer students at Shaw had resumed their sit-down demonstrations.

The resolution was never put. The ballroom was in bedlam. The young people, and some of their elders, were standing shouting, cheering, and yelling.

* * *

SUDDENLY, THREE husky lads picked up Mr. Wilkins. Two of them hoisted him to their shoulders. The third brought up the rear. The young people were marching around the hall chanting one of their songs:

"Freedom, Freedom, Freedom, Everybody loves freedom. What are you going to die for? Freedom. freedom, freedom."

The lads with Mr. Wilkins atop their shoulders move down the stairs from the platform to the floor and joined the parade.

They carried placards, some of which read: "Let my people sit and eat," "In rain or shine, sleet or snow, we will continue this picket line," "Not 63 but now for me."

* * *

MR. WILKINS was given a demonstration when he came into the ballroom to speak to the gathering. They marched, sang and cheered.

"Thanks not only for your welcome to me to this hall, but thanks for the things you have done to put new life and blood into this convention," Mr. Wilkins told the youngsters.

The sit-down demonstrations against lunch counter discrimination in the South, Wilkins said, was the "flowering, expression and development of what youth groups did in Oklahoma City and Wichita, Kan., when such demonstrations were not popular.

The Oklahoma and Wichita demonstrations occurred in 1958 and resulted in service to colored people at eating places at which they had been previously barred.

* * *

MR. WILKINS told the youngsters that "You are not being un-American as one uninformed former President has indicated but American."

The remark was a thrust at former President Truman who has repeatedly stated that the sit-down demonstrations were Communist inspired.

The NAACP executive secretary told the youngsters that they were acting in the best American tradition "and in the great tradition of your own people."

He said the young people had said "unmistakable to the white world in the United States and outside — to the Southern white world and to the Northern timid liberal world — you are not satisfied with conditions as they are."

* * *

HE SAID they also had spoken to "a certain type of colored people. You have said to them we are tired of your acceptance, without protest, of these conditions and while you may be satisfied, we have our lives to live and we are not satisfied."

A the end of the demonstration. A. B. Spingarn, president of the NAACP, said:

"I thank God for what I have lived to see just now. I am sure that the association and our cause in your hands is safe. In my 50 years or more I have been in this struggle, nothing has warmed my heart more than the intelligence, the courage and the resolution you have shown.

"A new era has started in the South. For the first time the black man in the South is telling the white man in the South not what the white man wants to hear but what the colored man wants to say.

"Don't stop. Don't delay. The time to advance is always now."

Castro Seen Losing Bid to U.S. Negroes

By WILL LISSNER

The Castro regime in Cuba has been developing a special propaganda campaign aimed at Negroes in Harlem and in other Northern communities. But so far, according to Negro leaders, it has met with little success.

Negro leaders, like many white trade union and other leaders, have been put on the mailing list of Revolución, the Havana newspaper of the regime, which specializes in attacks on the United States Government and "ruling circles." But among the Negroes, as among the whites, few read Spanish, so the effort is largely wasted here.

One Negro figure, Robert F. Williams of Monroe. N. C., president of the Union County, N. C., branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, visited Cuba recently as the guest of the Castro Government.

One Activity Repudiated

On his return he sought to publicize through the American Negro press views favorable to Fidel Castro and unfavorable to the United States side in this country's dispute with Cuba.

Mr. Williams was suspended on May 6, 1959, from his N. A. A. C. P. branch post on the order of Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the association. Mr. Wilkins acted on the publication of remarks by Mr. Williams advocating that Southern Negroes "meet violence with violence," which is contrary to N. A. A. C. P. policy.

A committee of N. A. A. C. P. leaders held a hearing and recommended that Mr. Williams be suspended from office for six months. The report was approved by the directors of the association. Mr. Williams later said that he had been misunderstood, that he meant Southern Negroes should defend themselves when attacked. The N. A. A. C. P. convention upheld the suspension on July 17, 1959.

Following the suspension period, Mr. Williams was re-elected president of his branch.

Batista Contrast Doubted

Previously the Castro Government had sought to induce a group of American Negro leaders to visit Havana. The Americans declined. One who refused the invitation was Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations of the N. A. A. C. P.

Castro sympathizers have tried to promote the idea among American Negroes that Premier Castro assured better treatment of the Afro-Cuban population— as Cubans of Negro ancestry are known three—than former dictator Fulgencio Batista gave them. But this effort has met a major obstacle.

General Batista was of mixed ancestry—Negro, Indian, Chinese and Spanish. By the standards of American popular ethnology, he was a Negro and was so regarded by the American Negro press. Many Negro leaders have published their views that Cuban Negroes suffered little discrimination under the Batista regime.

In persecuting democratic trade unionists for anti-communism; however, Premier Castro, who is of Spanish origin, acquired a reputation for persecuting Negroes because some of the trade union leaders were of Negro ancestry.

King Outlines Non-Violence

By PAUL DELANEY

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., headed a list of speakers at the opening sessions of the second state-wide institute of non-violent resistance to segregation, sponsored by SCLC. The program ends today at Butler Street YMCA.

Other speakers at the two-day workshop were Dr. Samuel W. Williams, third vice president of SCLC and president of the Atlanta Branch NAACP; Rev. Wyatt T. Walker, new executive director of SCLC, and Jim Wood, new administrative assistant to Dr. King and public relations director of SCLC.

Dr. King listed four basis precepts of non-violence:

1. It means "first and foremost, a strict adherence to truth .. literally, truth force." Non-violent resistor does not seekto deceive opponent, he stated, but has open strategy.

2. Nonviolence means "absolutely committing oneself to non-injury: action based on refusal to do harm." He said, however, this may bring on another problem, the problem of internal attitude toward violence.This is left up to the individual, he said, to rid himself of this internal struggle.

3. "Nonviolence means the absolute commitment to the way of love. When an individual learns to love he not only avoids external violence, but also internal violence."

4 "Non-violence means the highest expression of self-suffering .. here we find the true meaning of the Cross. The Nonviolent resistor will never inflict suffering but will accept it." He said that the nonviolent resistor matches the capacity to inflict suffering with the capacity to endure it.

Earlier in the day, Dr. Williams opened the institute with a speech on "The Philosophy of Non Violence." Wood spoke in the afternoon on "The Power of Nonviolence.

Friday's schedule finds Rev. Walker speaking on "Nonviolence As A Social Technique" at the morning session, and Dr. Williams talking on "A Critical Examination of Nonviolence." Each session is followed with a question and answer period.

Dr. King said that means and ends must be consistent to be successful. "They are not detached," he stated, "they must exist together. Destructive means cannot bring about constructive ends."

He said that this is the major drawback of Communism: inspite of its end, "a classless society, which is good," they want to achieve it by any and all means, "even adopting the non-violent mean, if it will work for them."

"Some say that our movement here in the South is Communist-inspired," the young leader said. "Even some presidents have that idea.But Communism has no place in our movement because our means and end are consistent."

AWL - GAL 5 - AIKEN - Aug 4

Kennedy Booed, Then Cheered Later At NAACP Rally

By JACK STEELE,
Scripps-Howard Newspapers.

LOS ANGELES, July 11.—Sen. John F. Kennedy got his first taste of boos here at a mammoth civil rights rally sponsored by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Sen. Kennedy, who has been accused by some Negro leaders of lacking aggressiveness for civil rights, was greeted by combined cheers and catcalls when he was introduced to 7000 Negroes who attended the rally late yesterday in the Shrine Auditorium.

The boos were so strong Sen. Kennedy could not continue until Clarence Mitchell, head of NAACP's Washington office, intervened to cut them off.

Sen. Kennedy went on to make a rousing speech in which he promised the Democratic platform would indorse sitin demonstrations against segregation. Democratic Chairman Paul Butler earlier made a similar pledge.

Other Promises.

Sen. Kennedy also promised, if elected President, to push school integration, insure Negro voting rights and eliminate discrimination in employment and federal housing. He drew cheers when he finished.

His NAACP speech may lend encouragement to some Southern delegations — including those from Arkansas and Mississippi which has been talking about "walking out" of the convention if Sen. Kennedy is the nominee.

Earlier, the rally booed a spokesman for Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson so lustily he had to cut short his speech.

And no NAACP official intervened to stop the chorus of boos and cries of "sit down" which greeted Oscar Chapman, former Secretary of the Interior, when he spoke for Sen. Johnson.

Mr. Chapman got no respite even when he pledged Sen. Johnson's full backing for the Supreme Court's school integration decision.

Humphrey Hailed.

"If I did not feel Sen. Johnson would support wholeheartedly this Supreme Court decision I would not support him for the Presidency," Mr. Chapman shouted above the ruckus.

Sen. Stuart Symington also spoke briefly. He drew no boos but only prefunctory cheers.

But the crowd made the rafters ring for Sen. Hubert Humphrey. And for Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of Harlem.

Some supporters of Sen. Johnson had urged him to make a personal appearance at the NAACP meeting, but he sent Mr. Chapman instead.

Earlier, Sen. Johnson apparently made some headway against threats by the Kennedy forces to make serious inroads into his Southern support.

The Alabama delegation, voted, 49-4, that the state yield to Texas to place Sen. Johnson's name in nomination first On Wednesday. The vote came after Sen. Johnson made a personal appeal to the delegation, which had been split by Gov. John Patterson's support for Sen. Kennedy.

Low-Key Appeal.

Sen. Kennedy and his campaign manager — his brother, Bob—visited several Southern caucuses in search of delegations, but their appeals were in a low key. Sen. Kennedy told the Georgia delegates he understood they were supporting another candidate but that, if it was possible later, he hoped they would support him.

Sen. Johnson's convention drive was hampered by the absence of many of his Senate colleagues from the South who stayed away from Los Angeles — some apparently so they would not be bound by the convention's decision if it nominated Sen. Kennedy.

A check indicated at least eight Southern Senators were boycotting the convention. They included the party's Vice Presidential nominees in both 1952 and 1956. Sen. John J. Sparkman is sitting out the convention in Alabama, and Sen. Estes Kefauver is campaigning for re-election in Tennessee.

Other Senators missing from Los Angeles included Richard Russell (Ga.), who was a Presidential candidate himself in 1952; Harry F. Byrd (Va.), Willis Robertson (Va.), Lister Hill (Ala.), Allen Ellender (La) and Herman Talmadge (Ga.).

Rights Action Wanted Now By NAACP

NEW YORK (AP)—The executive secretary for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said Sunday that Democrats had not enhanced their image among Negroes by tabling the civil rights bill in the Senate.

Roy Wilkins, the NAACP secretary, said, "I think any technique should be used that can be used to get some civil rights action in this short session of the Congress."

He appeared on a taped WCBS-TV program "New York Froum."

The secretary said he saw "no substantial, no great difference" between the civil rights planks of the Republican and Democratic platforms. "But I think the Democratic platform has the edge," he added.

Perlman's death is cited as great loss

NEW YORK — The NAACP last week mourned the loss of a man who contributed significantly to the drafting of the liberal Democratic party civil rights plank adopted recently in Los Angeles.

He was Philip B. Perlman, co-chairman of the Democratic National Convention's resolutions committee. Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, termed the plank which Mr. Perlman helped write "the most liberal civil rights section in the history of his party."

NAACP Protests Omission Of Rights Issue In TV Debate

New York, Sept. 29—The NAACP has queried the four major networks and the team of television and radio panelists about the failure to raise the "vital civil rights issue" in the joint television appearance of Presidential candidates Richard M. Nixon and John F. Kennedy on September 26.

The NAACP also revealed that prior to the opening of the series of net-work debates it had urged inclusion of Negro newsmen on panels to question candidates.

The request had been submitted both to the networks and to the campaign headquarters of the two candidates.

Protesting omission of civil rights questions in the September 26 debate, Henry Lee Moon, N. A. A. C. P. public relations director, in wires to the sponsoring networks declared:

"This program was announced as a discussion of domestic issues. Yet, save for a brief reference in Senator Kennedy's opening statement, the nation's most challenging interal issue went unmentioned."

Toward the end of the week both the networks and presidential candidates' headquarters appeared to be "passing the buck" as regards the question of placing Negro journalists on the panels.

In correspondence from the John F. Kennedy for President headquarters in Washington, D. C., Frank D. Reeves of that staff indicated that Mr. Kennedy's press representatives liked the idea of including Negro panelists on the debate program.

In a letter of September 19 to the NAACP, Mr. Reeves said:

"I have discussed this with (Pierre) Salinger and his assistant, Andy Hatcher, who agree wholeheartedly with the idea. Salinger is meeting with (Herbert) Klein this morning, and I will advise you further with reference to any developments."

Until now there have been no "developments," in Mr. Kennedy's camp pertaining to use of Negro newsmen on the panels.

On September 14 Carroll P. Newton of the Nixon for President national headquarters in Washington, D. C., wrote to Mr. Moon: "Certainly it would be a fine idea to have a Negro reporter on the panels in any or all of the forthcoming joint programs.

"However, inasmuch as this time is donated as a public service by the networks, we do not have any control of the make-up of the panels."

William McAndrews, vice president in charge of news for the NBC network, wrote September 27 expressing appreciation for the suggestion of Negro journalists, but added:

". . . the decision is not ours; ground rules on these panels will be devised by representatives (of) the two candidates themselves."

NAACP Hammers Out Firm Policy at Convention

Christian Science Monitor

By John C. McDonald

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Saint Paul, Minn.

Some 900 delegates came to Saint Paul and the annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

They were determined apparently to erase recent charges of conservatism against the nation's most powerful organization fighting for Negro equality.

Many observers agreed that the week-long convention was "the most militant" in the recent history of the NAACP.

Youth delegates in particular —some of them impatient with adult leadership—served notice that they mean to go further faster in eliminating segregation and discrimination.

Besides sit-ins at lunch counters and wade-ins at all-white beaches, they adopted an action program to be aimed at beaches, parks, movies, and libraries in the South, at hospitals, airlines, stores, and industries all over the country which discriminate in employment or in service, and at college housing, college athletics, and fraternity prejudice.

Atlanta Set for '62

Timothy Jenkins, president of the student body at Howard University in Washington, D. C., spoke the minds of many youths when he presided at a youth rally.

"We will no longer follow a policy of bowing and scraping," he declared. "We are not only going to sit in, but we are going to wade in—and wade in not just at segregated beaches, but deeper and deeper into our national life."

"The next decade," he promised, "will see a new concept of mass demonstrations answered, followed, and joined by the total youth of the community."

Tone of convention resolutions adopted at the end of business sessions was indicative of the mood of the delegates. Emphasizing it, the convention upset a selection committee's choice of Portland, Ore., as the site for the 1962 NAACP convention by ramming through a motion from the floor to meet instead in the Deep South. Atlanta, Ga., was chosen following a stormy debate.

"It is time to bring the civil-rights struggle to the heart of the Confederacy where our fight is the most intense," summed up Oliver Hill, president of the Richmond branch of NAACP "Let us march on Georgia in 1962." (Next year's site is Philadelphia, selected in 1959.)

Resolutions Cited

NAACP policy between conventions will be based upon resolutions which called for:

¶ Compiling and making available the voting and public records of candidates for office, with emphasis upon their civil-right stands.

¶ Condemnation of four southern colleges—Vanderbilt and Southern universities, Alabama State and Kentucky State Colleges—for expelling students and dismissing teachers who participated in sit-in demonstrations.

¶ Boycotting goods from the Union of South Africa and action by the United States in the United Nations, "including if necessary military intervention by the United Nations to stop the violation of fundamental human rights."

¶ Including the Powell amendment on any federal-aid-to-education legislation. The amendment sponsored by Representative to states with segregated schools systems.

Economic pressures on businesses practicing segregation were often recommended. Henry Lee Moon, NAACP director of public relations, reminded the delegates of the tremendous weapon that is theirs through exercise of Negro buying power.

Negro Market Noted

"In its totality," he pointed out, "the Negro market consists of a large group of people of varying income, education, taste, and outlook with billions of dollars to spend."

Woolworth's, he said, would now be serving Negroes at every lunch counter in all of its stores from Minnesota to Mississippi if every Negro in the country had heeded Secretary Roy Wilkins' call of March 16 for withholding patronage from that chain.

"The real control of an anti-Negro firm in Birmingham may well be located in Pittsburgh, or more likely in Wall Street," said Mr. Moon. "Our people may not be able to bring effective pressure in Birmingham, but they may very well be most effective nationally."

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car porters, a vice-president of both the NAACP and the AFL-CIO, charged that "the entire labor movement bears guilt for the racial disadvantage to workers of color."

A "gulf of misunderstanding," which he said is widening between Negroes and the labor community, will persist until labor and liberal forces comprehend that the newly organized Negro American Labor Council, of which Mr. Randolph is the founder, the sit-ins and other anti-segregation measures "are all a part of a great moral revolution for the achievement of human dignity for peoples of color in America."

White Leadership Hit

Mr. Randolph then made—without mentioning names—what was said to be his first public reply to George Meany, national AFL-CIO president, who demanded of him last fall at a union convention in San Francisco: "Who appointed you guardian of the Negro members in America?" Said Mr. Randolph in Saint Paul:

"They (our liberal and labor friends) presume to speak for Negro trade unionists and Negro workers. This is easily understandable, since for generations everybody and anybody who was white has elected to speak for the Negro. But the civil-rights revolution marks the end of this era of white leadership serving as the spokesman for Negro America."

Only two labor leaders from Saint Paul and Minnesota broke a virtual 100 per cent labor boycott of the annual NAACP-labor dinner at which Mr. Randolph spoke. Reason for this, it was said, was that Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, had called upon the national labor relations board to enforce Taft-Hartley provisions against construction unions practicing the closed shop.

A convention resolution further emphasized the serious split with labor by criticizing AFL-CIO racial practices in southern unions.

Voting Records Scanned

Clarence Mitchell, NAACP director and congressional lobbyist, distributed to delegates the civil-rights voting records of the principal presidential candidates. Both Senators John F. Kennedy (D) of Massachusetts and Stuart Symington (D) of Missouri had small task forces on hand at the convention to circulate among the delegates, with particular attention to the 18 or 20 of them who also are delegates to the Democratic convention.

Senator Symington did best on the Mitchell score card, with only one "wrong" vote in 22 "opportunities."

Senator Kennedy's record was three wrong votes and four absences in 29 opportunities. Senator Lyndon B. Johnson had voted right only seven times, and wrong 21 times, in a list of 29 opportunities.

Vice-President Richard M. Nixon made two right decisions and three wrong ones in 20 possible actions. Mr. Mitchell said the 15 remaining occasions were tied in with Mr. Nixon's role as presiding officer of the Senate.

WILKINS DEFENDS PLANK ON RIGHTS

The New York Times

Notes Democratic Program Goes Beyond High Court and Sets Target Date

New York

The Democratic plank for school integration by 1963 was strongly defended last night against a Republican challenge.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the Democratic platform was "doing what the Supreme Court did not do—setting a target date."

The Democratic plank calls for every school district to "submit a plan providing for at least first-step compliance by 1963, the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation."

Mr. Wilkins did not refer to it, but the N. A. A. C. P. convention at St. Louis in 1953, a year before the Supreme Court acted in the school segregation cases, set up the slogan: "Free by Sixty-three."

Civil rights groups, appearing before the Democratic Platform Committee, asked that plans for integration be submitted by the end of the school year 1961-62 in all districts.

"They gave us all we asked," Mr. Wilkins said.

Appears on TV Program

Earlier, in an appearance on WNEW-TV program "Metropolitan Probe," Mr. Wilkins emphasized that the Democratic platform plank covered all school districts.

"This doesn't mean two or three counties or one or two states," he said. "It means a whole entire remaining area of some seven and a half to eight states. It seems to me that putting a deadline on this, setting a target, contributed something to an area which is almost on dead center."

Mr. Wilkins responded to the charge by City Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs, a Republican and one of his questioners, that the Democrats proposed a "very limited first step" that, coming a century after the Emancipation Proclamation, was scarcely bold.

In a separate interview, Senator Jacob K. Javits, also a Republican, conceded on the WABC-TV program "Open Hearing" that the Democrats had a "terrific" civil rights plank. But he said minority groups would recognize it as "sound and fury."

"These people do not deliver and can't deliver," he said.

Will Offer a Plank

Mr. Javits said he would offer a civil rights plank before the Republican Platform Committee at Chicago Wednesday. It would incorporate most of the Administration proposals that failed of enactment either in the 1957 or 1960 Civil Rights Acts. His proposals were not so extensive as the Democratic plank.

In responding to Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Wilkins said he would agree "that the progress in school desegregation has been far too slow." He stressed that in the six years since the Supreme Court verdict, "only 6 per cent of the schools have been desegregated and some 2,500,000 Negro children still are in segregated schools."

During the interview, Mr. Wilkins said he did not think that Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, Democratic Vice-Presidential nominee, was "personally prejudiced or would take part knowingly in any of the kinds of things that are going on in the South against Negroes."

He conceded that Senator Johnson was "no flaming knight on a white charger trying to get the strongest bill through. But he also said:

"I think this much must be said for the Democrats: With Lyndon Johnson in there as Vice President, they will get something done on their platform. He is a doer."

'Some Ineptness' Seen

Mr. Wilkins expressed the hope that the Republican platform will "match the Democratic phraseology, but he declared he had "seen some ineptness on the part of some of my good Republican friends."

"And they never seem to be able to see an opening and to dash through it with the ball when they have it," he said.

Senator Javits said the Democratic national slate, headed by Senator John F. Kennedy, was a "very strong ticket" but was a "little cynical" with the inclusion of Senator Johnson.

NAACP Counsel Gives Advice

Philadelphia Bulletin

PHILADELPHIA (AP) The general counsel of the National Assn. For The Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) told the National Bar Assn. Saturday that lawyers must find ways to "justify and validate" sit-in demonstrations in the South.

Robert L. Carter said the demonstrations sought only to obtain the equality which the constitution granted minority races. He added:

"Segregation is unconstitutional so we must find the legal structure to let people who are discriminated against achieve their promised equality."

He also predicted that "next year, maybe this fall, we'll be called upon to justify some other phenomena. These will be efforts to get in fact what the law says are the Negroes' rights."

Sit-Ins Stir NAACP: Wade-In Drive Set

By John C. McDonald
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Saint Paul, Minn.

Has the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People lost its leadership to youthful sit-in demonstrators in the south?

That's a much-debated question at the NAACP's annual convention here.

Aside from a continuing debate over all-out militancy, as opposed to militancy combined with legal restraint, has come an outline of the next phase of a growing Negro onslaught on discrimination — a "wade-in" campaign on segregated beaches from New Jersey to Texas.

Youth delegates, eager to press on beyond the dramatic and successful luncn-counter sit-ins during a strategy workshop on protest activity, that the Fourth of July weekend may be D-Day for the "launching" of Negro bathers on white beaches.

The Rev. I. DeQuincy Newman of Columbia, S.C., a field secretary for the NAACP, urged that there be no "letdown in our activity" during summer vacation periods.

"With the swimming and vacation season here," he said, "every American should have good reason to know in which direction we are moving by the Fourth of July."

A delegate from Atlanta said beach tactics undoubtedly will vary with local situations. A delegate older in years, and perhaps in repressive experiences, cautioned that nationwide wade-in might provoke severe opposition in some parts of the South. To which a girl from Atlanta shouted: "All the more reason for us to move ahead!"

Mr. Newman outlined a program adopted by the southwestern region of the NAACP youth group. He said that while lunch-counter demonstrations have been the focus of peaceful protest thus far, there is agreement among the leaders that the front must be broadened.

"As long as inequality exists in education, public accommodations, transportation, public beaches, state parks, and playgrounds, we'll continue our nonviolent struggle."

Not all the adult delegates are so militant. It was brought out in regional workshops that support for sit-ins and picketing is no more than lukewarm in some NAACP branches, particularly in the North. John A. Morsell, assistant to the executive secretary, warned against putting all the antisegregation eggs in one basket.

"Passive resistance, while it has an important place, is not effective in every situation in every place," declared Mr. Morsell. "Legislation and the judiciary still are the basic routes for citizens in a democracy."

A day earlier, two prominent NAACP spokesmen had made statements which seemed to be of special significance in the light of recent assertions that the NAACP had lost the reins of leadership to youth demonstrators.

NAACP Mourns Death Of Oscar Hammerstein Who Was A Vice President

New York, August 25. — The NAACP joined millions this week who mourned the great loss of Oscar Hammerstein II, the librettist and producer who died on Thursday at his Doylestown, Pa., home.

Mr. Hammerstein had been a vice-president of the NAACP since 1953. In a wire to Mrs. Hammerstein, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, cited Mr. Hammerstein's "deep concern for humanity."

Long a member and contributor himself, Mr. Hammerstein was always willing to call upon his vast number of acquaintances in the show business world for support in the Association's work. He served as co-chairman with Lena Horne of the NAACP Madison Square Garden benefits of March 6, 1952 and March 23, 1953.

In his wire, Mr. Wilkins said: "In behalf of the officers, members of the Board of Directors and membership of the NAACP, I extend our profound sympathy in the death of Oscar Hammerstein, II. His talent brought beauty and joy to the entire world and his deep concern for humanity, expressed in part by his serrvice as one of our vice-presidents helped this Association and our country to advance the cause of brotherhood and equal opportunity. We join the millions who mourn a great loss."



HAMMERSTEIN WAS NAACP SUPPORTER.— The late Oscar Hammerstein II (second from left), is shown here at an NAACP Freedom Fund dinner in New York City with Rev. James H. Robinson of New York City, Archibald Carey of Chicago and Duke Ellington. Mr. Hammerstein, who died on August 23, had been a vice president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People since 1953. In 1952 and 1953 he served as co-chairman with Lena Horne of Madison Square Garden benefits given by the NAACP.

Lutheran Support of NAACP And UL Brings Criticism

VALPARAISO, Ind. (Special)— A recent resolution by the Lutheran Human Relations Association of America endorsing and encouraging support of the NAACP and the National Urban League has brought critical correspondence to the group, the executive secretary, Rev. Dr. Andrew Schulze, reported.

The resolution was made at the 11th annual institute of the LHRAA at Valparaiso University.

The association took the action after an address by Dr. Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, which explained the function and need for such organizations as the NAACP and the National Urban League.

DR. SCHULZE stated that the group welcomed criticism of this stand since it afforded opportunity to explain the service NAACP and NUL have performed for America.

The Lutheran clergyman said that it is in keeping with the practice of good Christian theology not to "bear false witness" against one's neighbor, but that unwittingly or otherwise, many professing Christians have slandered people who, with good motives, have lent support to movements within the framework of our country's laws and dedicated to the removal of injustices.

"We are," he said, "eager for the opportunity to help set the record straight. We want to help people, who are urged in their churches and by the Christian Gospel to love their neighbor, to find in these organizations an opportunity to participate in removing the scourge of oppression from minorities."

Dr. Schulze has been a leader in the field of human relations in the Lutheran Church (Missouri Synod) throughout his ministry of over 30 years. In 1954 he assumed his official post with LHRAA, which he now holds.

Administration, Kennedy Rapped at NAACP Rally

The News and Observer, Raleigh, N. C.
Mon. 5-2-60

By DAN JOHNSON

The Eisenhower administration and Sen. John Kennedy both took hard knocks Sunday from Jackie Robinson, former baseball star who addressed an NAACP "Freedom Day Celebration" at Memorial Auditorim here.

The Eisenhower administration has represented "seven years of loss" in the field of civil rights, Robinson said.

And Kennedy, a Massachusetts senator and Presidential aspirant, "must repudiate Gov. John Patterson of Alabama and the White Citizens Council" before he can become an acceptable candidate to the Negro race, Robinson said.

Robinson said at a press conference that two of the most important recent developments in the race issue were the sit-in strikes and the Wisconsin primary election.

In the Wisconsin election the Negro for the first time voted in a bloc for the candidate with the most favorable views on the race question, Robinson said.

The fact that Negroes prefered Sen. Humphrey to Kennedy by a four-to-one margin was a "significant development, he said.

He said that while Kennedy had an acceptable record on the race question, he must first repudiate the support of Alabama Governor John Patterson and the White Citizens Council.

"I have found out that the vote to the politician is as important as money to the baseball player," he said.

The day is over Robinson said when the Democratic Party can expect large blocs of Negro voters to be automatically delivered to them in elections.

"If Senator Kennedy is nominated, I predict he'll get the fewest Negro votes of any Democraitc nominee in history," Robinson said.

The Pasadena, Calif., native who was the National League's "Rookie of the eYar" in 1947, pointed to 1960 as a significant year for the Negro and urged the Auditorium audience to make their force felt at the polls.

"If we miss the boat in 1960, we ought to be kicked," he said.

Kelly M. Alexander of Charlotte, State NAACP president, also told the crowd of some 5,000



JACKIE ROBINSON
. . . At Local Rally

to show their concern with civil rights at the polls.

"Let us have no patience with those candidates who claim to be neutral in the constant struggle between forces which would keep our state as it is with its injustices and inequalities and the forces working to achieve equality for all," Alexander said.

At his news conference, Robinson said a lack of communication between whites and Negroes was one of the most harmful results of segregation.

"The average Southerner has seen only one kind of Negro," Robinson said. "When I first came to the Dodgers there was some muttering from some of the players that they wouldn't play baseball with a Negro. However, as time went along, those same people were among the most sympathetic."

Robinson, who has been out of baseball for four years, said his present jobs with the Choc Full O' Nuts restaurant chain and the NAACP gave him little time to miss the sport. "I played for a long time and after a while you get your fill," he said.

At his press conference, Robinson said he dislikes the term "boycott and the necessity of applying pressure to merchants. However, without them, he said "it is doubtful any progress at all would be made."

Robinson, who is co-chairman of the NAACP's Fighting Fund for Freedom, denied that the organization was responsible for organizing the sitdown strikes.

"We have sent money, goods, and books, but the students themselves requested that we not come down and personally particpiate in the strikes. He added that in some northern cities—Cleveland and New York—the NAACP had physically participated in the boycotting of F. W. Woolworth stores.

"But the NAACP did not organize this thing at all," he said of the strikes.

N.A.A.C.P. Cites 1959 Progress In Civil Rights

New York Herald Tribune
Mon. 6-20-60

The Federal government took two "highly significant" steps during 1959 which indicate "heightened activity" by the Administration in civil rights, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People declared in its annual report yesterday.

Those actions, the N.A.A.C.P. said, were intervention of the Department of Justice following the Poplarville, Miss. lynching of Mack Charles Parker on April 25, and publication of a report by the United States Commission on Civil Rights.

The report also observed that school desegregation continued during the year, although at a "decelerated pace." It was issued here on the eve of the N.A.A.C.P.'s fifty-first annual convention in St. Paul, Minn.

NAACP Units Receive Annual Merit Awards

The Birmingham World, Birmingham, Ala.
Fri. 6-24-60

ST. PAUL — Prizes totaling $880 will be divided among NAACP units during the Association's 51st annual convention here June 21-26.

They are the Thalheimer awards, established by Dr. Ross P. Thalheimer of Baltimore, Md., in January, 1941. The awards are for the best and most effective local program activity by an NAACP branch.

Presentation will be made at the annual Freedom Fund Report Dinner, Thursday, June 23, at the St. Paul Hotel by Mrs. Margurite Balafonte, co-chairman of the Association's Fight for Freedom Fund drive.

Top prize of $100, for branches without paid staff, will go to the Atlanta, Ga., unit. It is being cited for "activities in desegregation of city buses and trolley cars; increasing employment and upgrading of Negroes; voter registration campaign and continued attack on school desegregation."

Second prize of $50, for NAACP branches without paid staff, will go to Miami, Fla., "for pressing the attack on segregation in public schools and city-owned recreational facilities."

Honorable mention in this category will go to Inkster, Mich., Las Vegas, Nev., and New Bern, N. C. branches. Each will receive $25.

PHILADELPHIA CITATION

Tops among branches with paid staff is Philadelphia with a membership of 16,924. Its membership for '56, 6,797. It will receive $100 for its "vigorous program in fields of housing, employment ,police brutality and civil rights." This was the Association's largest branch in 1959.

Second prize of $50 will go to the Detroit, Michigan, branch. As the Association's second largest unit in 1959, it "conducted intensive campaigns to end discrimination in housing, employment and medical care."

Highest honors in the NAACP state conference category goes to Virginia, for the second consecutive year. The state organization is cited "for successful desegregation of public schools in six cities and five counties in addition to outstanding voter registration activity." For this, it will receive $100.

The Mississippi state NAACP organization ranks second for "in face of continued intimidation, it conducted voter registration campaigns, investigated and filed complaints in numerous civic rights cases." It will receive $50.

Jack Owens Says

Folsomism And NAACP Defeated

BIRMINGHAM (AP)— Latest returns in the Democratic primary runoff race for president of the State Public Service Commission with 2,888 of about 3,100 boxes reporting:

C. C. (Jack) Owen 183,391
Ed Pepper 154,020.

BIRMINGHAM (AP)— Jack Owen, renominated for president of the Public Service Commission, interpreted his victory as a repudiation of Folsomism and the NAACP.

The veteran officeholder defeated former State Finance Director Ed Pepper in Tuesday's Democratic runoff primary.

Returns from 2,585 boxes out of about 3,000 gave Owen 174,302 votes and his challenger from Ashland, Ala., 141,256.

Owen issued a statement from his Montgomery headquarters saying "I construe it (his renomination) to mean that the people of Alabama have turned thumbs down on Folsom and the type of campaign conducted by the Folsom followers and the NAACP."

"The people . . . have clearly indicated by the vote that they want decent government," he continued, "and the Public Service Commission is not for sale at any price. This is a victory for the people of Alabama and not Jack Owen."

He had charged during the runoff campaign that Pepper's backers spent upwards of $100,000 to get the onetime Folsom cabinet member elected.

Pepper was finance director during the ex-Gov. James E. Folsom's second administration. The former governor campaigned actively for him in the PSC race.

Owen also sought to brand his opponent as the candidate with the support of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. He said the Ashland businessman carried virtually every big Negro box in the first primary May 3.

Pepper concentrated his attack on utility rates and the newspapers. He charged Owen with failure to keep utility bills in line, and taking his cue from the former governor, called the big daily newspapers pawns of the utility interests.

Owen has been a member of the PSC since 1947. He was named president in 1951 when Gordon Persons resigned that office to become governor. During his 14 years on the commission, Owen has made two unsuccessful campaigns for governor, once against Persons.

The victorious state official is a native of Bibb County, a graduate of Auburn University, and was a Marine corps pilot in World War II.

He was a lumberman when he first ran for the commission in 1946.

NAACP Sends Truckload of Food To Somerville Victims Of White Boycott After Vote Attempt

60 Per Cent Of Population Have Not Voted In An Election Since Reconstruction Days

MAYOR OF CITY SAYS NO HELP NEEDED

SOMERVILLE, Tenn.—(ANP)—Seventy five Negro families, victims of an economic reprisal instituted because of attempts by Negroe to vote, feasted here las week on a truck load of food shipped in by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Jesse H. Turner, an NAACP spokesman in Memphis, said his organization sent the food "and some clothing" in response to a plea from the Fayette county Negroes.

"They haven't been able to get jobs or credit or anything else since they registered to vote," Turner said.

60 Per Cent Negro

About 60 per cent of the county's population of 24,000 is Negro, but according to the U. S. Civil Rights commission, no Negroes have voted there since Reconstruction days. Only 370 have registered so far. Turner said, however, many more want to vote but don't try for fear of the reprisals.

The food was sent by truck from Memphis, 30 miles away, and was distributed at the grocery store of John McFerrin, a Negro who is one of the leaders in the drive to get Negroes registered.

Turner said wholesalers and gasoline companies have refused to sell McFerrin any merchandise since the drive started.

Turner said the food was distributed only to those families who were suffering because some member had registered to vote. He said the NAACP was not in a position to help other Negro families in this low income county.

More Food And Clothing

Turner said another shipment of food would be sent here and that a 10-day clothing drive had been organized in Hemphis Negro churches.

White farmers and businessmen in Fayette county say the shipments are no more necessary now than they were a year ago.

"There is no need evident in this county," said Mayor L. P. Yancey, who denied there had any economic reprisals taken against the Negroes.

However, Turner said he had talked with several families who have been getting crop loans regularly from banks in the county for the past 20 years, and who said they were suddenly informed no more credit was available after they had registered.

..... Jobless and Voteless .....

"And I talked with one old man, he must be in his 70's who usually ilves by doing odd jobs," he said.

"He went and refistered and he hasn't been able to get a single job since then. He's living with one of his children and his wife is living with another one here in Memphis. I asked them if they were having any marriage difficulties. He said, 'No, that's the only way we can exist."

NAACP Delegates Picket In St. Paul

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—Singing, placard-carrying young Negroes picketed two St. Paul chain stores Friday, protesting lunch counter segregation policies followed by the companies in the South.

The young people, many of them college students and many of them veterans of Southern sit-in demonstrations, are delegates to the convention of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in session here.

Several white youths from the Minneapolis-St. Paul area joined the demonstrators, including representatives of the University of Minnesota Students for Integration, in carrying placards and passing out pamphlets urging "don't buy here."

The picketing followed news Thursday that some 45 lunch counters in previously segregated northern Virginia were opened to both white and colored patrons.

A cashier in the Grant store said business appeared about normal for the time of day, about 1:30 p.m. The local students said they believed it was down "or awfully slow for a Friday."

A leader of the Negro labor movement called in a convention address Friday night for a "major, massive, systematic offensive on the part of the AFL-CIO Executive Council and leadership against the whole concept of discrimination and segregation in the labor movement."

IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL

NAACP's record solid as Gibraltar

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON

From a lynching and a race riot in Springfield, Ill. (the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln) on Feb. 12, 1909, the 100th anniversary of Lincoln's birth, to the sit - down demonstrations against racial discrimination at lunch counters in 5 - and - 10 cent stores in the South is a short span in history.

But in that span, under the leadership of the NAACP, colored Americans have come within view of the realization of the intent of Sen. Charles Sumner and others that the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments had clearly established as a constitutional principle that "all persons without distinction of color shall be equal before the law."

Before anyone writes an epitaph for colored leadership and the NAACP, let's look at the record.

AT THE TURN of the century the Confederate states had hit upon a scheme intended to disfranchise colored people completely. The scheme was the so - called "grandfather clause."

Embedded in the constitutions of the southern states, the "grandfather clause' exempted from property and literacy restrictions for voting all descendants of men who were voters on Jan. 1, 1866.

In 1915, the NAACP was a toddler of six years. But Moorfield Storey, the great Boston lawyer, appeared before the Supreme Court in behalf of the association and argued that all discriminations respecting the right to vote on account of color were unconstitutional.

* * *

THE CASE resulted from the conviction of certain election officers in Oklahoma under a Federal criminal civil rights statute which forbade conspiring unlawfully, willfully and fraudulently to deprive colored citizens of the right to vote.

In a general election in Oklahoma in 1910 colored men had been denied that right.

Chief Justice Edward Douglas White, a Louisianian, delivered the opinion of a unanimous court that the "grandfather clause" in the Oklahoma constitution of 1910 was void because it violated the 15th Amendment.

In 1917, when the NAACP was only eight years old, the late Joel Spingarn, chairman of the board, led the fight which resulted in the establishment of a camp for the training of colored officers at Des Moines, Iowa.

A large and important section of the colored press, led by the ANRO and the Chicago Defender, opposed a segregated officer's training camp.

But the camp was established and on Oct. 14, 1917, 639 colored officers were commissioned — 106 captains, 329 first lieutenants, and 204 second lieutenants.

* * *

AGAIN IN 1917 the NAACP was back before the Supreme Court challenging the constitutionality of a Louisville, Ky., ordinance which made it unlawful for any colored person to move into, and occupy, a home in any block upon which a greater number of houses were occupied by white people than by colored people.

Mr. Storey is again the attorney for the NAACP, but this ime W. Ashbie Hawkins of Baltimore filed a brief on behalf of the Baltimore Branch of the NAACP.

The court held that the ordinance was an invasion of the civil right to acquire, enjoy and use property, which is guaranteed by the 14th Amendment.

* * *

IN THE years since Federal troops had been withdrawn from the South, colored men had been effectively denied a voice in the selection of the state and local officials who governed them.

In the contest over the election of Rutherford B. Hayes as president and the defeat of Samuel J. Tilden, it was reported that 22 contested electoral votes were allowed to go to Hayes by the South on the promise of the Republicans to withdraw troops from the South.

The withdrawal of the troops followed the report of the Electoral Commission which refused "to go behind state returns."

* * *

COLORED PEOPLE were effectively disfranchised through the medium of the white Democratic primary. Victory of a candidate in the primary was equivalent to election.

In 1927 the NAACP began its attack upon the white Democratic priary.

On March 7, 1927, in an opinion by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, the "Great Dissenter," the Supreme Court held that a suit for damages may be maintained against judges of elections for unlawfully denying to a qualified voter the right to vote at a state primary election.

The case, Nixon vs. Herndon, grew out of an election in El Paso, Texas, July 26, 1924.

The court declared the Texas statute barring colored persons from voting in Democratic party primary elections, in which there were candidates for Federal as well as state and local offices, violated the 14th Amendment.

THESE ARE significant decisions — landmarks in American history, which the NAACP has made in charting the course of colored Americans to the ideal set for them by Senator Sumner in espousing the 13th and 14th, and 15th Amendments:

"Show me . . . a legal institution, anything created or regulated by law, and I show you what must be opened equally to all without distinction of color.

"Notoriously, the hotel is a legal institution, originally established by common law, subject to minute provisions and regulations; notoriously, public conveyances are in the nature of common carriers subject to a law of their own; notoriously, schools are public institutions created and maintained by law; and now I simply insist that in the enjoyment of those institutions there shall be no exclusion on account of color."

There is much remaining to be done before the principle of equality before the law becomes really established. Until then, colored leadership and the NAACP must continue the task set for them 51 years ago when the association was organized.

Harlem Liquor Stores Face Pickets Saturday

N. A. A. C. P. Insisting They Buy From Salesmen on Approved List

By David Lyle

Harlem liquor stores which do not buy from salesmen on a list compiled by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were threatened yesterday with picketing starting at noon Saturday.

"We would like to settle by means short of picketing, but I think we're going to be forced to picket and we believe picketing will work," said John H. Young, acting co-ordinator of the Liquor Action Committee.

Seek Way Out

Mr. Young said that the N. A. A. C. P. and the city's Commission on Intergroup Relations would participate in efforts to find a way out of the situation without picketing, but he doubted a way would be found.

Local 2 of the Liquor Salesmen's Union, A. F. L.-C. I. O., is seeking a temporary injunction to bar the Metropolitan Package Store Association from telling its members not to buy from white salesmen.

Mr. Young said that the intention of the Action Committee is to get for Harlem liquor salesmen on the N. A. A. C. P. list their fair share of Harlem liquor sales. He contends that white liquor salesmen from outside Harlem are now getting much of this business.

58 Names on List

There are fifty-eight names on the "approved list," including nine white salesmen and one Puerto Rican; Mr. Young said. "We have been quite anxious that this not turn into a white versus black situation," he said. "That would be very unfortunate." He said that only a few of the offending stores—six or eight—would be picketed and these only by a token number of pickets marching on week ends only.

Mr. Young deplored a union charge that the situation is an "explosive" one. "It is not explosive and it is not going to get explosive," he said.

Laud Churches For NAACP Aid

NEW YORK — NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins this week termed a $1,500 contribution from Gary, Ind., ministers "a link in the great chain of actions whose eventual outcome can only be victory for truth and justice."

Wilkins said the money would be "of tremendous assistance to our program of stimulation, guidance and defense of the young people who are courageously carrying the torch of freedom in the South today."

Roy Wilkins A Hero To Youth

ST. PAUL, Minn. (ANP)— One of the wildest demonstrations ever witnessed at an NAACP convention gave dramatic response last week to reports that young Negroes are disgusted with the slow paced, conservative approach of the organization to ending segregation.

NAACP Youth Council delegates meeting in the Hotel Lowry here swept Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, off his feet, boosted him to their shoulders and paraded in a wild demonstration that has had no equal in the organization's history.

Tighty-year-old Arthur Spingarn national president, was so moved that he cried as he joined the youth delegates in applauding Wilkins' leadership.

Speech Sparks Demonstration

The demonstration came after Wilkins declared in his address to them:

"I thank God for what I am seeing. I am sure the organization is safe in your hands. Nothing has ever warmed my heart more. Don't stop, don't delay, the time to advance is now," Spingarn cried.

"You have put life into this convention. You have given life to our discussions. Continue your sit-ins. America was built on revolts. It's a part of the American character to protest inequality. That is what you are doing in these sit-ins.

"Be Not Ashamed"

"When they tell you that you're crazy, disregard them. You are acting in the American tradition. Be not ashamed. We are with you because you have told the white world, North and South, that you are not satisfied with conditions as they are."

This was the dramatic highlight of the convention which attracted a record delegation to the city for the main sessions which were held in the Municipal Auditorium.

Earlier, Clarence Mitchell, head of the NAACP's Washington bureau, in an appraisal of presidential candidates declared that Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri comes closest to fulfilling the requirements of a candidate that Negroes could support.

"But—and I wish to make this abundantly clear — that doesn't mean that we're going to get on a soap box and recommend that Democrats turn to Symington in Los Angeles," Mtichell added. The association is officially nonpartisan.

Mitchell Lauds Symington

"We think that Sen. John F. Kennedy (D.-Mass.) and Vice President Nixon have gone along, for the most part, with the civil rights program NAACP has advocated -- but Symington has been with us 99 per cent of the time," said Mitchell.

"I hope colored people aren't going to support candidates this year merely by their party label," Mitchell said.

"We must take a more sophisticated attitude and not permit ourselves, especially in the South where the ballot is new to so many

of us, to be sweet-talked by glib men."

Weaver Hails Sit-Ins

The courage and dedication of the southern student sit-in demonstrators were praised by Dr. Robert C. Weaver in an address at the opening session.

In his first appearance at an NAACP convention as chairman of the association's board of directors, Dr. Weaver hailed "the courageous and effective direct action of Negro college students in connection with the sit-ins. We applaud their actions, rejoicing that they have evidenced an appreciation for, and dedication to, real functioning democracy."

Selective use by Negroes of their economic power to overcome racial barriers in both north and south was urged by Henry Lee Moon, NAACP director of public relations. He said in a talk before a workshop of delegates that such use of economic power to secure civil rights objectives is supported by court rulings.

Moon said the withholding of patronage should be used not only to gain jobs and obtain services but also to express disapproval of anti-Negro acts and attitudes of store owners, and, in stepped-up form, to end racial discrimination.

African Professor Speaks

Prof. Mlaheni Njisanei, a political refugee who taught at the University of Natal, Durban, South Africa, appealed to the convention to support the African National congress and the Pan-African congress in the Union of South Africa.

"Your struggle is our struggle; our struggle is your stuggle," he declared.

A proposal for a new line of Negro protests this summer and fall, growing out of student sit-in movements, was placed before the youth and college section by Herbert L. Wright, the association's youth work secretary.

A summer "wade-in" campaign at public beaches from Virginia to Texas was also discussed. It would be used to dramatize exclusion of Negroes from these public facilities, Wright said.

Wright said thirteen arrests in Baltimore last week brought to 1,763 the total since the current wave of student lunch-counter sit-ins began Feb. 1 in Greensboro, N. C.

He said that the NAACP had put up bail bonds totaling $102,720 for them. Fines totaling $44,045 have been paid by the NAACP in sit-in cases, he said.

Atlanta Wins Over Portland For 1962 Meet

ST. PAUL, Minn.— Following a spirited floor debate delegates attending the 51st annual NAACP convention here voted Atlanta, Ga., as the 1962 convention city.

Portland, Ore., boosters vied unsuccessfully for the Pacific Northwest city to be the 1962 host.

Philadelphia, chosen last year, will be the 1961 convention site.

During the closing business meeting on June 25 delegates also elected four members to the national nominating committee for board members. The national board elected three to the seven-man committee when it met on June 22.

Chosen by the convention were William Pollard, San Fernando Valley, Calif.; Mrs. Anne Aldrich, Great Neck, N. Y.; Dr. James Levy, Cleveland, Ohio, and Robert D. Robertson, Norfolk, Va.

The national board named to the committee Kelly Alexander, Charlotte, N. C.; Alfred Baker Lewis, Greenwich, Conn.; and Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Richmond, Va.

Nominations for the Committee on Convention Procedure resulted in the election of Mrs. Jeanetta H. Clark, Norwalk, Conn.; Mrs. Edna Morris, Gary, Ind., and Jesse Turner, Memphis, Tenn.

Hold Own Meeting At St. Paul

By LOUIS LAUTIER

ST. PAUL, Minn. — (NNPA) — Holding their own meetings and carrying on their own activities, youth and college delegates almost stole the show at the 51st annual convention of the NAACP held here last week.

At their workshops in the Lowry hotel Wednesday, they discussed the sit-down demonstrations in drugstores and 5-and-10 cent stores in which colored customers are denied lunch counter service and in public libraries where racial segregation is enforced.

The general feeling of the delegates was that the sit-down demonstrations should be expanded to include not only the opening up of public accommodations but also to the vitally important area of employment.

Must Use Power

The youth delegates discussed the fact that in many southern cities, such as Houston, New Orleans, Dallas, Atlanta and Miami, there are hundreds of colored youths with college degrees, some with masters, who are working in post offices as clerks, carriers and in some instances as common laborers.

The view was expressed that colored people need to take advantage of their economic power to get federal and state civil service jobs opened to colored people at all levels on the basis of merit and not color.

Simultaneous wade-ins at public beaches from Cape May, N. J., to Brownsville, Texas, were suggested by Clarence Forte of Tampa, Fla., as one means of dramatizing the fight against racial discrimination.

The Rev. I. DeQuincy Newman, Columbia, S. C., warned the young delegates that time is short. The NAACP field secretary for South Carolina said:

"With school vacations there is the danger of a let-up in our activity. With the swimming and vacation season at hand, the whole world should have no doubt by July 4 in which direction we are moving."

To Keep Date Secret

The youth leaders, however, agreed that a definite date for wade-in demonstrations from Virginia to Texas should be fixed by a small committee of about three so that there would be no leak of the planned wade-ins to local authorities who might turn back the demonstrators.

Amos Brown, a youth delegate from Morehouse college, told reporters that the fight against discrimination on the beaches will vary, according to local conditions.

"We expect to encounter a lot of problems, probably as many as in the sit-ins," he said. "But we believe it is one more way of focusing attention on civil rights and our belief that every American is entitled to first-class citizenship."

Brown is national chairman of the NAACP youth work, and was one of the principals in the sit-down demonstrations in Atlanta.

The youth workshops also emphasized career guidance — the need to provide colored youth in the schools, through the churches and youth groups, including the NAACP, of new job and educational opportunities such as scholarships, fellowships and loans which are available to qualified youth.

Southern States There

Herbert L. Wright, director of NAACP youth and college work, said there were 471 delegates from youth councils and college chapters throughtout the nation. He said every southern state, 22 northern states and the District of Columbia were represented here.

At the Youth Freedom dinner at the Lowry Hotel Wednesday night awards were presented to the outstanding NAACP youth councils.

The 1960 Ike Smalls Youth Council award went to the Norfolk, Va., Youth Council, which increased its membership from 232 in 1958 to 890 members in 1959.

The Norfolk council also contributed $100 to the national NAACP office, and conducted career guidance councils to inform colored youth of Norfolk about employment and educational opportunities open to them.

It also conducted a voter registration campaign to urge parents to register and vote. Members of the council served as baby sitters and some of the boys, who were old enough to drive cars, drove courtesy cars so that the aged and infirm could go to the polls and vote.

The council sent two busloads of youth to the 1959 Washington Youth March for Integrated Schools and conducted sit-down demonstrations in Norfolk against drug, department and variety stores.

Chapters Win Awards

The Ike Smalls Youth Adviser award was presented to Miss Roberta Robertson of Norfolk for her work in directing and guiding the Norfolk council to its high achievements.

The Distinguished College chapter award went to Virginia State college for increasing its members from 39 in 1958 to 591 in 1959.

The chapter conducted the sit down demonstrations in Petersburg. It conducted on May 17 a march on the town hall which had 790 students in it, to protest continued segregation.

It also sponsored a voter education program, a career guidance council, and its members visited other states to organize NAACP youth councils and college chapters.

In addition, it raised $500 which it sent to the national NAACP office to help carry on the youth work.

It has been conducting a campaign to educate colored people to use bus and railroad waiting rooms on a non-segregated basis.

A special citation was presented to the Indianapolis Youth Council which is led by Wallace Hollins, for its outstanding work it has done.

It conducted a career guidance conference last year, which, for the first time since the NAACP has been carrying on youth work, was endorsed by the Indianapolis Board of Education and co-sponsored by the board with the NAACP.

The two-day conference attracted 13,000 youths and enabled the Indianapolis schools to reduce their dropout rate of colored students from a high of 61 per cent in 1958 to 22 per cent in 1959.

The council also is sponsoring a back-to-school movement to encourage colored youths to return to school and complete their education.

Rev. O. L. Hegmon Makes Report

Chairman, Religious Dept. Texas Conference NAACP Branches Says Successful Ministers Institutes Held

Fort Worth, Texas—(Special to the Union-Review) — Rev. O. L. Hegmon, chairman of the Religious Department, Texas State Conferences of Branches NAACP makes a report of the successful Ministers Institutes. The L. K. Williams 20th Annual Ministers Institute held at Bishop College, Marshall, Texas; May 3-6, 1960. The S. A. Pleasant Ministers Institute held at Mary Allen College, Crockett, Texas, May 2-6, 1960. I have attended both the L. K. Williams Ministers Institute and the S. A Pleasant Institute and had a wonderful response. Many of the ministers piedged their support to help raise funds to carry on our fight for freedom through the NAACP.

When you read the history of the United States of America, and notice the courage and fortitude the Colonies had when they met in the first Continental Congress in Philadelphia, September 5, 1774; to draw up the Declaration of rights to be sent to England, and what it cost them to gain their freedom from under the iron hand of tyranny of the British Rulers.

When one notices the courage and fortitude of such men as: John and Samuel Adams, John Hancock, Patrick Henry and many others; who were willing to pay the price for their freedom with their own life's blood. Those men paid a great price for their freedom in tears, torments and torture. I know and I am sure you know, some Negroes who are not willing to pay two-dollars ($2.00) a year for a membership in the NAACP to help fight for their freedom.

The NAACP has just celebrated its fiftieth anniversary of fighting for the complete freedom of Negroes. It seems needless for me to use your precious time to tell you of the great work the NAACP is doing, has done, will do, to help Negroes have full freedom in America. The NAACP is the most dynamic organization in the world to day fighting for the rights of Negroes.

The NAACP already have school cases filed in the following cities; Amarillo, Dallas, Forth Worth, Galveston, Houston and Lubbock. A suit will be filed in Goliad shortly. Hence, the NAACP need money to continue its fight for de-segregation in our public schools in Texas.

The Negro is enjoying many privileges today which he has been long denied; largely because of the efforts of NAACP. Such as, being able to ride on pullmans, eating in the diners on trains, equalization of salaries on many jobs, professions, equalization of educational opportunities, Negroes are voting in the South, and many other privileges to numerous to mention. Although, we have accomplished much in the past fifty years, we have much more to do in the future to win our full freedom.

Therefore, I am appealing to you to hlep in this great fight for freedom. The NAACP needs both, membership and money. I hope we will be able to raise ten-thousand dollars ($10,000.00) in November, when our Texas State Conference of Branches meets. I would like to see as many churches as possible take out a life membership, which is only five, hundred dollars ($500.00) payments. If you are interested in taking out a life membership, let me know and I will send you a life membership application. If you care to make a donation or a pledge make all checks payable to: Texas State Conference of Branches NAACP and send them to me. I will forward you a receipt for what ever amount you give.

When you take out a membership in the NAACP, you are helping to protect:

1. Your civil rights.
2. Insure the future of your children.
3. Enlarge your economic and cultural opportunities.
4. Level segregation barriers in all aspects of public life.
5. Strengthen Democracy in the United States of America.
6. Refute Anti-American Propaganda abroad by correcting racial injustice at home.
7. Secure the rights of your fellow Americans.
8. Make America truly "the land of the free."
9. Vindicate the American dreaming of human equality.
10. Win the fight for freedom.

Many of us have heard, and probably have quoted the immortal words of Patrick Henry, where he said, "But, as for me give me liberty, or give me death." I see some other words in that never-to-be-forgotten message that Patrick Henry delivered; which I think every Negro in America should ponder over. I quote. "Should I keep back my opinions at such a time, through fear of giving offence, I should consider myself as guilty of treason toward my country; and an act of disloyalay toward the majesty of heaven, which I revere above all earthly kings." I believe that, if we who are leaders of our people fail to step out and speak up for the right of our people; we too are guilty of an act of treason toward our people and you do commit an act of disloyalty toward the majesty of heaven. God has entrusted to us the responsibility of leading our people out of this Egypt of modern slavery.

We hape a wonderful group of leaders working night and day in the NAACP to help win the fight for our full freedom. Some of these workers have hazarded their lives in this great work. We all must work together to achieve our goal. Dr. J. Raymond Henderson, of Los Angeles, Calif., who led the 1959 religious financial campaign reported more than forty-five thousand dollars ($45,000.00) in our national convention last year in New York, City. I hope we will be able to raise ten-thousand dollars ($10.000.00) in Texas by the time our convention meets in November of this year.

May I beg of you who haven't met with our Religious Department of the Texas State Branches of Conferences NAACP to make a sacrifice and make a donation or a pledge to help in this great struggle for our freedom. If you would like to have our committee to meet in your city; please contact Rev. O. L. Hegmon, at 1063 E. Rosedale St., Fort Worth, Texas. Telephone ED 6-4634 and we will see to it that one of the members will come and give you all the information about the great work the NAACP has done, is doing, will do, if we will all continue to support his great freedom fighting organization.

Wouldn't you like to be a part of the winning of our full freedom in America You can by making a donation or taking out a life membership. May I hear from you at your earliest possible moment? With prayer and every good wish. I am,

Yours for Full Freedom,
Rev. O. L. Hegmon, Chr. of
Religious Dept. Texas Conference of Branches NAACP
1063 East Rosedale St.
Ft. Worth 4, Texas

Federal Action Praised

NAACP Records Another Million-Dollar Year

Special to Journal and Guide

NEW YORK — "Heightened activity by the executive branch of the Federal government" is hailed by the NAACP in its 1959 annual report released by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary.

For the NAACP itself, 1959 was the second consecutive year during which income from all sources exceeded $1,000,000. The Association's $500 life membership campaign accounted for a significant portion of this.

The 120-page report entitled "Year of Jubilee," published on the eve of the 51st annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, recounts the Association's activities during its 50th year. The convention opened in Saint Paul on June 21 and continues through June 26.

THE TWO Federal government actions deemed "highly significant "by the NAACP were the Department of Justice entry into the April 25 Mack Charles Parker lynching in Poplarville, Miss., and publication of the Report of the U. S. Commission on Civil Rights.

"Not since the dispatch of troops to Little Rock in 1957 has the executive branch of government taken such a positive position in a civil rights issue," the report asserts.

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS of racial progress during the year included continuing school desegregation, although at a decelerated pace; reversal of a lower court decision upholding validity of the Florida pupil placement act.

Also conviction of four white men for rape of a Negro coed at Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee, Fla.; reaffirmation by the U. S. Supreme Court of the invalidity of an indictment or conviction of a Negro by a jury from which Negroes have been systematically excluded.

Economic Push Charted By NAACP

ST. PAUL, Minn. (UPI)—Negro leaders Wednesday mapped a campaign of economic pressures against the headquarters of big business in hopes of speeding up racial desegregation in the South.

The new tactic was outlined at the annual convention of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) by Henry Lee Moon, NAACP director of public relations.

"We must take steps to remove the mask behind which national outfits hide when they tell us that their policies are governed by community customs or the desires of the local people," Moon told a workshop session.

BARGAINING LEVER

He called for use of economic power on a "planned systematic basis."

"This does not mean that we are going to embark on a reckless course of wholesale indiscriminate picketing and boycotting," he said.

Moon said, however, it does make necessary a careful study of market data and "presentation of our findings to merchants and industrialists as a basis for negotiations to achieve our objectives."

BEACH 'WADE-INS'

"If such negtiations fail," Moon said, "we may well have to organize a massive withholding-of-patronage campaign accompanied by an intensive educational program."

In other action, NAACP college leaders disclosed a program of "wade-ins" aimed at breaking down segregation of beaches. They said the program would be in effect on beaches from New England to Texas.

Amos Brown of Morehouse College, Atlanta, said the program would be similar to lunch-counter sitdowns earlier this year.

"Our tactics will vary greatly, depending on the local situation," he said. "We expect as many problems as we encountered in the sitins. Yet I am sure it will eventually be successful."

Brown is national chairman of the NAACP Youth Work committee. He himself took part in sitdowns earlier with all its rights and privileges."

He said American Negroes are a buying force of 18 million people.

N.A.A.C.P. DENIES LOSSES IN RANKS

The New York Times

Critics Told Group's Rolls Are Growing in South—Wide Activities Cited

New York

By CLAUDE SETTON

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, June 19—Officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People challenged today the assertion that the organization was losing support among Southern Negroes.

Recent developments, they said, have increased the group's following and strengthened its leadership in the civil rights struggle. Independent experts in the race relations field questioned about the matter agreed that this was generally true.

The association came under fire recently from members of similar organizations competing with it for financial support. They argued that the N. A. A. C. P. had confined itself to a narrow, legalistic approach in seeking equal rights for Negroes.

These critics declared that the student demonstrations against segregation in the South had spelled the end of the association's dominance.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, the group's Southeastern secretary, noted that membership of the seven-state area was only 26,000 in 1950. Last year it was 37,273. The 1950 membership included Alabama, where the organization has since been banned.

Wide Advance Foreseen

"The figure for 1960," she predicted, "will represent a substantial increase over 1959."

Mrs. Hurley said that since the lunch-counter demonstrations had begun she had received more requests for information on the organization of adult branches and youth chapters than she had had in the last five years.

"If anything," she said, "Negroes and whites are just beginning to realize what the N. A. A. C. P. is all about."

She scoffed at reports that the association was slipping.

"A man told me the other day that they needn't talk about burying the N. A. A. C. P. yet," she said, "because the N. A. A. C. P. still has to bury Jim Crow."

The assertion that the association had confined itself to court actions in attacking segregation is untrue, according to Mrs. Hurley and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the organization.

Aside from legal activities, they pointed out, the group has sponsored political action, conducted educational and voter registration campaigns, engaged in lunch counter sit-ins, mass demonstrations and picketing for the rights of Negroes to work as well as to be served.

Charge Denied

The implication of the association's critics that it had been dragging its feet as far as the student demonstrations were concerned was termed false. The organization's officials pointed out that eighteen months before the current wave of demonstrations began — last Feb. 1 at Greensboro, N. C.—the association conducted a successful sit-in protest at lunchrooms in Oklahoma City, Okla. Members of the group, they said, had participated in virtually every demonstration held since February. And they led those in Orangeburg and Columbia, S. C.; Durham, N. C.; Norfolk and Richmond, Va.; Chattanooga, Tenn., and other cities.

One of the first instances of desegregation came in San Antonio, Tex., after the Association's Youth Council there had announced plans for a sit-in, according to the officials.

Mr. Wilkins and Mrs. Hurley said that the Youth and College Division had sponsored state and area conferences in North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas to coordinate the movement.

Moreover, the students have been forced to fall back time and again on the N. A. A. C. P. for legal assistance and received financial aid.

Executive Steps Hailed

Increased activity by the Executive branch of the Federal Government in racial matters was applauded yesterday by the N. A. A. C. P.

NAACP Units Receive Annual Merit Awards

Atlanta Daily World

ST. PAUL — Prizes totaling $880 will be divided among NAACP units during the Association's 51st annual convention here June 21-26.

They are the Thalheimer awards, established by Dr. Ross P. Thalheimer of Baltimore, Md., in January, 1941. The awards are for the best and most effective local program activity by an NAACP branch.

Presentation will be made at the annual Freedom Fund Report Dinner, Thursday, June 23, at the St. Paul Hotel by Mrs. Margurite Balafonte, co-chairman of the Association's Fight for Freedom Fund drive.

Top prize of $100, for branches without paid staff, will go to the Atlanta, Ga., unit. It is being cited for "activities in desegregation of city buses and trolley cars; increasing employment and upgrading of Negroes; voter registration campaign and continued attack on school desegregation."

Second prize of $50, for NAACP branches without paid staff, will go to Miami, Fla., "for pressing the attack on segregation in public schools and city-owned recreational facilities."

Honorable mention in this category will go to Inkster, Mich., Las Vegas, Nev., and New Bern, N. C. branches. Each will receive $25.

PHILADELPHIA CITATION

Tops among branches with paid staff is Philadelphia with a membership of 16,924. Its membership for '56, 6,797. It will receive $100 for its "vigorous program in fields of housing, employment, police brutality and civil rights." This was the Association's largest branch in 1959.

Second prize of $50 will go to the Detroit, Michigan, branch. As the Association's second largest unit in 1959, it "conducted intensive campaigns to end discrimination in housing, employment and medical care."

Highest honors in the NAACP state conference category goes to Virginia, for the second consecutive year. The state organization is cited "for successful desegregation of public schools in six cities and five counties in addition to outstanding voter registration activity." For this, it will receive $100.

The Mississippi state NAACP organization ranks second for "in face of continued intimidation, it conducted voter registration campaigns, investigated and filed complaints in numerous civic rights cases." It will receive $50.

Minnesota Gov. Welcomes NAACP

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

APPROXIMATELY 1,000 DELEGATES ATTEND NATIONAL CONVENTION HELD AT ST. PAUL

By LOUIS LAUTIER

(NNPA and Atlanta Daily World Correspondent)

ST. PAUL, Minn. (NNPA)—Delegates and visitors to the 51st annual convention of the NAACP were welcomed to Minnesota by Governor Orville L. Freeman, an outstanding liberal Democrat, and to St. Paul by Mayor George Vavoulis at a mass meeting in the Municipal Auditorium here Tuesday night.

Approximately 1,000 delegates and visitors — not as many as flocked to New York City a year ago — were attending the convention.

The 51th session has a distinctive emphasis on youth with particular reference to the sit-down demonstrations against racial segregation at lunch counters in 5-and-10 cent stores.

This being a political year, emphasis also was put on political action as well as selective use of economic power. Workshops, mass meetings, and business sessions interspersed the six-day program.

In his welcome address, Gov. Freeman declared that efforts must be intensified and progress accelerated toward the goal of equality of opportunity for all.

When he spoke to Minnesota students who were demonstrating in sympathy with the sit-down movement, Governor Freeman said, he reminded them that business establishments they were picketing here do not practice discrimination.

"Yet all around us we find discrimination in the field of housing," he added, "and even more serious hidden discrimination that still exists in many of our churches."

He suggested to the students, he said that it might call for greater courage on their part "to demonstrate for greater equality of opportunity for housing in the suburbs."

Governor Freeman called for improvement in laws and their enforcement, intensifying use of education and persuasion, seeking action on local, state and federal levels.

The Minnesota Governor worked for many years for a fair employment practice ordinance in Minneapolis. During his first term as governor, a statewide FEPC law was enacted with bipartisan support.

Minnesota now has before it, he said, the unfinished business of securing effective fair housing legislation.

The Federal Government has "a great responsibility" for effective action against discrimination, Governor Freeman said.

Workable Answers

The Nation

Dear Sirs: The "liberal" press has exhibited a great tendency to attack the South as a region and, instead of searching for the serious answers to the crucial questions of the day, to make the racial problem appear to be one of clear-cut rights and wrongs.

There are those in the South who are searching for answers which will work, for answers which are related to the actual problems of the South, not for answers that are political or expedient.

What the NAACP and related organizations have done is to make great legal strides in the advancement of Negro equality, but not to accompany these legal strides with a policy of public education or political accommodation. Not only the laws of states, but the minds and hearts of people must be changed. . . .

ALLAN CHARLES BROWNFELD
College Secretary
Young Republican Federation
of Virginia
Williamsburg, Va.

'59 Saw Fall Of "Massive Resistance"

Journal and Guide

Progress Noted In Report By Thurgood Marshall

Norfolk, Va. Sat. 1-9-60

NEW YORK—In an abbrev iated report for 1959, Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, summed up the year's activities as a marked step forward toward ending enforced racial segregation. Of primary importance is the fact that, despite the best combined efforts of the southern states, the year showed the end of the program of "massive resistance" and a reluctant acceptance of at least token compliance in the more obstinant states.

The report stated: "In Little Rock we saw the federal courts declare unconstitutional the latest efforts of Governor Faubus to keep public schools closed in opposition to integration. Little Rock also demonstrated that the religious and business leaders of the city, when pushed to the wall and faced with the choice of integration or no schools, would themselves choose token integration and insist that the schools be reopened.

"Likewise, in areas of Virginia and other southern states, religious and business leaders have taken heart and are now planning to keep their schools open even in the face of integration. This significant movement seems to insure at least token integration in practically every southern state within a reasonable time."

Mr. Marshall pointed out further that neither Negro parents nor their lawyers would be satisfied with mere token integration. They look forward to the time when the southern states will comply with the Supreme Court's decision, which means integration in good faith throughout the school system.

THEREFORE, the year of 1960 should see an increase in the tempo of school litigation testing both the stair-step plan of integrating grade by grade and the pupil assignment plan aimed at keeping integration at the barest minimum, Mr. Marshall said.

"We also can expect the dying struggle in the truly recalcitrant areas to prevent any integration," the report said.

Mr. Marshall also noted the efforts of state legislative bodies, governors, attorneys general and even some state bar associations to prevent the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund from continuing to render financial aid and legal services to Negro parents seeking to obtain their rights. "The record during the past year shows almost conclusively that, despite the time and money needed to defend against such actions, we have been able to do that and at the same time conitnue to render aid to the Negro parents and others seeking their rights."

Mr. Marshall pointed out the litigation during the past year aimed at removing segregation in recreational facilities, eating facilities in bus terminals, train stations and airports, as well as cases such as the one in Greenville, S. C. to remove segregated waiting rooms in airports. These kinds of cases will be of continued interest in the current year.

IT WAS ALSO stressed that 1959 saw a resurgence of requests for legal help in ending segregation in northern areas and it is expected in the year 1960 that there will be a stepped-up program to eliminate segregation in housing, education and other facilities in the North as well as the South.

"All in all, the most significant factor during the past year is that, because of the sustained drive against segregated facilities, we are getting more support from the general public than ever before. Each year it becomes clearer to the average American in the South that delay is proving too costly, that desegregation is inevitable, and that this is something he can work out rather than to follow will-o-the-wisp schemes in the hope for some miracle to end the litigation," it was stated.



THURGOOD MARSHALL
Report Of Progress

"We have more cases in court today than ever before. We are receiving more requests for aid than ever before; and, with the renewed assurance of more integration and less governmentally imposed segregation year by year, we are fortunate in being able to continue at the heightened tempo," concluded the report.

FRIENDLY GREETING

PALM SPRINGS, CALIF. (UPI) — Police Chief A. G. Kettman got a Christmas card Thursday from a man he helped send to jail.

In addition to the usual holiday greetings, San Quentin convict Richard Billingsley, serving time for carrying a concealed weapon with prior convention, added a personal message:

"Wish you were here."

Thurgood Chides Dixie For Rights Complacence

The Pittsburg Courier

Pittsburg, Kan.

Jan. 16, 1960

NEW YORK—Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP, took the South to task, with emphasis on North Carolina, for its seeming complacency in the fight for complete integration, as he addressed the 48th Grand Conclave of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, at the New Yorker Hotel.

The NAACP lawyer told the delegates that the failure of Negroes to stand up in the struggle was seriously hampering the full program of integration.

He chided the people of North Carolina for accepting the "Assignment Program" and bemoaned the fact that if it is permitted to continue that there are children in school now who would never get the benefit of integration.

HE CALLED upon Negroes to take their cases to the court and not [illegible] upon anybody else to take [illegible] step.

He said that Negro families should ask that their children be transferred to the schools that offer the best facilities for education.

The matter of transfering one or two children was not the answer and the process was too slow. "All the Negro children in inferior schools should apply and then the persons in charge would find themselves face to face with the issue," said Marshall.

Nixon Compli... NAACP Record

ST. PAUL, Minn. — (NNPA) — The NAACP can look back with pride to the record of progress which has been made in the field of civil rights in the first 50 years of its existence, Vice President Richrad M. Nixon said in greetings to the 51st annual convention of the association.

"As you begin your second half century of service," Mr. Nixon wrote, "you can have justifiable confidence that our great American ideal of equality of opportunity for all can and will be achieved."

The Vice President pledged himself to continue "to devote my best efforts, whether in public office or as a private citizen, in working for the achievement of that goal."

Replaced by South's Token Compliance; Reports More Court Cases, Public Support

New York, N. Y.—In an abbreviated report for the year 1959, Thurgood Marshall, Director-Counsel of the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, summed up the year's activities as a marked step forward toward ending enforced racial segregation. Of primary importance is the fact that, despite the best combined efforts of the southern states, the year showed the end of the program of "massive resistance" and a reluctant acceptance of at least token compliance in the more obstinant states.

Little Rock

In Little Rock we saw the federal courts declare unconstitutional the latest efforts of Governor Faubus to keep public schools closed in opposition to integration. Little Rock also demonstrated that the religious and business leaders of the city, when pushed to the wall and faced with the choice of integration or no schools, would themselves choose token integration and insist that the schools be reopened. Likewise, in areas of Virginia and other southern states, religious and business leaders have taken heart and are now planning to keep their schools open even in the face of integration. This significant movement seems to insure at least token integration in practically every southern state within the next year.

Good Faith

Marshall pointed out further that neither Negro parents nor their lawyers would settle for mere token integration. They are determined that the southern states must comply with the Supreme Courts decision, which means integration in good faith throughout the school system. Therefore, the year of 1960 should see an increase in the tempo of school litigation testing both the stair-step plan of integrating grade by grade and the pupil assignment plan aimed at keeping integration at the barest minimum.

We also can expect the dying struggle in the truly recalcitrant areas to prevent any integration.

State Legislatures

Marshall also noted the efforts of state legislative bodies, governors, attorneys general and even some state bar associations to prevent the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund from continuing to render financial aid and legal services to Negro parents seeking to obtain their rights. The record during the past year shows almost conclusively that, despite the time and money needed to defend against such actions, we have been able to do that and at the same time continue to render aid to the Negro parents and others seeking their rights.

Legal Help

Marshall pointed out the litigation during the past year aimed at removing segregation in recreational facilities, eating facilities in bus terminals, train stations and airports, as well as cases such as the one in Greenville, South Carolina to remove segregated waiting rooms in airports. These kinds of cases will, of course, be of continued interest in the forthcoming year.

It was also stressed that the year 1959 saw a resurgence of requests for legal help in ending segregation in northern areas and it is expected in the year 1960 that there will be a stepped-up program to eliminate segregation in housing, education and other facilities in the North as well as the South.

Public Support

All in all, the most significant factor during the past year is that because of the sustained drive against segregated facilities we are getting more support from the general public than ever before. Each year it becomes clearer to the average American in the South that delay is proving too costly, that desegregation is inevitable, and that this is something he can work out rather than to follow will-o'-the-wisp schemes in the hope for some miracle to end the litigation.

"We have more cases in court today than ever before. We are receiving more requests for aid than ever before; and, with the renewed assurance of more integration and less governmentally imposed segregation year by year, we are fortunate in being able to continue at the heightened tempo," he concluded.

Women Slate Institute For Future Leaders In D. C.

NEWPORT NEWS — A group of high school girls from this area will have opportunity to attend the first annual National Association of Colored Girls Citizenship Institute for Future Leaders at Howard University, Washington, D. C., March 20-27.

According to Dr. Rosa L. Gragg, president of the National Association of Colored Women, the institute is in cooperation with the Department of Government and Citizenship Project of Howard University.

THE NATIONAL Association of Colored Women is asking each scholarship committee legislation committee, each NACG sponsor, and each state president to cooperate in securing high school girls attendance. Local clubs and committees are urged to contact high school principals and secure cooperation in establishing suitable criteria for selection of NACG representatives.

NACG sponsors are also urged to attend the institute as chaperones.

THIS CONFERENCE comes one week before the White House Conference on Child Welfare.

Workshop tours will be conducted to the U. S. Supreme Court, to the White House where the delegates will meet the President and Vice President. Visits to the Senate and House office buildings and Senate and House galleries are planned.

COORDINATORS and consultants include Ward Whipple, McKinley high school, social science department, coordinator, NEA, Washington United Nations Seminar; Dr. Elsie Lewis, department of history, Howard University; Miss Roberta Church, minorities representative, U. S. Department of Labor; Dr. James M. Nabrit, dean of law school and secretary, Howard University; Mrs. Aretha B. McKinley, executive director American Council on Human Rights; Dr. Rosa Gragg, Mrs. Juanita Peyton, Virginia Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, and Dr. Merze Tate department of history, Howard University.

Further information can be obtained from Miss E. Paulin Myers, institute director, National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, 1601 "R" street, NW, Washington 9, D. C., or Mrs. Juanita Peyton, 1804 Madison avenue, Newport News, Va.

South Africa Boycott Set By NAACP

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—A campaign for a nationwide boycott of goods imported from South Africa as a protest against its racist policies was approved by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People Saturday as part of its civil rights program for the coming year.

Delegates said, "We condemn the dangerous racist policies of the Union of South Africa and the ruthless violence with which protests against them have been suppressed."

In addition to the boycott on South African goods, they called on government and private financial organizations to insist that the country "abandon its persecution of Africans, Indians and to some extent the British minority" as a prerequisite to further loans of financial aid or trade.

They further urged that the government of the United States "welcome the oppressed people of South Africa to America to live."

ATLANTA IN '62

Delegates to the annual convention of the 350,000 member organization voted down a committee suggestion that they hold their 1962 convention in Portland, Ore., and voted to approve Atlanta, Ga., instead.

The move was made to "bring the civil rights struggle to the heart of the Confederacy where our fight is the most intense."

The site of the 1961 convention, Philadelphia, was chosen a year ago.

Two past NAACP conventions have been held in Atlanta.

The delegates called for prompt action by the United Nations, including military intervention if necessary, against the Union of South Africa "on behalf of both Americans and Asians."

On the home front, the group served notice on the nation's labor organizations that discrimination must be stopped within union ranks.

NAACP Chiefs Set Dixie Parley

MEMPHIS, (AP) — Leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in six states will meet for a regional conference here Feb. 18-21.

A spokesman for the Memphis branch said the lineup of speakers will include Thurgood Marshall of New York, NAACP counsel, and Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau.

Alamo NAACP Leader Gets Bomb Threat

SAN ANTONIO — The effective work of Harry V. Burns, state youth director of the NAACP, in working out the agreement between ministers and businessmen to integrate local lunch counters earned him a bomb threat from unidentified sources Tuesday.

The bomb threat was received by Burns in a letter. Police officials immediately launched an around-the-clock watch on the Burns home and a guard was posted.

Burns was a key figure in saving the Alamo City the disgraceful publicity of having to resort to full scale demonstrations to secure considerations from lunch counter owners to serve Negro customers on a non-segregated basis.

Several desegregated lunch counters are operating in San Antonio, and thus far business has been normal and without incident.

Russell Asks Candidates Stand On Negro Sitdowns

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga) challenged presidential aspirants Tuesday to take a stand on whether Negro lunch counter sitdowns violate private property rights.

In a speech bitterly critical of the Supreme Court and U.S. district judges, Russell told the Senate that if owners are denied police protection against Negroes who "invade" their property then "this is anarchy."

Russell attacked statements of Thurgood Marshall, counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, that merchants have no right to discriminate against Negro customers.

The Georgia Senator said Marshall was contending that "any Negro has a constitutional right to be served in any business establishment in the same manner as any other person that the owner or proprietor may choose to serve, without regard to the wishes of the owner."

Russell demanded a show of position from candidates for presidential nominations — who would include Democratic Sens. John F. Kennedy (Mass), Hubert M. Humphrey (Minn), Stuart Symington (Mo) and Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex), plus Vice President Richard M. Nixon, the prospective GOP contender.

"They should make it perfectly clear as to whether or not they believe in the right of private property and of a person to control and enjoy private property, or whether they support as a constitutional right the action of any group, race, or class—by the sitdown technique or otherwise—to invade and impair the right of private property in this free America," he said.

Jack Robinson and Mrs. Margurite Belafonte issue call for 500,000 NAACP members in '60

NEW YORK — Jackie Robinson and Mrs. Margurite Belafonte, co-chairmen of the NAACP Freedom Fund drive, last week issued a call for a half million NAACP members in 1960.

In a joint statement, kicking off the 51st annual NAACP membership campaign, Mr. Robinson and Mrs. Belafonte said:

"THE FIGHT for freedom is taking place on more fronts today than ever before. The battle front for equal rights now extends from the lunch counter of the Supreme Court, from the polling place to the Senate chamber.

"The NAACP has been in the forefront of this struggle for more than 50 years. Many victories have been won, but much remains to be done.

"We are now entering the final phase of our struggle. If you are among those who want to end racial tyranny, rally to the support of the NAACP.

"Now is the time to stand up and be counted in order to be sure that our young people may sit down and be served."

* * *

SOUTHERN CAMPAIGNS include Tennessee: Memphis, 5,000; Nashville, 5,000; Knoxville, 3,000; and Chattanooga, 3,000; Florida: Miami, 4,000; Jacksonville, 2,500; Tampa 2,500; and Orlando, 2,500.

Also Virginia: Norfolk, 5,000; Richmond, 6,000; Portsmouth, 3,000; and Charlottesville, 1,200. North Carolina: Greensboro, 2,500; Raleigh, 1,000; Charlotte, 2,500; and Durham 2,000. South Carolina Columbia, 1,500; Charleston, 1,500; and Spartanburg, 500.

Elsewhere, drives are on in Washington, D.C., Manhattan and Detroit for 20,000 members each, while Pittsburgh and Indianapolis branches have set goals of 10,000 and 3,000 respectively.

NAACP Rose Behind Atlanta U.'s DuBois, Johnson, White Trio

Although progress had marked the advent of the National Association, from the very beginning, in 1910, the organization began its sensational era of expansion with the naming of James Weldon Johnson as field secretary, in 1917.



DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS



JAMES WELDON JOHNSON



WALTER FRANCIS WHITE

More than any official yet identified with the NAACP, Dr. Johnson's persuasive personality and his matchless interpretation of the Negro ethos, in both prose and verse, and the spoken word, made him a magnetic attraction everywhere.

Already, in 29 states, had his famed litany, "Lift Every Voice and Sing," become the national anthem for persons of color. Down in Atlanta, on his beloved Atlanta University (alma mater) campus, he had attracted young 1916 A. U. graduate Walter White, 22, and lured him away from Standard Life Insurance Company, in favor of a NAACP conection.

The greatest racial lunge upwards, since 1865, was recorded when, in the 1918-1919 season, total NAACP memberships bulged from 11,524 in 1917, to 47,256 in 1919!

In the Charleston, S. C., Navy Yard, the NAACP succeeded in gaining 250 jobs for Negroes, the first time such jobs had even been held by non-whites.

■

THE ATLANTA University nucleus (Dr. Dubois, Dr. Johnson, Miss Mary White Ovington—an admirer of A. U. since 1904—and Walter White) was dynamically engaged in building the NAACP into an armed camp for invaded Negroes.

The new crux, as worded by the national office, declared: "No President, no governor, North or South, no member of Congress, will dare commit any indignity against colored people without realizing that the legitimate and constitutional rights of the race will be defended in the press, on the platform, at the ballot box and in the courts."

NAACP funds said provided by taxpayers

BY JAMES FRES
News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26 Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) believes that taxpayers will bear most of the cost of the NAACP's legal defense of Negroes arrested in sit-ins and other demonstrations against segregation.

He also thinks agents of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People sometimes practice barratry, or persistently incite law cases, but he adds that it is hard to get proof that will stand up in court.

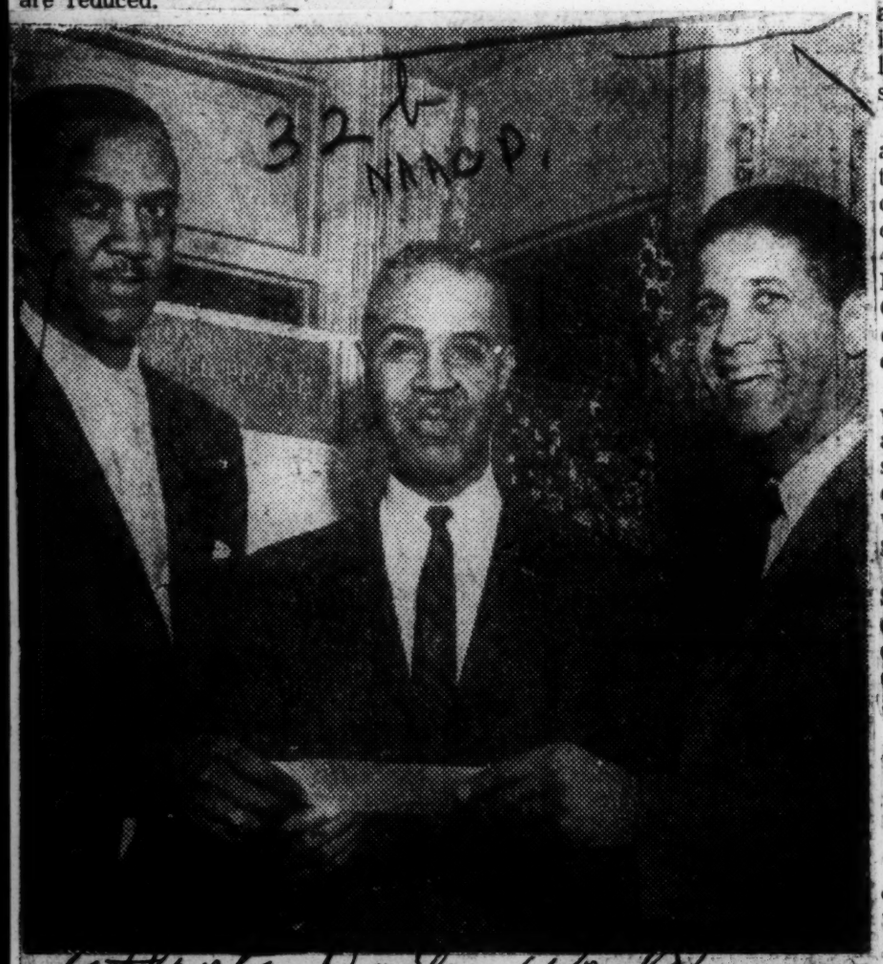
As chairman of the Senate finance committee, the Virginian has been protesting the tax exempt status of a couple of NAACP fund-raising groups, the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, Inc., and the Committee of 100, both in New York City.

Shores, Gray named

THE LEGAL DEFENSE Fund brought in some 60 lawyers from all over the South to Washington last week-end to plan aid in the courts for all persons arrested in "peaceful and lawful" anti-segregation demonstrations. Two of these lawyers were from Alabama, Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham and Fred D. Gray of Montgomery.

Sen. Byrd noted that NAACP has had the advantage of contributions raised by another group, the Committee of 100, in New York. Here is the way the senator figures that the taxpayers are footing much of the

NAACP activity bill:
"Assuming," said Sen. Byrd, "that the donors to the NAACP fund are in the average top bracket of 92 per cent, then this tax exemption means that, to that extent, the federal tax collections are reduced.



MONEY FOR SOUTHERN STUDENTS — A $1,200 check for southern students is presented to NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins, center, by officers of Jamaica NAACP branch. At left is Rev. Robert Ross Johnson. Attorney William Booth is at right. Money was raised at recent rally in St. Albans Terrace Ballroom.

Gallion Blasts Feds, 'Reds, Pinks, NAACP

BY JIM WILEY

Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion charged that election year "self-styled profound thinkers" have revived the old popular "whipping boy" of Reconstruction Days.

Gallion shared the platform of the Business and Professional Women's Club's Candidates Day banquet with Carleton Putnam, a "Damyankee who feels very much at home" with the original supporters of his famous "Putnam Letters."

Putnam remarked, before reading the letter to Eisenhower that is widely held to sum up the Southern position on segregation, that arresting the integration movement in the South will halt the "Marxist movement"—"and someday the North will thank you for it."

Candidates for delegates to the Democratic National Convention, for the College of Electors and for other offices in the May 3 primary were introduced at the BPW legislation banquet as a public service.

Gallion, a delegate-at-large candidate himself, called 1960 "a time for decision in the South" against a national background of "the malady of minority psychosis as well as election year."

He charged the NAACP, the Congress of Racial Equality "and other Pink (Communist-tainted) and Red-agitation agencies" with inspiring punitive civil rights legislation against the South in the spirit of Reconstruction days.

He predicted that this "unholy alliance with enemies of our nation to aggrandize" their political schemes would result in Federal legislation telling us that 40 per cent of our population is Negro, we must be represented Congressionally, and even municipally, by Negroes as 40 per cent of our officials.

Fantastic?" he asked. "What would we have thought 20 years ago," if the Supreme Court desegregation decision had been predicted, or 10 years ago if Federal voter registration were suggested?

He called for a united "solid South" to fight back with "all the determination, intellect and dedication we can muster" as weapons against the "Federal force and blackmail" of punitive legistion against the South.

NAACP youth map strategy

FROGMORE, S.C. — NAACP youth leaders involved in sit-down demonstrations adopted a six-point program of related action for summer and fall when they met here April 29-30.

The two-day leadership and planning conference was sponsored by the NAACP Southeast regional office in cooperation with the national youth and college division.

Among proposals adopted by the 125 leaders, representing 15,000 youths in five southeastern states, was a call for "more interracial meetings" to create a climate favorable to civil rights.

THE STUDENTS also agreed "to work for passage of municipal civil rights ordinances designed to curb discrimination" and reaffirmed their "belief in and support of the NAACP and its leadership in the civil rights fight."

In seeking goals of first-class citizenship the students said they would work for establishment of more NAACP youth councils and college chapters, and the inclusion of Negro history in general school curricula.

They also asserted that colored colleges should "intensify their efforts to attract larger numbers of students from other ethnic groups to their campuses."

YOUTHS SERVING in various workshops and discussion groups included Amos Brown, Morehouse College, Atlanta, chairman of the NAACP national youth work committee; Clarence Forte, president of the Tampa, Fla., youth council; Thomas Gaither, chairman of the Claflin College NAACP Chapter and head of the South Carolina student protest movement;

Also: Miss Julia Wright, Claflin College, secretary of the state-wide movement; Miss Eunice Paradise, Spelman College, a leader of the Atlanta student protest movement; and James Blake, president of the South Carolina NAACP youth conference.

Adults directing discussions included J. Arthur Brown, vice president, South Carolina NAACP state conference; Rev. I. DeQuincey Newman, South Carolina NAACP field secretary; Herbert Wright, NAACP youth secretary;

Also: the Rev. H. P. Sharper, president of the South Carolina State conference; Robert Saunders, Florida NAACP field secretary, and the Rev. Amos Holmes, Georgia NAACP field secretary.

STUDENT BACKING PLEASES N.A.A.C.P.

But Chairman Says Group Must Attract Negroes of Other Social Levels

By FARNSWORTH FOWLE
Special to The New York Times

ST. PAUL, June 21—The chairman of the National Associatio nfor the Advancement of Colored People welcomed today an infusion of "even greater dynamism" from Negro college students who have taken part in the lunch-counter sit-in movement.

The chairman, Dr. Robert C. Weaver of New York, said membership in the association's youth division had increased almost 25 per cent since March 1.

"But we need more than college-trained youths," he said. "We need the involvement, understanding and participation of a much larger and diversified segment of Negro Americans, too."

His keynote address was prepared for delivery at an evening meeting of thef ifty-first annual convention of the N. A. A. C. P., which opened in the Municipal Auditorium today. Delegates from more than 1,300 branches in forty-five states, representing a total membership of 350,000, have been arriving all day.

Seeks Broad Base

Most American Negroes now agree, Dr. Weaver said, with "our purpose of achieving first-class citizenship now." But he told the "impatient college youths of today" that the association's role was to meet the problems of the vast majority of non-white Americans.

"The mass of colored Americans," he said, "largely because of prejuudice and discrimination, are not and will not soon become middle-class." He called for an expansion of the mass membership base. Strategy is not effective, he said, unless it is closely related to the membership and the total community that supply the pressure required to effect change.

Dr. Weaver reaffirmed his organization's opposition to those who "have either compromised with Jim Crow resorted to black chauvinism." He said it would continue to work with white Americans in seeking full equuality, though "we shall at times part company with some of our allies" among liberals and in organized labor.

For example, he said, the association supported an amendment to the Federal school aid bill that would deny Federal grants for localities that defied Federal court orders on school desegregation.

Gov. Orville L. Freeman of Minnesota in his welcoming speech prepared for delivery tonight, called for intensified support of the N. A. A. C. P. goal of equality for all—"first, and most important, because it is right, and, second, because its achievement is essential to economic progress and the survival of freedom."

NAACP Deplores Methodist Segregation Position

NEW YORK — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has expressed "deep concern and regret" that a commission of the Methodist Church has recommended continuation of the racially segregated central jurisdiction of the denomination.

In a statement on the church commission's report, Rev. Edward J. Odom, jr., NAACP church secretary, said that people "want to believe that the 'house of God' is a place where individual merit counts at least as much as in baseball or the theatre."

Odom stated:

"It is with deep concern and regret that we note press accounts of the report of the study commission of the Methodist Church favoring racially segregated jurisdictions within the denomination.

"During this period of creative change in the relations between the races our Association has felt that the church has a constructive task to perform by setting a positive example of equality, democracy and brotherhood within its own ranks.

"Segregationists will seize upon and distort this report as a substantiation of their claim that desegregation in American life is impractical and that democracy may be preached but not lived. We are equally concerned about the reasons given for the study commission's report.

"There are those who will doubt that such a report reflects a true concern for Negro leadership. We still want to believe that the 'house of God' is a place where individual merit counts at least as much as in baseball or the theatre.

"We hope that the forthcoming general conference of the church will rise to the moral stature which is required of prophetic religion in this hour and eliminate official recognition of barriers based upon color."

NAACP Parker rebuke in Congressional Record

WASHINGTON — Congressman Hugh J. Addonizio (11th Dist., N.J.) has placed in the Congressional Record of the United States Congress the resolution adopted by the New Jersey State Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on Jan. 23 on the case of Mack Charles Parker.

In submitting the resolution to the Congress, the representative from the 11h District stated:

"The New Jersey State Conference fo the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has adopted the following resolution on Mack Charles Parker which I commend to the attention of the Congress. This tragedy underscores the urgent need for a strong Federal anti-lynch law and other meaningful civil rights measures to protect the rights of all our people.

"I again appeal to the Republican members of the House to join with me and my Democratic colleagues in obtaining prompt action on the civil rights legislation that has been reported by the House Judiciary Committee.

* * *

CONGRESSMAN ADDONIZIO said he joins with the New Jersey State Conference in urging the Administration "to take every appropriate action to correct this crime against humanity." As was pointed out in the discussion on civil rights legislation, he said, much could be accomplished in this vital field by administrative action alone.

"It is my earnest hope that the President will exert at long last leadership in implementing the noble principles so often enunciated by him" the representative said. "Let us protect the rights of man, let us end forever the tragedy of mob violence optionized by the murder of Mack Charles Parker."

The resolution reads:

"Whereas the people of the State of Mississippi have shown a callous disregard of the principle of equal justice under the law by failing to identify, locate, and punish those who participated in the murder of Mack Charles Parker; and

Whereas the report prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation which has been identified as containing names of the guilty persons was given less than the attention it merits; and

Whereas these actions have embarrassed our nation throughout the world and made a mockery of our democratic traditions; be it

Resolved, That the New Jersey State Conference of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People sharply condemns the State of Mississippi for conduct inimical to the best interest of our Nation and respectfully urges the U.S. Attorney General The Department of Justice and all Federal law - enforcement officials to correct this crime against humanity."

Ten new NAACP units chartered

NEW YORK — The NAACP Board of Directors this week granted charters to four branches and six youth councils.

New branches are now in Geneva, N.Y.; Gonzales County, Tex.; Greenwich Village-Chelsea, New York City; and Jefferson County. Ill.

New youth councils are now in Dona Ana County, New Mexico; Greenwich Village-Chelsea, New York City; LaPorte County, Ind.; Morgan Park, Chicago, Ill.; Texarkana, Texas; and Waterloo, Iowa.

The NAACP Board also upheld elections in the following branch disputes: Anchorage, Alaska; New Rochelle, N.Y.; Newark, N.J.; Richmond, Calif.; San Francisco, Calif.; St. Louis, Mo.; and Sullivan County, N.Y.

The Philadelphia, Pa., branch election dispute will be settled next month. Meanwhile, the present officers are functioning under Dr. Harry Greene, president.

BROOKS LASHES NAACP RULING

'Amazed' at Decision of Orleans Judges

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

SHREVEPORT, La. — Rep. Overton Brooks (D - La.) said here Saturday he was "amazed" at the decision of a three-judge federal court in New Orleans nullifying a Louisiana law requiring the filing of membership lists by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"I was amazed at the decision," he said. "There is presently a bill pending in Congress to create additional federal judges but occurs to me that what we need is not more federal judges but better federal judges.

"I think one of our difficulties is in the selection of federal judges. Of course, we have many fine federal judges but as a rule selection of federal judges today is made on a patronage basis as a reward for past political service or contributions.

"Selection is often made with out due regard to previous judicial experience, judicial temperament or other qualities basically fundamental to a good federal judge.

"One quality perhaps most often unfortunately lacking in our federal judges is that of moral courage. Once he is appointed his main objective often is to remain on the bench for life. Often he seems to lose his background and his common touch.

"In the past, one mistake we have made is in approving a presidential appointee as a federal judge without fully screening his entire background. Before this man is appointed a federal judge for life the public is entitled to know his views on basic questions such as integration and segregation, capital and labor, private and public power, Communism and Americanism.

"Had our supreme court judges been fully questioned in advance obout their views on Communism there would be quite a few of them not sitting on the supreme court now."

"Had our southern federal judges been questioned on their racial views — segregation and integration especially of the public schools — many of them never would have been approved as federal judges and would have been in a private practice of the law today."

Suit curb measure aimed at NAACP passes in Georgia

ATLANTA, Feb. 16 (AP) — Gov. Ernest Vandiver's only segregation measure of the session, a bill making it a felony to encourage or incite lawsuits, won House passage yesterday 174-9.

The action came after Floor Leader Frank Twitty brought from the governor a personal appeal for support of the measure and pulled the teeth of most of the opposition with an amendment.

The amendment eliminated a section which would have authorized organized bar groups to seek injunctions.

Twitty and other speakers for the measure frankly conceded that it is aimed at the National Assn for the Advancement of Colored People.

They said its purpose is to curb lawsuits attacking Georgia's segregation pattern.

The bill would make barratry—the incitement and encouragement of litigation—a felony punishable by one to three years in prison.

Detroit Enrolls 18,000 in NAACP

DETROIT—The NAACP closed its annual membership drive here this week with an enrollment of 18,000, making it the association's largest unit to date in the current nationwide drive.

Outstanding area division leaders were Mrs. Barbara Simmons and Horace Sheffield, both of whom accounted for more than 2,000 members. The campaign was under direction of Colin Cromwell, field secretary, from the NAACP national office. Willis of New York and Loa Bell Holmes of Chicago.

Richard Parish of New York's AFL-CIO Teachers Union is treasurer and Theodore (Ted) Brown of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Unit, is secretary-treasurer.



FIRST INSTALLMENT — on Zeta Phi Beta's life membership in the NAACP is presented to president Edward D. Warren by sorority officer Norma Madkin. A life membership in the civil rights organization costs $500. The Zetas paid $350. Below, Mrs. J. Evans and Mrs. Kate Evans, from left, make an installment payment for the same purpose to Mrs. Marnesba T. Tackett, NAACP membership chairman. (See story)



Chaplain's Corps kicks off NAACP drive with $4000

The Chaplain's Service Corps, church division of the membership drive of the Los Angeles NAACP, reported more than $4000 and 1100 members at the membership drive kickoff last week.

The drive was dedicated to three "Homefront Heroes", the Rev. J. Raymond Henderson, who has individually raised more money for the NAACP than any church leader in the nation, and whose Second Baptist church has more individual members, 427 in the current drive, than any church in the city; also Mrs. Matilda Parker, and Matt Burton.

Mrs. Parker, who works with the Special Activities committee of the NAACP, has secured hundreds of NAACP members since she came from Coffeyville, Kas. in 1920 and joined the Los Angeles branch.

Burton told the meeting that he came from a small town in Louisiana where there was no NAACP and it took him a month to locate the local branch; but since then, in 1931, he has been a member and a volunteer worker.

Burton led the 1956 drive with 600 memberships. He is credited with 2500 memberships in all, and a total of $5000.

The Rev. Clayton D. Russell, pastor of the Church of Divine Guidance, is leading the Chaplain's Service Corps, with the assistance of the following divisional heads: Del Coffey, local labor leader; Mrs. Helen Smith, James Allen, Ike Adams, Fred Cannon, and Toby Evans.

Trinity Baptist church is trailing Second Baptist, reporting 100 members and $216.

A member of Second Baptist church, Dr. James F. Franklin, made his fourth payment on a life membership, also the Angelus Homes and Garden group of the church.

First payments on the $500-life membership, in the amount of $100, were made by Ward and First AME churches, and by Mrs. Kate Evans, Mrs. Zenobia Evans, and the Los Angeles chapter of Zeta Phi Beta sorority, which paid $350 of the amount.

The Rev. Henderson was keynote speaker for the rally, detailing the "Southern Temper" which is turning "sit-in" strikes by students at lunch counters in the South into violence; but he praised courageous whites who are meeting with violence themselves in an effort to help Negroes.

The minister raised $46,000 in an individual cross-country tour from among churches for the NAACP.

In Cleveland

Girl Friends Give $1,000 To NAACP at Nat'l Conclave

By HAZEL GARLAND

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Although the Girl Friends Inc. is primarily a national social organization, its 21 chapters, on a local level, contribute to various civic, educational and charitable enterprises as well as to the group's national project, the NAACP.

One of the highlights of the 33rd National Conclave at the Pick-Carter Hotel, May 27-29, was the presentation of a check for $1,000 to the NAACP. In addition it was reported by Miss Henri Young of New York City, chairman of the group's national project, 18 of the 21 chapters have purchased $500 life memberships in the NAACP, or they are in the process of doing so.

Miss Young stated that thousands of dollars had been given during the past year in scholarships and to the NAACP Legal Defense Fund.

THE GIRL FRIENDS don't deny they love a good time. But they are also interested in vital issues that concern everyone. For that reason the group adopted a proposal to set up a legislative committee which will alert members on what is happening in the world.

Two new chapters, both in Ohio, were admitted into the organization. They are Cincinnati and Toledo.

Dr. Joyce Carwin of Bridgeport, Conn., was elected to succeed Mrs. Nelmatolda Woodard of Chicago as national president of Girl Friends. Mrs. Laura Holland of Buffalo, where the 1961 conclave will take place, takes over the vice presidency from Mrs. Ruth Clements of Cleveland.

Mrs. Montrose Hilton of New York, turned over her books as treasurer to Mrs. Goldie Beckett of Louisville. Mrs. Marian West of Montclair, N.J., remains recording secretary and Miss Henri Young, parliamentarian.

Officers of the Cleveland chapter which entertained the national, are: Mmes. Eleanor Sutler, president; Stella White, vice president; Hazel Styles, recording secretary; Wenona Reynolds, corresponding secretary; Sybil Clark, treasurer; Ruth Wright, parliamentarian.

Co-chairman for the convention and doing a terrific job were: Mmes. Margo Dyson and Belle Hendricks. Cecelia Ward was secretary, Connie Wiggins, treasurer; Kay McCampbell, assistant treasurer; Mary Boyd, registration; Lillian Gregory, hostesses, Stella White, housing.

Chairman of the dancing party the opening night was Mrs. Ruth Clements. Mrs. Louise Kent was in charge of the banquet. Mrs. Sutler chaired the delegates luncheon and the closed party was in charge of Mrs. Ruth Wright.

Victim Of Texas Hoods Is Aided

NEW YORK — Felton Turner, the 27-year-old Negro victim of a late-night kidnapping and torture by four white youths in Houston, Texas, has been assured by the NAACP that it will "stand behind him and be of whatever assistance we can."

The offer of NAACP help came from Gloster B. Current, the Association's director of branches. Herbert Wright, NAACP youth secretary, who was in Houston at the time, had already met some of Mr. Turner's needs by securing immediate medical aid for him.

Mr. Current heard from Mr. Turner a full statement of the ghastly horror perpetrated by a masked group of white youths, as Texas police and FBI agents pressed their search for the culprits.

ABDUCTED FROM STREET

Mr. Turner, in his recorded statement, told how he was abducted from a deserted Houston street on March 7, driven to a wooded area, strung up by his heels from a tree branch and beaten for 30 minutes with chains.

Then, Mr. Turner, who is married and the father of an infant daughter, told the NAACP offical.

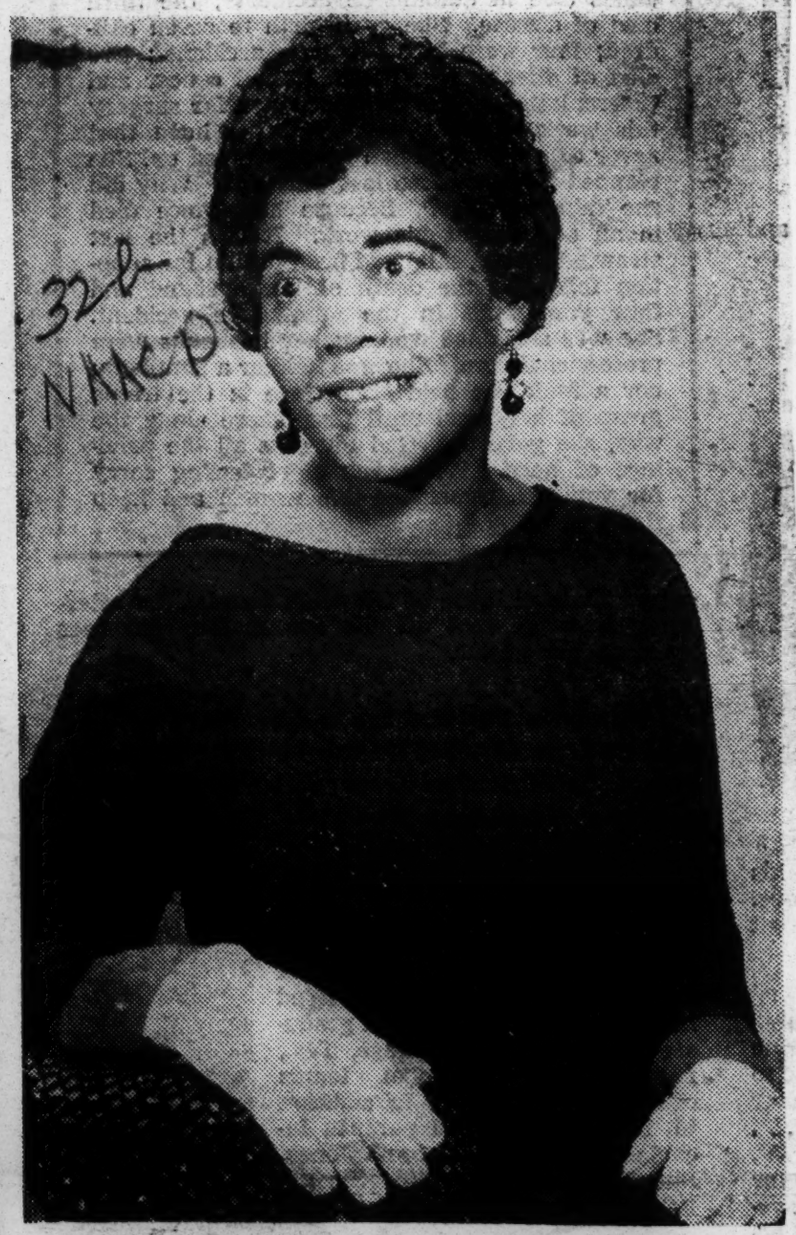
"They took a pen knife and carved six "K's" on my stomach, and then they beat me with those chains, tied a rope around my feet and hung me up from a limb about eight feet from the ground."

The beating and mutilation of Turner, was "no doubt designed to halt sit-in protests against segerated lunch counters in the South," was the view of Clarence Laws, NAACP field secretary in the Southwest region.

Mr. Laws branded the act, "bestial, cowardly ..... bad for all America."

Alaska Representative Is Making Speaking Tour!

Blanche McSmith Talks at NAACP Freedom Drive Meets



REPRESENTATIVE BLANCHE McSMITH

ANCHORAGE, Alaska—Representative Blanche McSmith, a member of Alaska's State House of Representatives returned to Alaska this week from a speaking tour which carried her to Columbus and Dayton, Ohio, Macon, Savannah, Atlanta, Augusta, Ga., and Spartansburg, S.C. Mrs. McSmith, president of the Anchorage branch NAACP appeared in the various cities to spark the NAACP Freedom Fund drives with the exception of Macon, Ga., where she was the Education Week Observance speaker for the Epsilon Beta Lambda chapter, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

In Ohio, Lieut. Gov. John W. Donahey appointed Mrs. McSmith honorary Lieut. Governor of the State of Ohio after she spoke to the crowded Mt. Olivet Baptist Church mass meeting. She told her listeners that man had conquered almost everything except himself—made counterfeits of nature, prolonged life, sent a missile to the moon and edeveloped scientifically far beyond our wildest imagination yet had failed to respect the dignity of all human beings.

"Isn't it strange," she asked, "that man has lagged behind in finding abiding peace within himself which would enable him to live peacefully with other men?"

The four factors Mrs. McSmith attributed to man's failure to avoid the present world's confusion was that he had failed to place the proper emphasis on developing faith in himself, in his fellowman, in his country and in God.

IN MACON, Mrs. McSmith was the houseguest of Dr. and Mrs. R. Stillman Smith.

She urged the Alphas to live fully 24 hours a day—not to live in the past that they will never see again nor in the future they might never see.

"Life is so daily," she said that each person should concern himself with making the world a better place to be. To live a life fully, one must have a philosophy—a purpose for being. Without this direction and enthusiasm, a person stumbles and merely exists during a life's span, short or long. "We fail to live if we fail to be concerned about the welfare of our brothers whether they are next door, in the next town, across the nation of the seas."

In every city, the prominent legislator urged the audience to rededicate themselves, the goals the NAACP had fought for half of a century—first class citizens for all Americans—judged solely on the basis of individual worth, irrespective of race, religion or national origan. She also urged the use of the ballot in correcting the country's ills.

"The best feeling a person can have is the one he gets on election day when he assumes his civic responsibility of voting" she exclaimed. "It is there that we can help to elect people who are sympathetic to our causes and defeat those 'still fighting the Civil War.' "Voting is the only bargain where you do so little to get so much."

She urged women to become active in politics. Women offer more fair play and justice to legislative bodies. She doubted very seriously that women legislators, if in the majority, would pass laws defying the Supreme Court decision "Women give life not take it."

Although the site of the Georgia State Conference of NAACP branches mass meeting in Augusta, Ga., was threatened that a bomb had been placed in the Tabernacle Baptist Church. Mrs. McSmith spoke to a capacity crowd at the closing meeting.

Mrs. McSmith referred to the signs she had seen in the airports and rest rooms on this trip as not being signs for Colored Maid—Colored Farmer, Colored Laborers etc. Those signs meant Colored Teachers, Colored Doctors just Colored period. "Therefore no Negro could afford the luxury of feeling that because of his position, economic status and education that he is exempt from the fight for equal opportunities."

America has been pictured as a land of freedom and opportunity and the NAACPP is dedicated to making this noble vision a reality, she said. The fight requires the help from all of us as "not one of us is free until all of us are free" she concluded.

Mrs. McSmith visited in Detroit and Chicago before returning to Alaska. In Detroit she was the houseguest of Dr. and Mrs. Charles Whitby, and in Chicago visited with Mr. and Mrs. John Simond. She also visited the Fulled Products plant.

NAACP Regional Meet Maps Plans For 1960

The Call
Kansas City Mo
2-26-60
Page 1-24-60

Thirty leaders of N.A.A.C.P. branches and state conferences from six states were in Kansas City Saturday for a one-day regional conference held at the Paseo YWCA.

The conference was called by Leonard H. Carter of St. Paul, recently-appointed field secretary of the NAACP assigned to region 4, which embraces the states of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Colorado, Minnesota and Montana. Representatives were here from all the states except Montana.

Carter praised the City Council of Kansas City for passage on Friday of an ordinance making it unlawful for restaurants, hotels and motels to discriminate against persons because of their race or color. Carter said that he was present at the Council session when the law was passed and was thrilled over it.

"This ordinance," he said, "moves us one step nearer our ultimate goal of complete elimination of segregation and discrimination from the American scene."

Conference To Denver

Plans were made at the Conference here for the annual regional conference of NAACP branches of region 4 to be held in Denver April 22 and 23.

Mr. Carter, who became field secretary for region 4 on January 1, was presented to representatives of the region by Gloster B. Current of New York, national director of branches for the NAACP who came here to meet with the region 4 group.

Plans were made for the 1960 membership drives and fund-raising activities.

Current said that in view of the fact that expenses of the national office of the NAACP were greater in 1959 than the income, more funds would have to be raised during 1960. He said that with the assignment of a field secretary to region 4, this area would be expected to raise more funds through members and through the Freedom Fund campaign.

Quotas were set for each state and each branch in region 4 for the year 1960. A membership quota for the region for 1960 was set at 33,725. The total membership in 1959 was 21,645. The national office is asking $26,800 in Freedom Fund contributions in 1960. In 1959, a total of $10,940 was raised.

Quotas For Missouri

Missouri's portion of the quotas are: 17,550 in memberships and $12,400 in Freedom Fund money. In 1959, Missouri had a total membership of 13,171 and contributed $5,790.14 to the Freedom Fund.

The Freedom Fund was established in 1953 at the national N.A.A.C.P. convention in St. Louis with the goal of raising a million dollars a year for 10 years, the money to be used to fight for the complete end of racial discrimination in the United States by 1963, centennial of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Quotas for the state of Kansas are 5,300 in memberships and $4,550 for the Freedom Fund.

Carter told the regional representatives here that he hopes to visit all 56 branches in the region as soon as possible.

William H. Pinkett of Denver, chairman of region 4, presided at the meeting. Mrs. Daisy L. Brown, 3434 Montgall Ave., is secretary of the region.

Out-of-town NAACP leaders here for the meeting were:

Lawrence W. M. McVoy, Omaha; James F. Warren, William H. Pinkett, Haywood Thurman, Barbara Coopersmith and Lou E. Holloway, all of Denver; Samuel C. Jackson, Topeka; Mrs. Kelsey Beshears, St. Joseph; William F Kirtdoll, Topeka; James B. Morris Jr. and Mrs. Clara Bayles, both of Des Moines, Iowa; George J Cooper, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Curtis C. Chivers, Minneapolis; Carl L. Weschecke, St. Paul; Mrs. Margaret Bush Wilson, St. Louis; Dr C. R. Roquemore, Wellington, Kas.; and Mrs. Addie C. Few, St Paul.

Members of the Kansas City branch of the NAACP participating in the meeting were: Lee Vertis Swinton, Judge Carl R. Johnson, Mrs. Clara F. Miller, Mrs. Daisy L. Brown, the Rev. C. S. Scott, Mrs. Valorie Brice, Mrs. Myrtlene Williams, David Phelps, Harold Holliday, Miss Lucile Bluford, Donad P. Addison, Arthur O. Marshall, Mrs. Julia Massey and Mrs. Joyce Williams.

The Rev. Osborne A. Crenshaw, president of the Kansas City, Kas, branch also attended.

South Ruthless, North Timid?

The Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.
Aug 9-17-60

North's Hypocrisy Pushing Negroes, Says NAACP Chief

CLEVELAND (AP)—Young Negroes, transformed into adults by Southern sit-in demonstrations, are finished with racial segregation both as philosphy and as practice, Roy Wilkins said here Saturday.

Many Negro adults' "electrified" by the action of the Southern students, also are finished with segregation, the executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Club forum.

More than just a hundred years of racial injustice, most of it in the South, caused Negro youth to act, Wilkins said. The North is partly responsible, he said.

"The North has helped to drive home . . . that one must act, rather than wait, if one would attain and enjoy the dignity and rights which belong to American citizens and to human beings," Wilkins said.

He indicated that where the South has been contemptuous and ruthless, the North has been timid and hypocritical.

"Except for a few zealous, crusading lovers of freedom . . . the North has cautioned the Negro to be calm and to go slow," Wilkins said.

He cited figures, complied by the Southern School Reporting Service in Nashville, indicating that only six per cent of the schools have been desegregated since the supreme Courts 1954 decision, which ordered integration "with all deliberate speed."

This, he said, is what the North has accepted as "going too fast."

Wilkins said Negro youth can no longer tolerate Northern "humbuggery," as typified also by the North's "dewy-eyed sympathy to the Dixie fairy tale that 'the North shouldn't point the finger at us (the South because it is as bad as we are.'"

The NAACP leader said Negroes find much more justice in the north than they do in the South, but they want to find it everywhere they go in the country.

SCHOOL MEASURE

The Florida Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Wed-5-25-60

NAACP Backs Bill's Racial Amendment

WASHINGTON, May 24 (UPI)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People called today for adoption of an antisegregation amendment in the Democratic school construction bill slated for House debate tomorrow.

Northern Democrats backing the measure said they fear the NAACP's drive, if successful, would result in killing the measure on final passage by alienating its Southern Democratic supporters.

The 975-million-dollar measure already faces heavy Republican opposition.

Fight Is Voted

The House Republican Policy Committee also voted today to wage a full-scale fight against the bill. Chairman John W. Byrnes (R-Wis) said the chief GOP objection is that the bill's allocation formula contains no provision for tying the size of federal grants to financial need of individual school districts.

Some GOP foes already are planning to support an antisegregation amendment as a tactical move aimed at scuttling the measure.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington office, said he is mailing to more than 200 Northern House members of both parties a written appeal to vote to bar use of any of the funds to build racially segregated schools.

Easily Defeated

Earlier this year the House easily defeated a Republican attempt to attach an antisegregation housing amendment to a Democratic bill to pump one billion dollars out of the Treasury to stimulate home building.

But the circumstances then were different. For one thing, all four Negro House members, all Democrats, voted against the amendment on the grounds that it would help defeat the bill. The NAACP did not make an all-out effort to win adoption of that amendment.

However, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D-NY)—one of the four Negroes—intends to offer the antisegregation amendment to the school bill, his office said today.

N.A.A.C.P. Doubts That Truman Can Swing His Party to Johnson

The New York Times
New York

Wilkins Tells Annual Meeting Democrats Know Senator Cannot Win Negro Vote

Feb. 1-5-60.

By CHARLES GRUTZNER

The Presidential aspirations of the Senate majority leader, Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, were regarded with some pessimism yesterday at the fiftieth annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, said he doubted that former President Harry S. Truman could induce party leaders in northern urban centers with large Negro populations to support Senator Johnson at the Democratic convention in July.

Mr. Wilkins said that Senator Johnson's supporters, who are reported to be working to get Mr. Truman's backing, were trying to paint the Senator "as a deviate from the traditional Southern position on civil rights."

Mr. Wilkins addressed 150 N. A. A. C. P. national officers and branch leaders from many states at the association headquarters, 20 West Fortieth Street.

Negroes' Support Doubted

"If you call the roll from Boston to Los Angeles," said Mr. Wilkins, "you will find that in every Northern city which is pivotal, the Democratic leaders have reason to doubt that Negroes will support Senator Johnson. These people have respect for former President Truman, but Truman also knows that makes people vote for this or that candidate."

In a reference to alleged racism in the Cotton Bowl football game at Dallas, in which Syracuse University defeated the University of Texas, Mr. Wilkins said:

"It could be that the Texas football player who spat in the face of a Syracuse player would have an impact on Senator Johnson's chances. Our people judge these things in a very personal manner.

"But, of course, the real test is whether Senator Johnson can get any real civil rights legislation through Congress this year."

Mr. Wilkins said Negro voters would be influenced less by the civil rights planks adopted at the national conventions of both parties than by how Congressmen of both parties act on civil rights legislation in the months ahead.

Eisenhower's Stand Cited

"In this connection," he said, "it is somewhat dismaying that President Eisenhower has let it be known or has created the impression, in advance of the opening of Congress, that he is not particularly concerned about the matter of Federal registrars [for prospective voters] and that the Administration may not support this. He is willing to stand pat on the bills it proposed last January.



The New York Times
Robert C. Weaver

"I have news for the President, because I don't think he gets news on this question from our point of view. The news is that the proposals he made last January have already been cut down by Congress and there has been no indication that the Adminisrtation forces will make an effort to restore those portions which have been dropped from the President's bill."

Mr. Wilkins said that an extension of desegregation in public schools and protection of the right of Negroes to vote would become the major civil-rights tests for Congress.

Gloster B. Current, director of branches, reported that the association has 333,923 membrs, an increase of 9½ per cent over a year ago.

Alfred Baker Lewis, treasurer, reported a net operating loss in 1959 of $169,000. He said this had been covered by transfer of $190,000 from reserves into the general fund.

Robert C. Weaver, former New York State Rent Administrator, was elected chairman of the board, succeeding 77-year-old Dr. Channing H. Tobias, who was elected chairman emeritus. Arthur B. Spingarn was re-elected president.

Bishop Stephen G. Spottswood of the African M. E. Zion Church in Washington, was elected vice chairman of the board to succeed Mr. Weaver.

NAACP Has 3 New Field Secretaries

The News and Courier
Charleston, S.C.

Feb. 24-60

NEW YORK (AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has appointed three new field secretaries.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the association, said Saturday they are:

Robert L. C. Bates, Little Rock, Ark.; I. DeQuincey Newman, Spartanburg, S.C., and Leonard H. Carter, St. Paul, Minn.

P-3

Bates, former publisher of a Little Rock Negro weekly newspaper, is the husband of Mrs. Daisy Bates, president of the Arkansas state NAACP, and a leader in the Little Rock school segregation fight. Wilkins said Bates will remain in Little Rock covering Arkansas and possibly other nearby states for the NAACP.

NAACP wins case against theatre

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Feb. 16-60

BALTIMORE

Chief Judge Roszel C. Thomsen has ordered a motion picture theatre in Frederick, Md., to end its policy of racial segregation.

The action came in Federal Court as the result of a suit filed by the NAACP on behalf of three colored residents of Frederick, two of whom are employed at nearby Camp Detrick.

The motion picture house, known as the Marva Theatre, is operated in a city owned building and Judge Thomsen ruled that to permit segregation in such a facility was a violation of the equal rights provisions of the 14th amendment.

The theatre is located in the City Opera House, which was built in 1875 as a place of public assembly.

* * *

SINCE 1927 the building has been leased to private motion picture theatre operators and the most recent lessee has been the Marva Theatre, which was granted a lease from Oct. 1, 1950 to Sept. 30, 1960.

In operating the theatre, the management reserved the first floor of the main auditorium and the front of the balcony for white patrons, while the back seats were set aside for colored patrons.

It also had segregated toilet facilities.

The defendants in the case were denied admission to the first floor on March 10, 1958, after they purchased tickets, and they filed the suit.

* * *

WHEN THE case was called before Judge Thomsen, it was proposed that an agreement might be reached which would do away with the necessity of legal action.

It was proposed that any lease for the theatre after Sept. 30, 1960, should contain a non-discrimination clause and that in the meantime no further action would be taken against the Marva Theatre.

The plaintiffs and the NAACP agreed to this and the Board of Alderman of Frederick adopted a resolution saying that a new lease agreement must contain the non - discrimination clause.

However, the Marva Theatre did not go along with the proposal and said that it would not renew the lease but would operate another theatre and that one alone, at the start of 1960.

Referring to the "instransigent attitude" of the theatre company, Judge Thomsen said the effort to conciliate had failed, and the defendants were therefore entitled to a ruling.

* * *

IN ORDERING the theatre to halt discrimination immediately, Judge Thomsen also refused to issue a requested injunction against the city of Frederick saying that the city's action had been "fair" and "in line with its fine tradition."

With the Marva Theatre indicating that it will not operate the theatre on a non-segregated basis after its lease expires, the future of the building is in doubt.

However, the city has indicated it might turn the structure into an office building

Attorneys for the NAACP were Mrs. Juanita J. Mitchell and Tucker Dearing.

Plaintiffs were listed as Linwood A. Jones Jr., Weldon W. Christopher and Donald K. Lyles.

NAACP lawyer urges mass participation

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Feb. 16-60

NEW YORK—Colored Americans should become actively engaged in the struggle to implement the Supreme Court desegregation ruling, Robert L. Carter, general counsel for the NAACP said in his report to the Association's 50th annual meeting.

Carter urged the masses to join "these few who have stood up for the rest of us," in cities like Atlanta, Richmond, Charlotte, Miami, Birmingham, Dallas and Houston.

The doom of pupil placement laws is inevitable, he said, if large groups "join in the effort to rid their cities of segregation.

"Token integration would become impossible and the pressure of this active involvement could be enough to force a shortening of the timetable for completion of desegregation under the grade by grade graduated plan.

Mr. Carter conceded that "in the light of the present status of the law, no speedy or immediate resolution of the school segregation problem can be forecast."

Only a mass assault on the walls of segregation will surmount the present legal walls, he said.

KEEP SEPARATE GROUPS

NAACP Voices Regret At Methodist Report

NEW YORK (AP) — The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People Friday voiced regret at a Methodist commission's recommendation that the church continue a separate jurisdiction for Negroes.

Declaring that "we shall want to believe that the House of God is a place where individual merit counts at least as much as in baseball or the theatre," the NAACP said the commission's findings:

"Segregationists will seize upon and distort this report as substantiation of their claim that desegregation in American life is impractical and that democracy may be preached but not lived."

The Methodist commission, after a four-year study, said Thursday that elimination of the special Negro jurisdiction "would be harmful to the church, and especially disastrous to Negro Methodists."

The 10-million-member denomination is organized into six geographic jurisdictions, plus one overall Central Jurisdiction, which includes most of the church's 500,000 Negro members.

The church's quadrennial general conference this spring in Denver is expected to act on whether to continue the Central Jurisdiction, or merge its congregations into the regional units.

The NAACP's church secretary, the Rev. Edward J. Odom Jr., in a statement expressing "concern and regret" at the commission recommendations, said:

"During this period of creative change in the relationship between the races, our association has felt that the church has a constructive task to perform by setting a positive example of equality, democracy and brotherhood . . .

"There are those who will doubt that such a report reflects a true concern for Negro leadership . . .

"We retain the hope that the forthcoming general conference of the church will rise to the moral stature which is requied of prophetic religion in this hour, and eliminate official recognition of barriers based upon color."

NAACP Membership Up Despite Steel Strike

NEW YORK—National NAACP membership showed a 9.5 per cent rise during 1959 despite widespread recession, the steel strike and constant intimidation of Southern branches, it was announced here Friday.

Genocidal Outrages Led to 'Niagara' in '05; NAACP in '10

THE eternal light of liberty, torched by President Abraham Lincoln and three successive (38th, 39th, 40th) Congressional bodies, 1863-1870, began glimmering in the early, not-so-gay-for-Negroes Nineties.

The leonine Frederick Douglass was past 80; 10 years past his prime, and dying. The man fitted to succeed him was North Carolina's incomparable, regal black, Joseph C.



JOHN HOPE (1868-1936) Brown '94



W. E. B. DuBOIS (1868-) Harvard '90



ALONZO F. HERNDON (1858-1927) Atlanta Life Founder

Price. Unfortunately, Mr. Price, idolized even by the white South, was gathered to his maker at the age of 39. The whites warned that he was only a Negro; that although he had mastered the white man's complex higher education, his over-extended Negro brain was fatally thus fatigued.

Into the breach had stepped the great Booker T. Washington, with a "deal" which was momentarily attractive. An awesome total of 162 Negroes (three per week) had been lynched in 1892 and, until Dr. Washington's epoch-making Atlanta speech in September, 1895, 109 had been lynched that very year. Only four more were lynched the rest of that year.

When only 78 were lynched in the ensuing year, 1896, the Washington magic was self-evident but, as time went by, between 1898 and 1908, exactly 1,123 more defenseless Negroes were butchered!

HENCE A SUDDEN emergence of dynamic protest, issued from the scene of John Brown's defiance at Harpe[illegible], Va., in 1906, brought into focus such young members of a maturing Negro intelligentsia as John Hope, of Brown; W. E. B. Dubois of Harvard and Berlin; Monroe W. Trotter of cum laude distinction at Harvard, and Alonzo F. Herndon, pioneering builder of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, largest and richest privately owned Negro business in world history.

Their manifesto roared forth, in part, with the following: "We shall not be satisfied with less than our full manhood rights. We claim for ourselves every right that belongs to a free-born American . . . and until we get these rights we shall never cease to protest and assail the ears of America with the stories of its shameful deeds towards us . . .!"

Dynamic Negro Americanism had suddenly asked that the glimmering light of liberty be refueled "in the here and now!" Only a spark was needed to flux the flow of light. Providentially, it flared in a lynching at Springfield, Ill., the home of Abraham Lincoln, in 1908.

■

WILLIAM ENGISH Walling, writing in the New York Independent, vowed: "Either the spirit of Lincoln must be revived, or Vardaman and Tillman will soon have transferred the race war into the North."

Miss Mary White Ovington answered the Walling call and on Feb. 12, 1909, upon the 100th anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, a rallying interracial celebration was projected. A veritable Who's Who of Americans answered the summons and the DuBois-led "Niagara Movement" joined in the formation of an interracial committee whose duty was to arrange a conference the next year.

Thus, on May 10, 1910, the scheduled conference met in New York City, organized permanently the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Dr. DuBois, named director of publicity and research, was the lone non-white on an official staff that included Moorfield Storey, John E. Milholland, New York Evening Sun publisher Oscar Garrison Villard, and Francis Blascoer.

■

HERE WAS the herald of a militant bid for complete civil, educational, political and economic rights, a development which magically expanded the need for a dynamic Negro press.

Thus arose the second pulsation of the Negro content of the sixth American generation, after the first pulsation had manfully geared itself to the superhuman tedium, set forth by Dr. Washington. His part of that genesis had been content with half-a-loaf, having known fifteen years (1851-1865) of no loaf at all.

It had taught its children to be humble and thankful; not to be angry or rebellious, to wit: "Don't antagonize, don't be bitter; say the conciliatory thing; make friends and do not repel them; insist on and emphasize the cheerful and the good, and dwell as little as possible on the wrongs and evils that abound."

No Negro born after 1863 found less than degrading such admonitions. In essence, this was the difference between Dr. DuBois, born in the freedom half of that generation, and Dr. Washington, born during its fettered first fifteen years.

Key Figures Aided NAACP

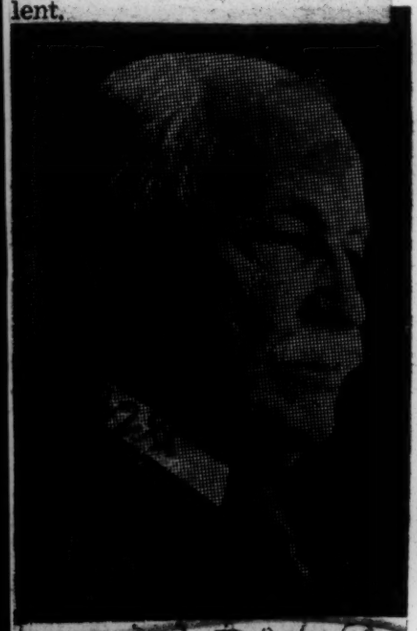
ALTHOUGH Dr. W. E. B. DuBois has recently completed a critical, individual examination of the array of notable white Americans who helped put the NAACP into orbit 50 years ago, a replay of the names is still a heartening experience.

Back there, when it was irregular and "degrading" for a decent white person to dine with a Negro anywhere and any time, the friendship and interest of influential whites was priceless.

As Dr. DuBois points out, not all of them were sincere and, upon close examination, many reserved lines beyond which no Negro should ever hope to develop.

■

THE NEGRO problem interested William Dean Howells, the domineering figure of American culture, between Appomattox and World War I—because he disliked everything that was sensational and violent.



WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS

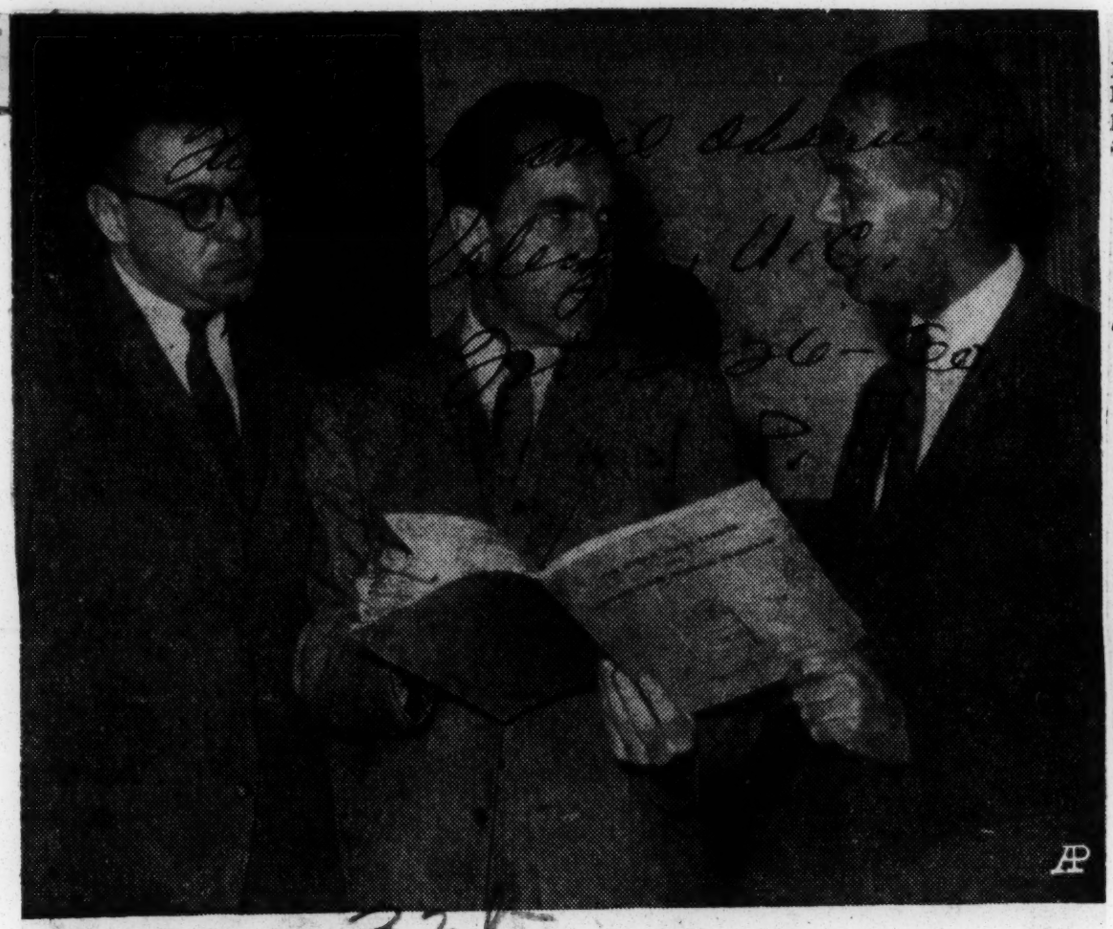
. . . sage, NAACP cog

The leading light of the procession, of course, was Miss Mary White Ovington—followed by Jane Addams, W. L. Bulkley, Harriet Slanton Blatch, Ida Wells Barnett, E. H. Clement, Kate H. Claghorn, Mary E. Dreiser, Dr. John L. Elliott, William Lloyd Garrison III, Rev. Francis J. Grimke, Dr. Howells, Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, Rev. John Holmes, Thomas C. Hall, Hamilton Holt, Florence Kelly, Rev. Frederick Lynch, Hellen Marot, John E. Miholland, Mary E. McDowell, J. E. Merrill, Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Leonora O. Reilly, Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, Louis F. Post, Rev. John Peters, Dr. Jane Robbins, Charles Edward Russell, Joseph Smith, Anna Garland Spencer, William M. Satter, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Lincoln Steffens, Dr. C. F. Thuring, W. I. Thomas, Oswald Garrison Villard, Rabbi Stephen H. Wise, Bishop Alexander Walters, Dr. William H. Ward, Horace White, William English Walling, Lillian D. Wald, Dr. J. Milton Waldron, Mrs. Roadman Wharton, Susan P. Wharton, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, Dr. Charles Zuekblin.

Urge NAACP To Back Sit-Downs

NEW YORK — (UPI) — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was asked its branches throughout the nation to support the southern Negro sit-down campaign to be served at drug and variety store lunch counters.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, said the protests started by a group of Negro college students were "legitimate expressions of citizens in a democracy."



NAACP OFFICIALS AND NIXON—Vice President Richard Nixon meets Thursday in his Capitol Hill office in Washington with two officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, National Secretary Ray Wilkinson, right, and Labor Secretary Herbert Hill, left. They pose with a NAACP publication titled "The Negro Wage Earner and Apprenticeship Training Programs."

Crisis Will Work Out--Mrs. Motley

The people of Georgia can have hope that the present crisis of the schools will work out to the advantage of all, a top national NAACP attorney told celebrants at the Fourth Annual Freedom Fund Dinner Friday night.

Atty. Constance Baker Motley, Assistant Counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., New York city, drew the spirited applause of her hearers at the Waluhape Apartments during the well attended affair.

"Other states have gone through similar crises and other people have adjusted and lived through the changing of attitudes and institutions," Mrs. Motley noted, pointing out a Connecticut case where the state legislature voted fifty years later to compensate an educator who was so humiliated and embarassed that she had left to live in another area.

NAACP lawyers have been doubly burdened in litigation of the school cases, while being required to fight state laws aimed at running them out of business, Mrs. Motley declared.

ORGANIZATION STRENGTHENED

"However, all harassment of the NAACP by state officials apparently has strengthened it and the people have rallied to the cause," the speaker said, revealing that increased memberships and contributions have oversubscribed a financial goal set a few years ago. "Every fight against us has served as good publicity," Mrs. Motley said.

In reference to the spreading sit-down strikes of Southern students, the lawyer said that the NAACP has been moved to a position of having to re-argue several civil rights cases, some of the decisions having been made as early as 1875 at the height of Southern Reconstruction.

Even as Mrs. Motley spoke, persons apparently opposed to the NAACP cause were spreading leaflets of propaganda on cars and posts in the vicinity of the meeting. The leaflets, which bore a KKK label, carried the names and addresses of parents who are litigants in the Atlanta School case. Readers were invited to "contact" them and influence them to work against "HOPE" and the NAACP.

Leonard H. Carter, NAACP Field Sec'y., Visits Local Branch

Leonard H. Carter, field secretary spoke at the monthly meeting Wednesday evening at Willkie House.

Mr. Carter, who lives in St. Paul,



CARTER

Minn., discussed the promotion of memberships and fund raising. In addition he talked on the problems of persons displaced by the freeway and problems of the urban renewal.

Mr. Carter was recently appointed by the national association in New York. Presiding over the meeting will be the branch's new president, Atty. J. B. (Brad) Morris, Jr.

Fight South's Attempt To Cripple NAACP



BATTLING LEGAL QUINTET — NAACP lawyers relax in Emporia, Va., courtroom after stopping first effort to disbar NAACP Atty. Samuel W. Tucker. This is latest Southern attempt to cripple the Association's hard hitting legal action program. From left are Attorneys William R. Ming, Chicago; Herbert O. Reid, Howard university law professor; Robert L. Carter, NAACP general counsel, New York City; Tucker, Emporia; and Oliver W. Hill, head of Virginia NAACP legal committee, Richmond.

Says Africans Look Down On U. S. Negroes

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—A Negro leader says Negroes in Africa look down on the ones in America because they are waiting for somebody else to fight their battles for them.

Gloster B. Current, director of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said last night that many racial problems would be solved if Negroes would stop cooperating with segregation.

Current spoke at a workshop meeting of the eighth annual Southeast regional NAACP conference attended by about 600 delegates.

In a keynote address, Mrs. Ruby Hurley of Atlanta said "Negro youths have just about lost patience with their adults. They want their constitutional rights. . .

"What they are doing in Greensboro, Winston - Salem, Charlotte, Durham, High Point, Fayetteville, Raleigh and Elizabeth City, N.C., Tallahassee and Deland, Fla., and Rock Hill, S.C., is conclusive proof that if we don't set the pattern and give guidance they are going to take the matter in their own hands."

Mrs. Hurley, a regional NAACP director, referred to the rash of "lunch counter sitdowns" staged by young Negroes denied service in stores.

Thurgood Marshal of New York, the NAACP chief counsel, will speak at final session of the conference Sunday.

Ballot in Balance

Negroes Cool to All Candidates

The Washington Post Washington, D.C.

By Elsie Carper
Staff Reporter

ST. PAUL, June 27—The Negro voter, who gauges a presidential candidate on his civil rights stand, has not yet decided how he will cast his ballot.



Miss Carper

Neither Vice President Richard M. Nixon nor any of top contenders for the Democratic nomination has been forceful enough on the civil rights issue to generate much Negro enthusiasm.

This was apparent in the public statements of Negro leaders and in the behind-the-scenes discussions at the convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held in St. Paul last week.

The withdrawal of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) from the Democratic contest and Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York from making a race against Nixon for the Republican nomination eliminated the two candidates that Negro leaders feel could command wide Negro support.

During the convention, A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a vice president of the NAACP, charged both the Democratic and Republican parties with "trying to sweep the civil rights issue under the rug."

He said there appears to be "a conspirary of silence" on the part of leading presidential candidates not to bring the issue to the fore.

Campaign workers for Sens. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Stuart Symington (D-Mo.) circulated at the NAACP meeting paying particular attention to the some 18 Negroes in attendance who also will be delegates to the Democratic National Convention. They were available to answer questions about the civil rights records of Kennedy and Symington.

The NAACP does not take a position on candidates, but it distributes a score sheet of how they voted on key civil rights issues.

The tally showed that Kennedy had 26 opportunities to vote on civil rights questions since he entered Congress. He cast 19 "correct" votes, according to the NAACP. "He voted "wrong" three times and was absent four.

Symington in 23 times voted "wrong" only once. The record of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.) record showed 21 "wrong" votes, 7 "right" votes and one absence in 29 chances.

Nixon had 20 opportunities. He cast 15 "right" votes, three "wrong" votes and made two unfavorable rulings when presiding over the Senate.

Kennedy's most damaging vote as far as the NAACP is concerned was in 1957, when he voted with Johnson to send the civil rights bill to the Senate Judiciary Committee and near certain death at the hands of the Chairman, Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.).

The move to refer the bill to the Committee was defeated with the help of both Nixon and Symington.

The tally sheets were sent by the NAACP to the candidates for comment. Only Kennedy replied. He explained several of his absences and votes, but did not comment on that particular vote.

Despite what is regarded as a lukewarm civil rights position, Kennedy has considerable backing for the Democratic nomination from Negroes who feel that if he is not the candidate it will be Johnson.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, made it abundantly clear that of all the candidates Johnson is the only one completely unacceptable to Negroes. The civil rights bill he steered through the Senate in 1957 and 1960 are considered weak, and Johnson is still associated with the Southern camp in Congress.

Symington's voting score is the best by NAACP standards, and Negroes have nothing but praise for the Missourian as an administrator. He initiated fair employment policy programs in the National Security Resources Board and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation when he headed those agencies and he directed the program of ending segregation in the Air Force when he was Secretary for Air.

Adlai E. Stevenson still has considerable Negro support, but it does not equal the enthusiastic backing that he received when he ran in 1952. He lost ground in 1956 when he took a moderate stand on school desegregation and has not picked up support since then. The NAACP does not consider him a serious candidate and has not circulated any material about him.

Nixon's greatest sin as far as the NAACP is concerned is a vote against a strong fair employment practices commission bill when he served in the House. The Vice President also must carry the burden of what many Negroes feel was a dirty campaign against Helen Gahagan Douglas, a great favorite among Negroes from the West Coast when he won his Senate seat.

In Nixon's favor are his rulings when presiding over the Senate and the record he has made in prodding the President's Committee on Government Contracts to end discrimination in hiring practices.

Boycott S. Africa --NAACP

The Miami Herald Miami, Fla.

ST. PAUL, Minn., (AP) — A campaign for a nationwide boycott of goods imported from South Africa as a protest against its racist policies was approved by the National Association for Advancement of Colored People Saturday as part of its civil rights program for the coming year.

Delegates said "we condemn the dangerous racist policies of the Union of South Africa and the ruthless violence with which protests against them have been suppressed."

Bureau 6-27-60

In addition to the boycott on South African goods, they called on government and private financial organizations to insist that the country "abandon its persecution of Africans, Indians and to some extent the British minority," as a prerequisite to further loans of financial aid or trade.

They further urged that the government of the United States "welcome the oppressed people of South Africa to America to live."

Delegates to the 350,000 member annual convention in Portland, Ore., and voted to approve Atlanta, Ga., instead.

The move was made to "bring the civil rights struggle to the heart of the confederacy where our fight is the most intense."

The site of the 1961 convention, Philadelphia, was chosen a year ago.

Two past NAACP conventions have been held in Atlanta.

Minnesota Honors Wilkins, Hughes

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga. June 6/28/60

MINNEAPOLIS—Honored by the University of Minnesota from which he was graduated in 1923, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, Sunday received his alma mater's Outstanding Achievement Award at the closing session of the Association's 51st annual convention.

Also honored at the session was Langston Hughes who received the 45th Spingarn Medal for his many and notable literary contributions. Presentation of the award was made by Arthur B. Spingarn, brother of the donor and longtime NAACP president.

In presenting the university's Outstanding Achievement Award, Vice President Malcolm M. Willey cited the distinguished alumnus as a "dynamic spokesman for recognition of the rights and dignity of all men, master strategist in a great crusade to eliminate second-class citizenship, skillful combatant of the anti - democratic forces of bigotry and ignorance."

Mr. Wilkins accepted the award "with gratitude and with humility, certain in the conviction that many dedicated people of a variety of racial and religious backgrounds, northern and southern, have had a share in whatever tasks I have been able to accomplish."

Addressing himself to the tasks of the day, the NAACP leader called upon both the Democratic and Republican parties to adopt civil rights planks which "declare the clear and mandatory role of the federal government in the many-sided segregation process. Federal responsibility in this area," he asserted, "has been obscured in these past six years by a succession of incredible and inept pronouncements on the executive level of government, as well as by a mean and ruthless campaign by the know-nothings on the local state and congressional levels.

"Equivocation by party leaders, Democratic or Republican, on the civil rights issue will insure equivocation of Negro voters in the choosing of party designers in the November election."

Recognizing that "government action, important an dnecessary as it is, cannot alone do the job," the NAACP leader said that in the civil rights struggle "there is a role for every American, of every origin, color and religion. Men and women of not only good will, but of conviction, determination, ingenuity and courage will play the deciding role."

He quoted a recent speech by Mark Ethridge of the Louisville COURIER - JOURNAL on "the pattern of insularity an disolationism .... and secession from the moral conscience of the rest of the country" which prevails in the South. This, Mr. Wilkins asserted, is "one of the tragedies of this fateful time in our history." Southern white men and women "who could lead toward a solution have been silenced and immobilized," he said.

The long struggle for civil rights, the NAACP leader declared, "has been given a fresh impetus by the Negro college students in the South who sat down at variety store counters so they could stand up elsewhere in dignity .... We are proud of them, our own NAACP youth who pioneered sit-ins in 1958, and those who belong elsewhere or to no organization. This convention has pledged anew to them and to all the embattled a continuation of the full support of the NAACP."

Evaluating the presidential candidates of both parties, Mr. Wilkins said all "with one exception have what may be described as good records on the civil rights issue. These could be better; but none is bad."

The exception, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson succeeded in getting through the Senate the Civil Rights Act of 1957 and 1960, "but on most aspects of civil rights his votes have been negative.

"Finally, unfair though it may seem to be, the Majority Leader, although not a Deep South man in residence or in personal attitude, of necessity must bear (in the minds of Negro voters) the cross made up of the sins of unreconstructed Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina and most of Georgia and Louisiana.

NAACP Urges Protest Of South Africa Racism

Convention Hits Intimidation In West Tennessee

ST. PAUL, Minn. — (UPI) — The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People NAACP Saturday urged non-use of South African goods and called for United Nations military intervention, if necessary, to guarantee rights for South African Negroes.

Delegates to the NAACP convention, in its final business session, adopted a resolution urging the protest as long as "dangerous racist policies and ruthless violence" continue in South Africa. The resolution called for "prompt action by the United Nations" on complaints brought against the Union of South Africa by Africans and Asians and said, if necessary, the action should include "military intervention by the United Nations to stop the violation of fundamental human rights."

Another resolution, which would have condemned "Black Nationalism" in America and was referred to a group known as the "Muslims" a semi-religious Negro supremacy group, was finally tabled.

PRESSURE IN WEST TENNESSEE

The convention also threatened a campaign of economic pressure against on oil company for alleged "intimidation of colored citizens in Haywood and Fayette counties in the state of Tennessee." It was charged that the firm has refused to supply Negro gasoline station operators and Negro farmers with fuel in reprisal for a drive to increase the number of Negroes on voter rolls.

In other resolutions adopted, the NAACP:

Rejected "violence as a way to achieve any of the objectives which we and other fair-minded people seek for all Americans."

Endorsed "without reservations" the sit-in demonstrations and condemned the actions of schools which have expelled, or threatened to expel, students for such activities.

Urged an end to senate filibusters and called for "the ouster of all chairmen of the House and Senate who use their power to throttle and destroy civil rights legislation regardless of the operation of seniority.

Called for an end to segregation in labor unions. It endorsed the closed shop, except where it is used to exclude members of racial minorities.

NEGROES PICKET 2 CHAIN STORES

NAACP Delegates Rap Segregation Policies

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—Singing, placard-carrying young Negroes picketed two St. Paul chain stores Friday, protesting lunch counter segregation policies followed by the companies in the South.

The young people, many of them college students and many of them veterans of Southern sit-in demonstrations, are delegates to the convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in session here.

The picketing followed news of Thursday that some 45 lunch counters in previously segregated northern Virginia were opened to both white and colored patrons.

CALLS FOR OFFENSIVE

A leader of the Negro labor movement called in a convention address tonight for a "major, massive, systematic offensive on the part of the AFL-CIO executive council and leadership against the whole concept of discrimination and segregation in the labor movement."

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Sleeping Car Porters, a vice-president of the AFL-CIO and a founder and president of the newly organized Negro-American Labor Council, addressed a labor dinner sponsored by the council.

Randolph said that the entire labor movement bears guilt for the existence of racial disadvantages to colored workers. He said the problem is one of organized labor as a whole.

He said the Negro-American Labor Council is not a labor union and will not seek to become one.

"It has no visions of becoming a black federation of labor," he said. "It is not anti-, but is pro-AFL-CIO."

He said the council is nonpartisan but not nonpolitical. It is for any Democrats or Republicans who are "pro-civil rights" and "pro-labor" but is anti-communist and anti-fascist, Randolph added.

He claimed the council is necessary for achieving greater contact and communication among Negro trade unionists in their striving for common goals and equality.



United Press International Telephoto

HAIL DESEGREGATION MOVE: Young delegates to the convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People carry Roy Wilkins, executive secretary, in jubilation over decision of a number of Virginia eating places to serve Negroes. The news of this was received on Thursday at the meeting in St. Paul, Minn.

there would be "massive demonstrations" outside the Republican and Democratic National Conventions to protest "both parties' failure to enact a meaningful civil rights bill in Congress." He said, "We want to bring the civil rights issue back as a major national issue at the two conventions."

This noon youth delegates at the convention, joined by the association's 82-year-old president, Arthur B. Spingarn of New York, picketed for an hour outside stores here of the F. W. Woolworth Company and W. T. Grant chain. They gave out handbills explaining that in Southern stores of these and other chains Negro customers could not eat at lunch counters. The convention is meeting at the Grundy Hotel.

Randolph Asserts Gap Widens Between Labor and the Negro

By FARNSWORTH FOWLE

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, June 24—America's principal Negro union leader warned today that "the gulf of misunderstanding seems to be widening between the Negro community and the labor community."

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Sleeping Car Porters and a vice president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, charged that racial discrimination and segregation had become institutionalized in the labor movement.

Mr. Randolph's charges were contained in a speech prepared for the labor dinner tonight at the convention of the National Association of Colored People. Mr. Randolph is a vice president of the association.

The achievement of equality of Negro workers, he said, "will require a major, massive, systematic offensive on the part of the A. F. L.-C. I. O. executive council and leadership against the whole concept of discrimination and segregation in the labor movement."

Tonight's dinner was cosponsored by the Negro American Labor Council, formed in Detroit a month ago with Mr. Randolph as president.

The council's purpose, he said tonight, is to keep the question of racial discrimination in trade unions before the leadership and membership of the union.

"It is unfortunate," he said, "that some of our liberal friends, along with some of the leaders of labor, even yet do not comprehend the nature, scope, depth and challenge of this civil rights revolution which is surging forward in the house of labor and all areas of American life."

At a press conference this afternoon, Mr. Randolph said

ANNUAL NAACP CONVENTION (ST.PAUL,MINN.)
SIT-IN DRIVES

Student sitdown leaders address NAACP rallies

The Afro American
Baltimore Md.

by MATTHEW H. HOWARD

SAVANNAH, Ga.— Four Savannahans in St. Paul, Minn., attending the 51st annual NAACP convention as delegates from the local branch. They are the Rev. Curtis J. Jackson, Mrs. Annie K. Jordan, Mrs. Mercedes A. Wright and W. W. Law, local president.

Sat 6/25/60

Two of the latest meetings of the Savannah chapter were held at Bethlehem Baptist and First Bryan Baptist Churches.

Featured speakers at the meetings were Merritt Spaulding of Florida A. and M. University, one of the students arrested in the sitdown movement in Tallahassee; Robert Knight Jr., pre-law student at South Carolina State College.

And also Nathaniel Green and Azra Kinder of Claflin College in Salisbury, N. C., and John E. Brunson, secretary-treasurer of the Orangeburg (S. C.) NAACP chapter.

The association's program to register qualified applicants as voters is enjoying a considerable amount of success under the leadership of Hosea L. Williams. The group also has hired Miss Emogene G. Stroman, a social worker and Morris Brown College graduate, as secretary.

Another feature of the mass meeting was the reading of the names of persons who have continued to shop on Broughton St. where pickets have urged a boycott of merchants.

* * *

THE 276TH Transportation Co. has returned to the city following summer camp at Fort Story, Va. The company operated in direct support of the 498th Transportation Co. for Mobile, Ala.

At the conclusion of the training period, the two units held a parade which was reviewed by the deputy post commander and members of his staff.

A new feature of the camping period included a party for combined units at the NCO Club, arranged by the senior non-commissioned officers.

Yours truly is commander of the 276th.

* * *

IN OTHER news, Leon Dingles has been elected a delegate to the National Education Association Convention. He is principal of a Pembroke high school.

Essie Mae Wimberly and Willie Mae Shields have won Girl Scout campership awards.

Dr. James L. Sikes, prominent physician, died suddenly.... Harriett Bias and James Alexander of Johnson High School have been admitted to Fisk University under the early admissions program.

Mrs. Nancy H. Walker of De-Renne Elementary School has been selected "Teacher of the Year"....Raleigh A. Bryant Jr., currently at New York University, studying toward a doctorate, has been named principal of a new elementary school nearing completion. He is the former Tompkins High School principal.

Sidney A. Jones, funeral home operator, has provided quarters for the Crusade for Voters Organization....Dr. Sidney J. Redden, dentist, has opened offices here. He's a native of Thomasville....Ralph Quarterman made a grand try, but failed in his bid for election as a Commissioner of Liberty County .... Alfonso Wright Jr., recent Beach High grad, has been awarded a Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity scholarship to study at Savannah State.

* * *

THE SAVANNAH District Assembly of the First Born Church of the Living God convened recently in Brunswick. Music was offered by Holy Zion Choir and Millers Temple Junior Choir.

Among participants were Mothers Lethia Brown, Mabel Dailey, Versalee Butler and Louvenia Woodriff.

Also Sisters Irma L. Underwood, Alice Demery, Irene Shuman, Mary Lean Hagan, Burnel Thorpe, Annie Mae Bornwell, Addiline Richardson, Coria Bryant, Ellar Beasley, Susie L. Mitchell, Idella Bargs;

And also Irma L. Williams, Aliamae Ogelsby, Lizzie Grady, Sarah Sharp, Bettie Washington, Gussie Bryant, Doria Pinkle, Pansy Roundtree, Beatrice Arr, Annar Robertson, Alma Jones, Irene Bell, Kattielue Coney and S. Morrall.

* * *

OTHERS INCLUDED Elders C. P. Townsend, L. C. Hall, John Roberand, A. E. Price. Alternate elders were Eugene Boyd, David Underwood, Simon Shuman, E. L. Russaw and S. T. Underwood.

Among deacons and superintendents present were Willie Stanford, Homar Purnell, Nemiah Johnson and S. W. McLean.

The Rev. Henry J. Echols is senior bishop and members of his staff are Bishops J. H. Miller, Charles L. Smith, and J. E. Potter.

St. Phillips Monumental AME Church held its annual Youth Day program last Sunday. Miss Rose Mary McBride, a Savannah State College coed and member of St. James AME Church, was the speaker.

Children's Day was held at Beth Eden Baptist Church recently.

The Rev. A. E. Hagins was in charge of the annual revival at St. James Baptist Church. Shriners celebrated Jubliee Day at First Bryan Baptist Church recently.

* * *

AN EDUCATIONAL tour of California, July 18-31, is being sponsored by the Adult Travel club of West Broad Street YMCA. Interested persons may phone AD 3-1951 or AD 3-0103.

Wilton C. Scott, chairman of the public relations committee at the YMCA, and Mrs. Rebecca E. Mitchell, women and girls secretary of the YWCA, attended the recent public relations institute sponsored by the United Community Services.

Accelerated Sit-In Drives Win Approval

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Hour. 6/23/60

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP) — A stepped-up summer campaign of sit-in and wade-in demonstrations to open segregated lunch counters and beaches was recommended Wednesday by leaders of the youth division of the National Assn for the Advancement of Colored People.

C.I.

Young delegates to the civil rights group's annual convention urged at a workshop session that the intensified campaign be launched "from the New England states to Texas."

A seven-point program approved by the southwestern region of the NAACP youth group was discussed. It went on record "reaffirming our relief" in the present NAACP leadership and pledging to increase the organization's youth membership.

GUARD PROBLEM

Another point pledged to seek the opening of National Guard ranks in Texas, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Louisiana to Negroes. Still another pledged to press for further integration of public schools.

Another workshop discussed the congressional records of the major presidential candidate possibilities as they have acted on civil rights issues.

According to a scorecard prepared by Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington bureau, Sen. Stuart Symington (D-Mo) had the record most closely paralleling the NAACP's position.

Symington, Mitchell said, had 22 opportunities to act and acted "right" 21 times. He said Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex) had 29 opportunities and was "wrong" 21 times.

KENNEDY'S RECORD

He said Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass) had 26 chances, acting right on 14, in the organization's view.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Mitchell said, had 20 opportunities. He said he acted wrong three times, right twice and on 15 others was presiding over the Senate and did not vote..

On several rulings while Nixon was presiding, Mitchell added, the vice president acted in a "pro-civil rights" manner.

Africans Finished With Colonialism NAACP Is Told

Herald Courier
Bristol, Va.
Hour. 6/23/60

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP) — The Africans have declared they are through with colonialism and "nothing will stop them," the 51st annual convention of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People was told Wednesday night.

C. I-A

Dr. Jlahleni Njisane, former professor at the University of Natal, Union of South Africa, brought greetings from the African National Congress and the Pan-African Congress, now banned by the South African government. Dr. Njisane is presently serving as a visiting professor at Howard University, Washington, D.C.

He said the American press and public have been bribed into observing "a conspiracy of silence about what is happening in the South and in South Africa, because white civilization means gold and diamonds, and subordinate, underpaid semi-slave labor."

Dr. Njisane said there are a number of parallels between South Africa and the United States in the struggle for racial equality and compared the efforts of the NAACP to the African National Congress.

He said the year 1960 will go down in history as a year of great decisions in both countries.

He said that thousands of Negroes are languishing in South African jails without trial, living in cells without furniture and "with the type of food Europeans in South Africa feed to their animals."

Earlier leaders of the NAACP youth division recommended a stepped-up summer campaign of sit-in and wade-in demonstrations to open segregated lunch counters and beaches.

NAACP Will Not Settle For Segregated Gulf Coast Beaches

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

An official of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People says Negroes will not settle for segregated beach facilities on the Gulf coast.

Mississppi NAACP Field Secretary Medgar Evers said the organization has never asked for a Negro beach. He added that "no duly authorized representative of the NAACP has ever appeared before the Mississippi Sovereignty Commission requesting a segregated beach."

Evers' statement followed a Jackson Daily News report that the sovereignty commission was advised Negroes would accept a segregated beach area. The NAACP has endorsed Justice Department action in filing a federal court suit to force opening of the beaches to Negroes.

Meanwhile in Pensacola, Fla., Democratic gubernatorial candidates Farris Bryant and Doyle Carlton Jr. pledged to keep schools open even if the state's pupil placement law is knocked out and a court orders the schools integrated.

In other developments, Macon County Ala., where Negroes have long complained of being denied the right to vote, has its first voter registration board since December of 1958. That was the date the last two registrars for the heavily Negro-populated county resigned in the midst of a U. S. Civil Rights Commission inquiry into Negro charges of discrimination because of race. The embattled board became operative again Thursday when Charles Donald Scott qualified.

Seven Negroes told the North Carolina Civil Rights Advisory Commission, that because of their race they have been denied the right to vote in Bertie County.

And, the Danville, Va., city council decided to close the city's public library facilities pending the outcome of an appeal from a decision by Federal Judge Roby Thompson prohibiting the city from operating separate libraries for white persons and Negroes.

In Chicago, an angry criminal court judge dealt prison terms and probation to seven Negro youths who robbed and shot a white minister - a crusader for racial brotherhood.

A Duke University co-ed and a Negro beauty college student were held in contempt of court in Durham, N. C., for applauding the acquittal of another student in a racial incident.

Eighty persons involved in two sitdown demonstrations at Durham will go before superior court during the June term on trespass charges.

In Tampa, Fla., two Negro drivers were assigned to city bus routes for the first time. A Tampa Transit Lines official said one driver has a route servicing an area of predominantly white persons. The other drove a route in a Negro section. No incidents were reported.

Young Negroes staged a sit-in demonstration at seven downtown Chattanooga stores Thursday but limited their numbers to six per group.

Louisiana Governor Jimmie Davis will confer with New Orleans school officials Monday to discuss a federal court order directing desegration of public schools by next fall. And, a resolution introduced in the Louisiana Legislature would ask Congress to curb the powers of the U. S. Supreme Court.

In St. Paul, a regional programming meeting of the U. S. Civil Rights Commission was told that housing discrimination is widespread in the north central states.

32b 1960

NAACP

MRS. MARGUERITE BELAFONTE
DIRECTOR OF SPECIAL PROJECTS

Mrs. Belafonte Now On NAACP Staff As Project Director

Nashville Globe
Nashville, Tenn.
Fri. 9-16-60

New York, Sept. 8—The appointment of Mrs. Marguerite Belafonte as director of special projects was announced this week by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary.

Mrs. Belafonte will continue as co-chairman with Jackie Robinson of the 1960 Freedom fund drive, an honorary non-salaried position she has held very active for three successive years. As NAACP Freedom Fund co-chairman last year, Mrs. Belafonte traveled to 63 cities in 38 states within a five-month period. This year she has already visited NAACP branches in 47 cities.

Upon assuming her new position Sept. 1 as a full-time NAACP national staff member, Mrs. Belafonte announced that she will "work with branches that heretofore have found it difficult to meet their Freedom Fund quotas."

Emphasis, she said, will be upon aiding these branches plan and arrange on a professional scale such fund raising events as fashion shows, teas, dances, banquets and luncheons.

Mrs. Belafonte has been women's editor of the N.Y. Amsterdam News, and has had her own daily broadcast over New York Radio Station WOV where she presented women's features. She has also made countless radio and television appearances to represent the N. A. A. C. P. in communities throughout the nation. She has appeared as guest artist in fashion shows staged for benefit of the NAACP in many cities from coast to coast.

Mrs. Belafonte is a graduate of Hampton (Va.) Institute, where she studied psychology. She continued her studies at New York University, the University of Paris and the University of Heidelberg.

Following her European training, Mrs. Belafonte became an edcational director in early childhood training for the City of New York.

Mrs. Belafonte resides in New York City with her two daughters, Adrienne, 10, and Shari, 5.

N.A.A.C.P. DENIES BILOXI RIOT ROLE

Replies to Charge by City Leader—Toll Is 10 Shot, Many Hurt in Fights

BILOXI, Miss., April 25 (AP) —The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People denied today a civic leader's charge that it had inspired racial riots here over the week-end.

Gunfire, stonings and street clashes marked the disturbances. Two white men and eight Negroes suffered gunshot wounds. Seven white airmen from near-by Kessler base were injured in fights between whites and Negroes.

Policemen armed with riot guns patrolled the streets of the Gulf Coast resort. It was quiet today.

The worst racial riot in Mississippi history erupted yesterday on a beach that stretches twenty-eight miles along the Gulf Coast. Fighting broke out when a group of Negroes gathered at an area ordinarily used only by whites.

Shooting took place at night. A 17-year-old white said Negroes had shouted for him to stop as he drove near a Negro residential area. When he stepped from his car, he said, he was shot in the back. The wound was not considered serious.

Four Negroes and a white man were shot in another section of the city. The police arrested four Negroes in an automobile, saying one had carried a shotgun.

An unidentified gunman wounded two Negro men at a Negro club. Three Negro women said they had been struck by bullets from a passing automobile.

Mayor Laz Quave ordered a curfew, and Col. Wallace Barrett, acting commandant at Keesler, told Air Force personnel to stay out of the city unless they had urgent business.

Anthony Ragusin, general manager of the Chamber of Commerce, blamed the N. A. A. C. P. for the disturbances. He said they had been financed "with overseas money from enemies of the United States."

Dr. Felix Dunn, president of the local chapter of the association, said his group had "absolutely nothing to do" with the Negroes' attempt to use the beach.

He said Negroes were not trying to integrate the beach, but only to use it.

"If they're paying for it," he said, "they have a right to use it."

One of the Negroes arrested was Dr. Gilbert Mason, who had been in trouble with local authorities before for using the beach. He was charged with disturbing the peace and obstructing traffic. A trial for him and two other Negroes was set before a justice of the peace.

In Jackson, Gov. Ross Barnett said he would not send the National Guard to Biloxi until local authorities had shown they could not cope with the situation.

Negro Files Suit in Atlanta

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, April 25 — A Negro student filed a suit in Federal District Court today asking an end to segregation practices in the city's Misdemeanor Court.

The suit charged segregation in the court's spectator section, "lock-up sections, rest rooms and other facilities."

It called this a violation of the Fourteenth Amendment clauses on due process and equal protection.

Clarence H. Seniors, 22-year-old junior at Morris Brown College, filed the suit. He said he belonged to the Congress of Racial Equality, and was among the sitdown demonstrators arrested here last month.

Biloxi Still Tense

NAACP Sends N. Y. Atty.; White Youth Beaten

BILOXI, Miss. (ANP) — An uneasy quiet exists here following attempts April 24 of Negroes to use the beach and swim in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

But under the surface, currents were flowing rapidly aided by rumors which contributed to the general tension.

Here are some of the developments since April 24:

1—Robert L. Carter, NAACP general counsel of New York, arrived here to conduct the defense of Dr. Gilbert Mason, leader of the movement to break the segregation ban along the 20-mile stretch of beach. Mason, fined $50 for disturbing the peace and obstructing traffic plans an appeal.

Pass Bill In One Day

2—Reacting with unusual speed to the disturbance here, the state legislature passed, and Gov. Ross Barnett signed in one day a bill making incitement to riot in which persons are killed or injured a felony punishable by prison term up to 10 years. The new law was drafted wtih the Biloxi crisis in mind.

3—Rumors presisted here during the week that Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., of New York made a secret visit here and conferred behind closed doors with anti-segregation leaders. Police, in spite of intensive efforts were unable to verify the rumor, but officials declared that the mere presence of Powell would tend to inflame racial discord.

Police Eye NAACP Official

4—Meegar Evers, Mississippi field secretary of the NAACP, visited the city during the week and though he vowed he was not here in an official capacity, police kept him under surveillance fearing that he might be conspiring with local leaders to stage new demonstrations.

5—A 17-year-old white youth, Alivin Flowers, son of a fisherman, told police he had been attacked by six Negro youths who beat him with clubs and wire cables wrapped in rags. The youth displayed bruises on his body and arms which he said were inflicted during the attack. Police said they had found several discrepancies in his story but refused to say whether or not they believed him.

6—Keesler Air Force base with a monthly payroll of $6,000,000 placed the beach and surrounding area off limits to its 18,000 personnel.

7—Local merchants complained that they have suffered a 46 percent decrease in business since the April 24, anti-jim crow demonstration on the beach.

Biggest sufferers in this county —one of the few wet counties in an otherwise dry state—were the 290 liquor retailers. Right after the violence following the demonstration, police closed all places selling liquor and since then have enforced a curfew.

Hotels Fear Business Loss

The big hotels along the beach which cater mainly to tourists, said their business had not been affected, but feared that if there were further disturbances, their bookings would drop off.

8—Two white Harrison county constables, Hudson Puckett and Clyde Collins, were ordered arrested by Sheriff Curtis Dedeaux on charges of taking "advantage of a tense community situation to extort for personal gain."

Since the two had made numerous arrests of Negroes for possessing whiskey, it is assumed their arrests had something to do with this. One of them, Collins, had said that he had been requested by Konx Walker, attorney for Dr. Mason, "to take the heat off" Negro liquor establishments. They said they raided them anyhow.

9—Dr. Felix Dunn, militant Negro dentist from Gulfport, who has been active in efforts to desegregate the beach, conferred behind closed doors for 90 minutes in Jackson with members of the state sovereignty commission set up by the state to maintain segregation.

"Trying To Solve Problem"

Dr. Dunn was questioned by Zack Van Landingham, chief investigator for the commission. The dentist's attorney Knox Walker, who accompanied him would not disclose what was discussed, but said "We are just trying to solve a problem."

10—A Negro spokesman said there is no legal reason why Negroes can't use the beach. "There is no law barring Negroes," he said, "and further, the beach was developed with public funds. At one time," he said, "Negroes were allowed to use a portion of the beach where a Veterans hospital is located, but were forced to give that up when hospital officials said the noise they made disturbed the patients.

NAACP Denies Seeking Negro Beach On Coast

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said yesterday it had never asked for a Negro beach on the Mississippi Gulf Coast.

Medgar Evers of Jackson, state field secretary for the NAACP, said "no duly authorized representative of the NAACP has ever appeared before the State Sovereignty Commission requesting a

segregated beach on the gulf coast."

The NAACP hailed a Justice Department suit seeking to force authorities to open the beaches to Negroes.

Its statement came after the Jackson Daily News reported Dr. Felix Dunn, a Negro dentist who heads the Gulfport NAACP chapter, had advised the commission Negroes in the area would accept a segregated beach area.

Dunn and a white lawyer conferred April 28 with Zach Van Landingham, chief investigator for the commission. The conference was the day after white youths chased a group of Negroes off the beach.

After the visit, a committee was named on the coast to work for a Negro beach area. The work is expected to stop in the wake of the federal suit.

The suit is expected to come up next month during the federal court term in Biloxi. State officials have indicated they will help the local officials defend against it.

Valedictory after 7 yrs.

NEW YORK—"The time has come for the election of a younger and more vigorous chairman."

Less than a month away from his 78th birthday, Dr. Channing Tobias, in his "valedictory letter," gave this as his reason for stepping down as chairman of the board of directors for the NAACP.

Unwilling to see him "down," board members elevated him to the rank of "chairman emeritus." They elected Robert C. Weaver, housing consultant, to the chairmanship.



DR. TOBIAS

* * *

DR. TOBIAS an "elder statesman, of progressive colored Americans, had been chairman for seven years when his retirement was announced at the January meeting of the board.

His retirement caps a long, brilliant career as YMCA executive, director of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, a United Nations delegate (Paris, 1951-52) and the President's (Harry Truman) Committee on Civil Rights.

In 1948, he was awarded the NAACP's Spingarn Medal for his work on the committee the previous year.

In his letter, he paid tribute to his "distinguished predecessors:" Oswald Garrison Villard, Mary White Ovington, J. E. Spingarn and Louis T. Wright.

He also praised:

The late Walter White, whose "considerable contributions to our association, to the colored race and to America are now history;"

Roy Wilkins, who "has had to stave off organized, state-sponsored attacks upon our very existence;" and

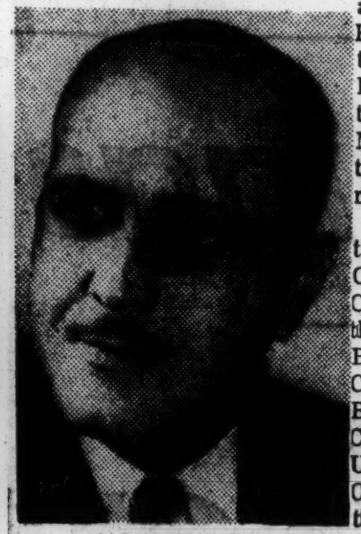
Thurgood Marshall, "whose brilliant legal attacks upon segregation have forever destroyed the legal basis for this unjust discrinination."

Named also were John A. Morsell, Mr. Wilkins' assistant; Robert L. Carter, general counsel; Clarence Mitchell, Washington bureau director; Gloster B. Current, director of branches; Henry Lee Moon, public relations director, and the Rev. Edward J. Odom, church secretary.

DR. TOBIAS was born in Augusta, Ga., and educated at Paine College and Drew Theological Seminary. He is a member of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church.

Honorary degrees have been given him by Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta University, the Jewish Institute of Religion, Morehouse College, the New School of Social Research and New York University.

He has served as a member of the National Advisory Committee on Selective Service and as a director of Hampton Institute, the Marshall Field Foundation, the Jessie Smith Moyes Foundation, Palmer Memorial Institute;



MR. WEAVER

Also, the National Council of Churches of Christ in the USA, the American Bible Society, the Commercial State Bank and Trust Company, the United Service Organizations and the United Defense Fund.

* * *

HIS SUCCESSOR, Mr. Weaver, was born in Washington in 1907 and is a graduate of Harvard University. He has written two books and several articles on racial problems.

Mr. Weaver was a pioneer among race relations consultants to federal agents. He headed race relations offices in the United States Housing Authority, the National Devense Advisory Commission and the War Manpower Commission.

He was also executive director of the Chicago Mayor's Committee on Race Relations and director of the community service division of the American Council on Race Relations.

He has taught economics and sociology at North Carolina A. and T. College, Northwestern University and Columbia University. Mr. Weaver was also director of opportunity fellowships for the John Hay Whitney Foundation until 1955 when he was appointed deputy commissioner of housing for the state of New York.

When former Governor Harriman named him State Rent Administrator, he became the first colored person to hold a cabinet post in New York State government.

Robert Weaver heads NAACP directors board

NEW YORK — Dr. Robert C. Weaver, housing consultant and former New York State Rent Administrator, is the new chairman of the NAACP board of directors.

He was elected to succeed Dr. Channing H. Tobias, the retiring chairman, at the Board's regular monthly meeting here on Jan. 4.

Other newly-elected officers include Bishop Stephen G. Spottswood of Washington, vice chairman, replacing Dr. Weaver in that position; and Dr. Harry J. Greene of Philadelphia who replaced Judge Theodore Spaulding as assistant treasurer.

Re-elected were Arthur B. Spingarn, president; Alfred Baker Lewis, treasurer; and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary. Twenty-one vice presidents were named including two for the first time—Roscoe Dunjee of Oklahoma City and Joshua Thompson of Amber, Pa.

Other vice presidents elected were M. T. Blanton, Rabbi Judah Cahn, Norman Cousins, John Wesley Dobbs, Mrs. Grace B. Fenderson, Lewis S. Garnett, Oscar Hammerstein, II, John Hammond, the Rev. John Haynes Holmes;

Also Dr. William Lloyd Imes, Dr. Allen F. Jackson, Judge Ira W. Jayne, Rev. O. Clay Maxwell, Miss L. Pearl Mitchell, Senator Wayne Morse, A. Philip Randolph, Ike Smalls, Bishop W. J. Walls, and Andrew D. Weinberger.

* * *

JAMES STEWART, Oklahoma City businessman, was elected this week for his first term on the board of directors. Fifteen incumbents were re-elected.

They are Theodore Berry, Cincinnati; Algernon D. Black, Ralph J. Bunche, Herbert H. Lehman, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Mrs. J. E. Spingarn, all of New York City.

Also Kivie Kaplan of Boston; Dr. J. Leonidas Leach, Flint, Mich.; Alfred Baker Lewis, Greenwich, Conn.; Z. Alexander Looby, Nashville, Tenn.; and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, Atlanta, Ga.

Also Dr. James J. McClendon, Detroit; Jackie Robinson, North Stamford, Conn.; Dr. J. M. Tinsley, Richmond, Va.; and Mrs. Jessie Vann, Pittsburgh.

These persons will serve until Dec. 31, 1962. There are 48 members on the Association's National Board of Directors. Sixteen are elected annually.

CITY MAN GETS NATIONAL NAACP APPOINTMENT

NAACP DEPLORES METHODIST POSITION ON SEGREGATION

NEW YORK.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last week expressed "deep concern and regret" that a commission of the Methodist Church has recommended continuation of the racially segregated central jurisdiction of the denomination.

In a statement on the church commission's report, Rev. Edward J. Odom jr., NAACP church secretary, said that people "want to believe that the 'house of God' is a place where individual merit counts at least as much as in baseball or the theatre."

The text of Mr. Odom's statement follows:

"It is with deep concern and re-
et that we note press accounts
the report of the study com-
sion of the Methodist Church
uring racially segregated juris-
ictions within the denomination.
"Ouring this period of creative
ange in the relations between
e races our Association has felt
at the church has a constructive
k to perform by setting a posi-
e example of equality. democ-
cy and brotherhood within its
n ranks.
"Segregationists will seize upon
d distort this report as a sub-
antiation of their claim that de-
egregation in American life is im-
ractical and that democracy may
e preached but not lived.
"We are equally concerned about
e reasons given for the study
ommission's report. There are
ose who will doubt that such a
port reflects a true concern for
Negro leadership. We still want
to believe that the 'house of God'
s a place where individual merit
counts at least as much as in base-
ball or the theatre.
"We retain the hope that the
rthcoming general conference of
e church will rise to the moral
ature which is required of pro-
hetic religion in this hour and
liminate official recognition of
rriers based upon color."

NAACP Church Department Aids War On Delinquency

New York — The NAACP Church Department spent considerable time during 1959 "stimulating church concern in the area of juvenile delinquency," it was revealed here recently.

Rev. Edward J. Odom, Jr., Association church secretary, added, during his report to the 50th annual NAACP meeting, that this "was done in accordance with the resolution passed by the NAACP Board of Directors."

Mr. Odom cited a Harlem community project by way of example. The NAACP suggested to key Harlem ministers the need for concerted action by churches on the delinquency problem.

"As a result, Harlem community churches promoted a community-wide church sponsored conference on delinquency." Mr. Odom stressed that there was no effort to make this an NAACP project, although the Association was instrumental in planning and organizing it.

"The conference involved more than 100 Harlem churches. These sent ministers, young people, and lay leaders to the weekend educational gathering.

"Conference participants included representatives of schools, social welfare, law enforcement and human relations agencies," Mr. Odom continued.

As a result of this effort, Harlem leaders who helped plan the conference have decided to establish a regular interdenominational delinquency watchdog committee.

Mr. Odom also reported that 52 church life memberships were secured through the Golden Anniversary church-NAACP fund raising project.

"All told, some $45,000 was realized thanks to the imaginative leadership of Dr. J. Raymond Henderson, minister, Second Baptist Church, Los Angeles," Mr. Odom reported.

51st ANNUAL CONVENTION
JUNE 21-26, 1960
ST. PAUL , MINNESOTA

NAACP Convention Opens Next Tuesday In St. Paul

The Call, Kansas City, Mo. Fri. 6/17/60

ST. PAUL, Minn. — The NAACP will hold its 51st annual convention here, June 21-26, marking the first time the association has convened in this area of the country.

In light of recent developments in the South, the recent launching of the new Negro American Labor Council and the impending Presidential election campaign, the convention promises to be one of the most interesting and stimulating of the annual NAACP gatherings.

Seven hundred or more delegates, representing branches throughout the country, will be concerned with voter registration, open housing occupancy, selective use of economic power, more trade union democracy, emerging Africa, and the role of youth in the Fight for Freedom. Workshop sessions will be specifically devoted to review and study of the southern student protest movement. A special youth night is scheduled also.

Governor to Speak

Conferees will be welcomed by Governor Orville L. Freeman and Mayor George Vavoulis at the opening session on June 21.

The keynote address at this session will be delivered by Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Board Chairman and member of the newly created New York City Housing and Redevelopment Board. The Association's executive secretary, Roy Wilkins, will deliver the closing address Sunday afternoon, June 26.

The 3,000-seat Civic auditorium in St. Paul will house the convention's business and evening sessions. Workshops and regional groups will convene in various other rooms.

St. Paul, situated about 600 miles north of Chicago, adjoins Minneapolis to compose a twin cities complex. Its non-white population together with Minneapolis in 1950 was 15,284 but the 1960 census is expected to show a sharp increase in the Negro population of the two communities.

Kansas City

The St. Paul NAACP is host branch. A citizens' planning committee is headed by Mrs. Pierce Butler III, Judge Archie L. Gingold and Cecil E. Newman. Mrs. Addie C. Few is president of the branch.

The twin city is also the hometown of NAACP Executive Secretary Wilkins.

His alma mater, the University of Minnesota, will give him the institution's coveted "Outstanding Achievement Award" at the closing session of the convention to be held on the University campus in Minneapolis, Sunday, June 26.

All other activities will be held in St. Paul.

Life Membership Luncheon

The third annual Life Membership luncheon will be held in the Continental ballroom of St. Paul Hotel, Wednesday, June 22, at noon. At that time six branches reporting the highest number of life memberships for 1959 will receive Kivie Kaplan awards. Mr. Kaplan, co-chairman of the NAACP life membership committee, donated the awards. Presentation will be made by Arthur Spingarn, NAACP President.

Awards also will go to two of the most outstanding branch life membership chairmen. These awards will be presented by Judge Hubert T. Delany of New York.

Four honorable mention awards will be presented by Mrs. Marquerite Belafonte. Mrs. Lillian Ballenger, chairman of the St. Paul branch Life Membership Committee, will preside at the luncheon.

A special convention highlight will be "Africa Night," Wednesday, June 22, in recognition of the Continent's burgeoning importance on the world scene.

Professor Mlahleni Njisane of the University of Natal, South Africa, replaces Oliver Tambo refugee deputy president of the African National Congress, as the scheduled speaker. An exchange teacher, Professor Njisane has given courses at Howard and Boston universities while in this country. The widely acclaimed film, "Come Back, Africa" will be shown also.

The annual ministers' breakfast will be held Thursday morning, June 23, at Hotel Lowry. Dr. Homer A. Jack, associate director of the American Committee on Africa, will be the principal speaker. Dr. Arthur Foote, of St. Paul, is chairman of the ministers' breakfast committee.

P. 4

The Annual Freedom Fund Report Dinner will take place on Thursday, June 23. The Talheimer and Ike Smalls awards will be presented to the three most outstanding branches in the nation.

Speakers will include Jackie Robinson and Kivie Kaplan, co-chairmen with Dr. Benjamin E. Mays of the life membership committee, and Mrs. Margurite Belafonte, co-chairman with Mr. Robinson of the Fight for Freedom Fund. Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin of Pittsburgh, Pa., is dinner chairman.

A labor dinner for delegates will be sponsored by the newly organized Negro American Labor Council, Friday, June 23.

Scheduled to address this dinner session of the convention are A. Philip Randolph, founder of the council and a vice president of both the NAACP and the AFL-CIO; Ralph Helstein, president of the United Packinghouse Workers of America; Mr. Wilkins and Herbert Hill, the Association's labor secretary.

Friday evening, June 24, has been designated "Youth Night," at which time the Association will pay tribute to the achievement of its youth units in the student protest movement against discrimination at southern lunch counters.

A workshop session of the convention will be devoted entirely to a study and analysis of the "sit-in" movement. Because of the major place in the convention program of this aspect of NAACP work, more young people than in former years have indicated their intention to attend the convention.

32b 1960

NAACP

NAACP CHURCH DEPARTMENT

Plan N. A. A. C. P. Workshop For Clergy, Lay Leaders

Nashville Globe & Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

NEW YORK. — A series of social action workshop for ministers and lay leaders has been announced by the NAACP Church Department.

The workshops will "seek to stimulate increased church participation in current selective buying and voter registeration campaigns" according to the Rev. E. J. Odom, NAACP national church secretary.

In addition, ministers will survey techniques, Rev. Odom said, of developing interracial church activity in preparing communities for desegregation.

Initial workshops are already scheduled in connection with state conferences of NAACP Branches: Ohio at Youngstown, Sept. 16-18; South Carolina at Florence, Sept. 22-25; Tennessee at Nashville, Sept. 29-Oct. 2; Virginia at Richmond, Oct. 7-9 and Texas at Wichita Falls, Nov. 10-13.

1,000 Delegates at NAACP Convention

The Pittsburgh Courier

$125,000 Raised For Freedom Fund

Pittsburgh, Pa Sat. 7-2-60

p. 2

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Nearly 1,000 delegates attending the 51st annual convention of the NAACP as around $125,000 was raised for the organization's "Fighting Fund for Freedom."

For the NAACP, itself, it was brought out, 1959 was the second consecutive year during which income from all sources exceeded $1 million.

"Heightened activity by the executive branch of the Federal government" was hailed in the 120-page report of last year.

In the keynote address, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chairman of the Board of Directors, praised "the courageous and effective direct action of Negro college students in connection with the sit-ins.

"I hazard to add that as they participate further in the association, they will discover in our activity an insurance against early abandonment of the fighting spirit," Dr. Weaver said. "Our membership reports since March 1 reveal an increase of almost 25 per cent in the youth division."

■

THE UNITED STATES, Dr. Weaver continued, is "on the brink of what promises to be one of the most dynamic periods of intergroup relations in the nation and in the world. In this country, the legal basis of racial segregation in public facilities has been destroyed, and slowly and surely we are translating a legal right into reality."

Prizes totaling $880 were divided among individual units with the Atlanta Branch winning top honors of $100.

■

MOBILIZATION of the buying power of the nation's 18,000,000 Negroes as an economic weapon in the fight for civil rights was urged by Henry Lee Moon, national director of public relations.

"We must realize as the businessman does," Moon said, "that dollars though green in color are raceless. If our purchasing power is properly mobilized it can make an important contribution to the solution of some of the vexing problems which now bedevil us."



THE LISTENER — NAACP Chief Counsel Thurgood Marshall listens percively to Atty. Edith Sampson during the Freedom Fund dinner cocktail party. Marshall was principal speaker at the dinner held at Chicago's Morrison Hotel. Approximately 1,000 attended the annual affair and donated $22,000 at the $25-a-plate event.

The Pittsburgh Courier p2

32b 1960

NAACP

FREEDOM FUND DINNER

NAACP to honor Ham'rstein, Lena

The Afro-American

Baltimore Md

NEW YORK — Lena Horne, star of stage and screen, and Librettist Oscar Hammerstein, in memoriam, will be honorees at the NAACP's fourth annual Freedom Fund Dinner here November 27.

The announcement was made by George D. Cannon and Cornelius McDougad, Esq., co-chairmen of the $100 - per-couple fund - raising dinner to be held in the Grand Ballroom of the Statler - Hilton Hotel.

It is the climax of the Association's annual Fight for Freedom Fund raising activities. This overall national drive is under co - chairmanship of Jackie Robinson and Margurite Belafonte.

Dec 1 1960

MISS HORNE is a long-time NAACP enthusiast. She has been chairman of the Association's Holiday Seals Campaign since 1952 and has done many NAACP benefits across the country through the years.

During the period when she toured with Noble Sissle's and Charlie Barnet's orchestras as



LENA HORNE
featured vocalist, Miss Horne was discovered by Hollywood talent scouts and selected to perform in "Panama Hattie" and "Cabin in the Sky." The rest of her highly successful career is well known.

MR. HAMMERSTEIN served as a vice president on the Association's National Board of Directors until his death last August 23.

He wrote, in collaboration, the book and lyrics for many of Broadway's most successful productions, including "The Dessert Song," "Show Boat," "Oklahoma," and "The King and I."

In addition, he co - produced "I Remember Mama," "Annie Get Your Gun," "Show Boat," and "John Loves Mary."

32b 1960 NAACP

MR. HERBERT HILL, LABOR SECRETARY
N A A C P

Fleischman Also Hit

The Pittsburgh Courier

NAACP Official Paints Muravchik As 'Apologist'

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 4-9-60

P. 7 32 b

By HAROLD L. KEITH
(Courier Managing Editor)

Two key figures in labor's civil rights picture have been painted as apologists for "racists" by Herbert Hill, labor secretary of the NAACP.

• Emanuel (Manny) Muravchik, national field director of the Jewish Labor Committee, and Harry Fleischman, Director of the national labor Service of the American Jewish Committee are the "objects d'art."

Mr. Hill's opinions were aired in a letter which he addressed to the editor of Commentary Magazine on Feb. 24 in rebuttal to attacks made upon him.

• Mr. Hill declared, "It is most unfortunate that, in his zeal to defend the racial practices of organized labor, Mr. Muravchik is forced to do violence to the truth."

The NAACP official pointed to the unsavory record of various unions with respect to the inclusion of Negroes on their membership rolls. He cited Local ... of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Cleveland and also pointed to Local 8 of the Bricklayers Union in Milwaukee, Wis., with respect to their "defiance of orders of Fair Employment Practices Commissions."

Mr. Hill also buttressed his arguments by citing cases involving the IBEW at the Bauer Electrical Co. in Hartford, Conn.; the Boilermakers, who forced Negroes out of jobs in several shipyards, and the Machinists for instituting similar action at the Boeing Aircraft Plant in Seattle, Wash.

■

MR. HILL asserted, "Messrs. Fleischman and Muravchik have unfortunately missed the essential point of my article which is that today as in the past there is a profound disparity between the public relations image presented by organized labor and the day-to-day realities as experienced by Negr- workers in the North as well as in the South.

"That some international unions have good records on race relations is not denied but for the Negro worked in major areas of the economy, as indicated in my article, trade union practices often mean denial of employment, segregated locals or separate racial seniority lines in union contracts . . . The historical record makes all to clear that throughout the history of the AFL-CIO, civil rights policies have virtually never been enforced internally and have been little more than public relations gestures."

Mr. Hill's letter suggested that "Messrs. Fleischman and Muravchik and their respective organizations would do well if they ceased to apologize for the racists in the American labor movement, and instead of attempting to create a desirable public image for the AFL-CIO, join with Negro workers and the NAACP in directly attacking the broad pattern of discrimination."

• But as Mr. Hill's portrait of Messrs. Muravchik and Fleischman was unveiled, Charles S. Zimmerman, chairman of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Committee had chortled in Atlantic City last week, that there was no dissension between Negro and Jewish labor leaders on the issue of civil rights.

He also said "Anyone who tries to give an opposite impression is doing a disservice to everyone concerned and, most of all, to our Negro citizens."

■

MR. ZIMMERMAN also claimed that the AFL-CIO had effectively integrated Negroes into local unions in the South.

It is a sad thing to note that such prominent officials as Messrs. Muravchik and Fleischman have laid themselves open to the charges made by Mr. Hill.

As influential leaders in the American Labor Movement, they should be blameless and where the issue of discrimination is concerned completely above board.

■

IN A LETTER to ths writer last December (See Dec. 19, 1959, Courier) Mr. Muravchik had written, "We have always cooperated closely with the NAACP and look forward to continued cooperation with it in the important fights for civil rights which lie ahead."

• He had also denied reports made by this writer to the effect that there was "friction" between JLC officials and NAACP representatives.

But something is definitely wrong!

Isaac Toubin, executive director of the American Jewish Congress recently observed:

"At a moment in history when the world is experiencing an enormous racial, religious and political revolution . . . one that is having profound influence on the status of all peoples, including the Jews . . . American Jewry possesses neither the necessary institutions nor the required instruments."

Recently, a "secret" meeting was held in New York City at AJC headquarters with Negro and Jewish leaders present. The subject was reportedly the concern of both groups with the growing amount of dissension between leaders of Negro and Jewish organizations.

■

ALL OF THIS has been highlighted in the manner in which Messrs. Muravchik and Fleischman attacked Mr. Hill's recent article in Commentary Magazine with respect to "Labor Unions and the Negro."

And Mr. Hill's answer was no doubt provoked by the growing realization in many quarters that perhaps the things opponents of Mr. Muravchik and Mr. Fleischman have been claiming are true.

And, if they are true, it is a "sad" commentary on the calibre of leadership available in JLC ranks today. The situation could be entitled "How to Lose Friends and Not Influence People."

32b 1960

NAACP

MR. HERBERT HILL,
NAACP- LABOR SECRETARY

Hill lambasts segregation in AFL-CIO

NEW YORK — Failure of the AFL-CIO "to eliminate even the most obvious instances of racism within affiliated unions" is charged in an article in December issue of Commentary magazine.

Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, is author of the article, "Labor Unions and the Negro," which cites discriminatory practices of certain trade unions.

The writer lists unions discriminating against the colored man in major areas of the American economy.

In the railroad industry, Mr. Hill asserts that the four "operating" railroad brotherhoods, and three Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks are typical exclusionists.

Pulp and paper manufacturing unions still maintian many segregated locals, the article reports. Metal craft unions are also pointed out as practicing exclusion in another major area of the economy.

32b 1960

NAACP

MR. HERBERT HILL, NAACP LABOR SECRETARY

Magazine Article Details Bias In Labor Movement

Huntsville, Ala. Times
Huntsville, Ala.
1-7-60

NEW YORK—

Failure of the American Federation of Labor Congress of Industrial Organizations "to eliminate the most obvious instances of racism within affiliated unions" is set forth in the December issue of **Commentary**, available this week.

Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, is author of the article, "Labor Unions and the Negro," which cites discriminatory practices of certain trade unions.

The writer lists unions discriminating against the Negro in major areas of the American economy.

Among the bias-ridden building and construction unions are the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Plumbers Union, Carpenters Union and Operating Engineers.

In the railroad industry, Mr. Hill asserts that the four "operating" railroad brotherhoods, and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clearks are typical exclusionists.

In addition, pulp and paper manufacturing unions still maintain many segregated locals, the article reports. Examples cited include the Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers Union, United Papermakers and Paperworkers Union.

Metal craft unions are also pointed out as practicing Negro exclusion in another major area of the economy.

Describing a detailed example, Mr. Hill writes that "discrimination has traditionally been most severe in the AFL building trades and the powerful railroad brotherhoods."

These discriminatory parties have a two-fold impart upon Negro workers, the writer asserts. The Negro is being forced out of the railroad industry, "where employment is diminishing."

However, "he is prevented from finding employment in the construction industry, where the job market has been rapidly expanding," Mr. Hill reports.

32b 1960

NAACP

LEGAL ACTION TO ELIMINATE NEGRO
EXCLUSION FROM APPRENTICESHIP TRAINING
IN NEW YORK STATE

N.A.A.C.P. Seeks State Action To End Bars on Apprenticeship

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has called for legal action to eliminate "the broad pattern of Negro exclusion" from apprenticeship training in New York State.

In a letter to Attorney General Louis J. Lefkowitz, Herbert Hill, the association's labor secretary, urged that steps be taken under the state's Civil Rights Act.

He asked Mr. Lefkowitz to file a complaint with the State Commission Against Discrimination and to use laws "providing for the withholding of all forms of state subsidies from discriminatory apprenticeship-training programs."

Mr. Hill called attention to a report he made in February to Vice President Nixon, who is chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts. The study showed that in 1950 Negroes in this state accounted for 1.5 per cent of apprentices while constituting 5.4 per cent of the employed labor force. The situation has changed little since 1950, Mr. Hill added.

"Recent surveys made by the association," wrote Mr. Hill, "indicate that at present there is virtually no Negro participation in the major building trades apprenticeship-training programs conducted by labor-management apprenticeship committees where craft unions control admission into such programs. These include, among others, the following craft occupations: plumbers and steamfitters, carpenters, plasterers, masons and sheet metal workers."

The exclusion of Negroes has been made possible, the letter added, through "tacit collusion between craft unions and the construction industry management." Other minority groups are similarly victimized, Mr. Hill declared.

He asked Mr. Lefkowitz to direct the Civil Rights Bureau of his office to take the necessary action. The Attorney General said yesterday that he had not yet received the letter but that when he did it would "receive careful and serious consideration."

NAACP Hits Training Lag

Negroes won't obtain equality in skilled craft training and employment for another 138 years at the present rate of advancement, a new study reports.

The Nation-wide study of racial discrimination in apprenticeship training programs was made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, said a 138-year delay "will not be accepted by Negroes and we hope it will not be countenanced by others."

The NAACP study covered the number of Negroes in construction trades and apprentice programs in Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, San Francisco and other cities. Mr. Wilkins said it indicates that Negroes make up less than 1 per cent of those admitted into training programs.

The survey says the responsibility for excluding Negroes from training programs rests with organized labor, management and State and Federal government officials.

32b 1960

NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND

NAACP Legal Defense Wins Two Public Facilities Cases

New York, N. Y.— Two public facilities discrimination cases were won this week by Thurgood Marshall and his NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund attorneys.

In Atlanta, Ga., a federal judge ordered the Dobbs Houses Restaurant in the Atlanta airport to cease screening off white and Negro patrons in its dining room.

In Baltimore, Md., another federal court judge ordered the end of discrimination in a moving picture theater in Frederick, Md., which is owned by the city but leased to a private operator. The Atlanta airport case was instituted last year by a Birmingham, Ala., insurance man. H. D. Coke, against the Atlanta Municipal Airport following an incident when he was informed that he could not be served in the Dobbs Houses Restaurant on the same basis as white patrons. He would have to sit behind a screen which separated the races in the dining room, Mr. Coke was told. Dobbs Houses is the main restaurant in the Atlanta airport.

United States District Judge Boyd Sloan, in ordering the restaurant to cease screening off patrons because of race, also announced he will instruct the Atlanta Municipal Airport to stop its discriminatory practices.

The decision in the Maryland case resulted from a suit filed by 3 Negroes against the Marva Moving Picture Theater in Frederick. They were forced to sit in the balcony because of their race. The theater maintains a separate box office and other facilities for Negroes.

United States District Judge Rosrel Thompsen announced Wednesday that he will issue an order instructing the theater to cease making racial distinctions.

Attorneys for Mr. Coke in the Atlanta case were Donald L. Hollowell of Atlanta, Ga., Peter A. Hall of Birmingham, Ala., and Jack Greenberg and Thurgood Marshall of New York.

In the Frederick Md., case attorneys for the Negroes were Juanita Mitchell and Tucker R. Dearing, both of Baltimore, Md., and Thurgood Marshall and Jack Greenberg of New York City.

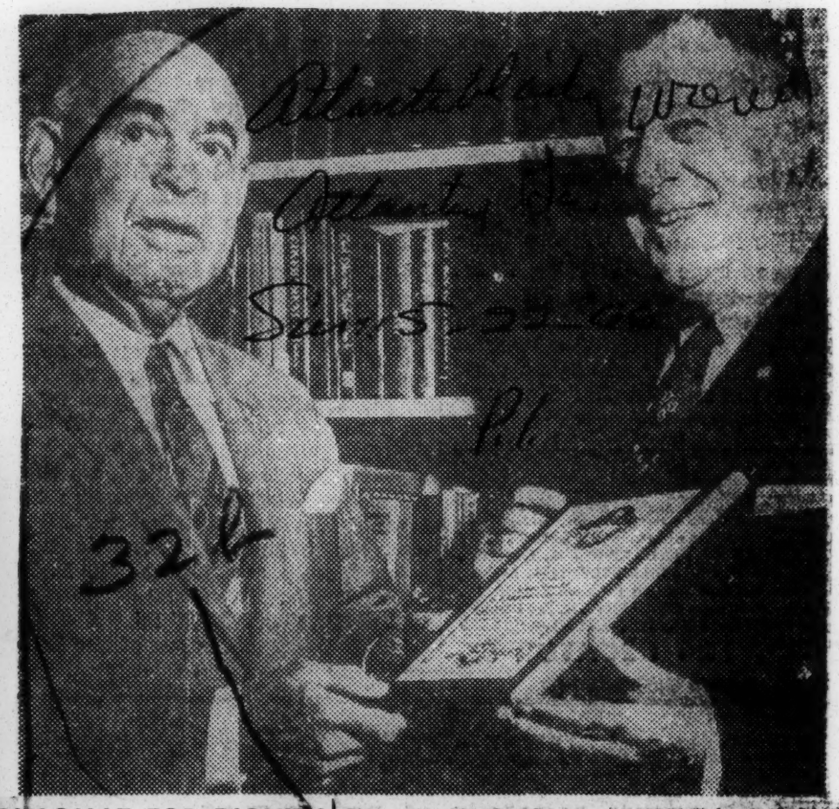
32b 1960

NAACP

LIFE MEMBERSHIP



Mothers Always Pay—Mrs. Amelia Pritchard, president of Mothers Club of New York Metropolitan Chapter of Jack and Jill Club of America, presents final payment on NAACP life membership to Roy Wilkins, association executive secretary. The chapter, through various activities, raised a total of more than $2,100 for the NAACP.



DIPLOMAT FOR DIGNITY—Former U. S. Senator H. Lehman, left, receives $500 NAACP life membership plaque. Presentation, to long-time NAACP supporter and his wife, were made in New York by Kivie Kaplan, Boston industrialist and co-chairman of NAACP life membership committee. Mr. Lehman has served on NAACP National Board since 1929.

NEW LIFE MEMBERS

St. Paul, Minn. — I got to St. Paul in time for the Freedom Fund Dinner (of the NAACP National Convention). At the hotel, I was escorted by two policemen to the dinner, and while talking to them, got them both signed up as life members.

Then, while waiting for the reporter to make connections on the radio broadcast of the Life Membership story, I sold him a life membership as well as several others at the meeting.

I participated at the Freedom Fund Dinner and met the youth group and the "sit - in" students. They certainly are a wonderful group of boys and girls.

KIVIE KAPLAN



CLAVERS UNDERWRITE LIFE MEMBERSHIPS -- Corpus Christi Council No. 60 and Corpus Christi Court No. 60, Ladies Auxiliary, Knights of Peter Claver, subscribed to two life memberships in the NAACP. Arthur J. Chapital, Sr., (center) president of the New Orleans Branch, NAACP, is shown accepting checks from Peter A. DePass, Grand Knight, Corpus Christi Council, KPC, and Mrs. Oneida M. Brown, Grand Lady, Corpus Christi Court. The Life Membership Certificates will be presented to the two groups here Sunday, April 24, at 4 p.m., at a public program, sponsored by the New Orleans Branch NAACP and Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, at Corpus Christi School Auditorium, Onzaga and North Galvez Streets. Attorney Thurgood Marshall will be the speaker.



NAFAD SUPPORTS NAACP -- This is not an alphabet picture; rather, it's the report on purchase of a NAACP life membership

by the National Association of Fashion Accessory and Design, Inc. Presentation of $500 check was made by Mrs. Lois K. Alexander, (right), president, to Mrs. Margurite Belafonte, co-chairman of the association's Fight for Freedom fund drive.

32b 1960

NAACP

JUNIOR- LIFE MEMBERSHIPS



32b

SIS AND I ARE FIRST — 4-year-old James Douglas Haley and his sister Diane Grace, 5, have the distinction of being the only NAACP junior life members in Japan. They are children of Capt. and Mrs. George T. Haley and grandchildren of the Rev. William Lloyd Imes of Dundee, N.Y., who is an NAACP vice president.

NAACP Lends Support To Student Sit-In Demonstrators

The Louisville Defender
Louisville, Ky.
Thurs. 7/7/60
P. 3

St. Paul, Minn. — The NAACP national convention threw its entire weight behind the youthful "sit-in" demonstrators all around the United States.

The final resolution on "sit-ins" pledged continuing financial, legal and participatory support.

These youth whose mass, direct action against segregation is aimed at bringing about complete Freedom for the Negro American at the earliest possible time won the endorsement of the delegation "without reservation."

The battle cry "FREEDOM NOW" as endorsed by the youth was also acclaimed by the body-at-large and indeed, in the victory celebrations over the surrender of northern Virginia's segregationist policies at lunch counters one of the most widely known members of the NAACP Board of Directors carried a picket sign that read "Not 63 but FREEDOM NOW for me."

Act Together

The idea of acting together NOW to assure Freedom by 1963 has really caught on.

Perhaps with the admonition in mind that was carried recently in a nationally-circulated magagine that the "sit-ins" may bring violence, the NAACP expanded its racial defense policy to include its youth.

The NAACP defense policy as stated in the Preamble to the Convention Resolutions reads "We reject violence . . . (but) in rejecting violence, we do not deny, but reaffirm, the right of individual and collective self-defense against unlawful assaults".

If the "sit-ins" do bring violence, NAACP parents and adults have let it be known that they will defend their youth.

Arrest of sitdowner illegal, Thurgood tells high court

The Afro-American p. 7
Baltimore, Md
10-22-60

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D.C. (NNPA) — After listening to two hours of oral argument, the Supreme Court Wednesday took under advisement the appeal of Bruce Boynton, a Howard University Law School graduate, from his conviction for trespassing by Virginia courts because he insisted on service in a white restaurant.

At the time of the incident, Boynton was an interstate passenger traveling from Washington, D.C., to his home in Selma, Ala. He was refused service in the Trailways Bus Terminal in Richmond, Va., and arrested during a 45 - minute stopover.

The Justice Department filed a brief for the United States as a friend of the court.

* * *

THURGOOD MARSHALL, director - counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. urged the court that it hold that the discrimination against Boynton violated the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution.

The commerce clause gives Congress the power to regulate commerce among the states.

The Justice Department, in its brief, brought into the case not only the commerce clause, the Interstate Commerce Act, and the 14th Amendment but the 1875 Civil Rights Act as well.

Justice Charles E. Whittaker questioned Mr. Marshall about the ownership of the restaurant in the bus terminal.

The record showed that the restaurant was leased by Trailways to Bus Terminal Restaurant of Richmond Inc. . . . but did not show that the bus company owned the restaurant.

* * *

THE JUSTICE Department obtained a certified copy of the records of the Interstate Commerce Commission which showed that Virginia Stage Lines Inc., owned 50 percent of the stock in Trailways Bus Terminal, Inc., and operates the terminal as a joint facility with the Carolina Coach Company.

This record was reprinted as an appendix to the Justice Department brief.

In reply to Justice Felix Frankfurter, Mr. Marshall said he did not rest the case on the assumption that the court would take judicial notice of a document filed with the ICC.

(He later told reporters that he did not request the court to do so, but the court may of its own motion take notice of the record filed with the ICC.)

* * *

MR. MARSHALL said it was not necessary to show that the bus company actually controlled the restaurant, if it can be shown that the restaurant "hits the flow of interstate commerce."

He pointed out that Part II of the Interstate Commerce Act dealing with motor carriers forbids discrimination and applies to "all facilities and property operated or controlled" by any carrier and lessee in the transportation of interstate passengers.

Asked by Justice Frankfurter what would have been the situation if the restaurant had been across the street from the terminal, Mr. Marshall replied that the case would have been "very different because the restaurant across the street would not be in the flow of commerce."

"Do you mean that space in the terminal could not be leased for private purposes?" asked Justice Whittaker. He used a haberdasher as an example.

"It could not be opened to the public," replied Mr. Marshall. He added that eating is a "normal result of interstate transportation and has been recognized by this court as such, but buying clothes would not be."

* * *

MR. MARSHALL started to say that if the restaurant in the terminal was set up to serve food to interstate passengers, when Justice Whitaker interrupted him to ask: "Set up by whom?"

"Set up by anybody," replied Mr. Marshall. If the purpose of the facility, he continued, is to facilitate the flow of interstate commerce, it cannot escape the commerce clause.

In the Boynton case, Mr. Marshall said it was quite obvious that the restaurant was set up to keep the passengers from going across the street and getting out of hand.

"This is a Trailways bus terminal," Mr. Marshall said, "and I submit that the bus terminal restaurant is on the same basis as the restrooms, the waiting room and the ticket windows," Mr. Marshall said.

He added that if Trailways buses served sandwiches, it could not segregate Boynton while he ate.

* * *

WHEN BOYNTON got on the bus in Washington, Marshall said, he began what he expected to be an uninterrupted journey without discrimination to his home in Selma, Ala.

"The bus company dumped him in this terminal," Marshall said. "He (Boynton) did not walk in there. The bus company put him there. The bus terminal is just as much interstate commerce as the bus."

Chief Justice Earl Warren asked Marshall was it not a fact that the bus company maintained control over the conduct of the restaurant for the purpose of assuring proper services would be rendered to its passengers.

Marshall replied that the lease was between the restaurant and the terminal company and it specified what could and could not be done. "It is all obviously geared around service to the interstate passenger."

* * *

JUSTICE POTTER STEWART, directed Marshall's attention to the decision of the Interstate commerce Commission in NAACP vs. the St. Louis - San Francisco Railway Co. In that case the Commission held that the maintenance of segregated lunchrooms in a railroad passenger station in Richmond by a lessee to the Richmond Terminal Company did not violate the Interstate Commerce Act.

Marshall replied that the ruling was based on the fact that there had been a 19-year lapse in the operation of the lunchroom, while in the bus terminal the restaurant was built into the terminal during construction of the terminal.

Walter E. Rogers, a special assistant to the Virginia Attorney General, argued the case for the State of Virginia. He maintained that there was no relationship between the bus company and the restaurant and that the bus company had no control over the restaurant.

Marshall Urges Boycott In Atlanta

The Herald Courier
Charleston, S.C.

ATLANTA (AP) — The chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Sunday urged Atlanta Negroes to boycott businesses which continue to support segregation.

Mon. 10-24-60

"Stop spending your money where you are being insulted," Thurgood Marshall told an estimated 3,500 persons at a meeting in the Wheat Street Baptist Church.

P. 7-A

He said some white store owners claimed white persons might boycott their stores if their facilities were desegregated. Marshall rejected this contention and said a Negro boycott also would be effective.

Last week's sit - in demonstrations were commendable, Marshall said, but sit-ins are not enough.

Marshall spoke 24 hours after Negro leaders conferred with Atlanta Mayor William B. Hartsfield and agreed to halt sit-ins for 30 days.

Turning to school desegregation, Marshall said Negroes "have been patient too long."

He recommended every Negro parent apply for admission of their children to segregated schools in Atlanta. It is time to let Georgia officials know that Negroes are tired of segregation, he said.

"You'll get no more integration than you ask for," he added.

Atlanta public schools are under a federal court order to desegregate the 11th and 12th grades next fall.

Marshall said Southern politicians are not entirely responsible for integration delays in the South. Much of the blame should be placed on Southern Negroes who do not try hard enough to secure their constitutional rights, he said.

On world affairs Marshall:

1. Criticized Fidel Castro of Cuba and Nikita Khrushchev of the Soviet Union for what he called their recent propaganda visit to New York City's Harlem district.

2. Praised the newly-independent government of Nigeria for refusing the Russians permission to establish an embassy there.

3. Blamed the United States government for failing to include a Negro in the delegation to Nigerian independence day earlier this month.

4. Emphasized the need to get and keep the nation's of Africa, especially Nigeria, on the side of the free world. "Nigeria is and will continue to be the most powerful nation in Africa," he said.

Time To Show Ga, Bias Disliked, Marshall Avows

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Tues. 10-25-60

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the legal department of the NAACP, told an audience at the Wheat Street Baptist Church Sunday that it is time to "serve notice on the government of this state that we are tired of segregation." He urged applications to all schools in Atlanta and called on Negroes to stop spending their money "where you have been insulted."

"In a democracy," he stated, "you have to help yourself."

He said that the Negro has been patient long enough and that integration has been too slow. He said that every Negro parent "has got to apply if there are to be integrated schools in Atlanta."

"You'll get no more integration than you ask for," Marshall said.

He commended Atlanta's sit-ins of last week, but said they are not enough. He chided the students who demonstrated in Orangeburg, S. C., last spring for not following up and applying to the University of South Carolina. Marshall said that it is time to stop blaming the Dixiecrats for the delay in integration.

On world affairs, the attorney criticized Castro and Khrushchev for their propaganda visits to Harlem last month and praised the new government of Nigeria for not allowing Russia to establish an embassy there.

Thurgood Marshall Looks For Trouble

The New Bedford, Mas s.] Standard-Times

UNTIL the arrival in Liberia last September of Ambassador Elbert G. Mathews, the United States was represented in Monrovia, the capital city, by a succession of presidential political appointees, all of them Negroes. Mr. Mathews was the first white ambassador and the first career diplomat to be sent to Liberia.

Apparently no one objected to this except Thurgood Marshall, the American attorney who is chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. After spending five days in Liberia last January, he complained in London that the Monrovia Embassy staff had become "pure white" with one exception, and added, "The people there [in Liberia] don't put this down to ignorance any more. They think it is deliberate."

On March 24, however, Liberian State Department officials, interviewed by *The New York Times*, said the arrival of a trained American diplomat had smoothed the working relations between the two governments. They attributed the "marked improvement" in the U.S.-Liberia relationship to the staffing of the American and diplomatic aid missions by career officials and expressed no wish to return to the practice of making the staffs predominantly or entirely Negro.

Mr. Marshall apparently was correct in charging that the change in racial composition of the embassy was deliberate. The State Department decided staffing of an embassy along racial lines was absurd and if applied generally, would result in sending only Jews to Tel Aviv, Irish to Dublin, and only Chinese to Formosa.

Nor did the Liberian government give any evidence of resenting the change in thinking, either then or later. It is noteworthy that Negroes are prominent in other American official agencies in Liberia: 25% of the U.S. Operations Mission is Negro; the seven-man U.S. Military Mission is entirely Negro, including its commanding colonel, and the U.S. Information Agency is directed by a Negro.

But Mr. Marshall doesn't give up easily. On April 4, he told *The New York Times* he does not believe the Liberian State Department is either satisfied or pleased with the removal of predominantly Negro personnel from the U.S. embassy staff, and questioned the veracity of the Liberian State Department officials who discussed the matter with the American newspaper representative.

Although it may not have occurred to Mr. Marshall, there is such a thing as looking for trouble where there isn't any.

Blast Mayor's Remarks On Denial Of City Auditorium

The Louisiana Weekly 5/

Mayor deLesseps S. Morris was blasted this week by the New Orleans branch of the NAACP and the local chapter of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc. for what was termed as hostile remarks which he made concerning the NAACP and its mission following the refusal to grant the organizations named permission to use the Municipal Auditorium for a joint mass meeting with Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the NAACP, as the keynote speaker.

The contents of the letter received from the mayor by the NAACP officials and the Alpha general counsel, were not made public.

However in reply to the mayor's letter, Arthur J. Chapital, Sr., president of the local chapter of the NAACP and Ernest Morial, general counsel of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, dispatched the following letter to Morrison:

"Thank you for your letter of April 8, 1960 in which you crystallized the policy purpused in the leasing of the Municipal Auditorium, which is city property constructed and maintained by taxes.

"With this acknowledgement we would rest the matter, were it not for your personal observations with respect to the merit and the service of the NAACP. In challenging these observations, whether or not we convince you of their inaccuracies is not important, but whether or not we get you to appreciate the dissatisfaction of the Negro citizens of New Orleans with the so-called 'good racial relations' in our city and nation, is important."

To accomplish this, we call to your attention that the NAACP was founded in 1909 and the New Orleans Branch was chartered on July 15, 1915. At that time the Negro's status as a citizen was nil. He was disfranchised, he was denied an education to an appalling degree; was given only menial jobs as a wage earner, was treated with paternal indulgence and when he raised his voice in protest of inhuman treatment he was lynched. These nefarious conditions made the founding of the NAACP necessary. To the eradication of these evils, through the legislature and judicial processes, the NAACP was organized and is dedicated. With heavy heart we observe that there is no sound basis, some 51 years later, to argue that the NAACP is doing a disservice in New Orleans. The present situation in New Orleans and Louisiana, such as the following, indicates otherwise:

1. Unequal facilities and curriculum in the public schools for Negroes.

2. Partial administration of justice, in that among other things, only Negroes die for rape in Louisiana.

3. No Negroes are employed by the municipal government in clerical or technical positions.

4. More Negroes are challenged than any other segment of the population when they attempt to register and vote.

5. The NAACP, an organization dedicated to the principles of American democracy, is denied the use of public facilities, while other groups use these facilities and present outside speakers who advocate racial hatred, preach animosity toward Negro citizens and urge discord and violation of the law when they speak in our city."

"In this reagrd, Mr. Mayor, it should occur to you that the NAACP has continued to exist because it does a service not only to this community but to the United States in that it is striving to make the ideals of democracy work in practice as it is uttered by many in theory. It should also occur to you that Negroes would prefer to be engaged in more progressive tasks of fighting for the recognition of human dignity, and the respect due a citizen, which as a matter of the principle of American democracy is suppose to be insured recognition.

"Being ever mindful of Jefferson's admonition that "eternal virgilance is the price of liberty," the NAACP fights on in keeping with American precept and principal always hoping that someday the American political genius will so operatively perfect itself as to truly make the existence of the NAACP unnecessary."

Thurgood is among Dr. King's lawyers

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

ATLANTA, Ga. — The Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., who was granted bail and freed from confinement in Reidsville State Prison, will have the assistance of NAACP attorneys on the appeal of his case.

D. L. Hollowell, Atlanta attorney who is in charge of the case in which Dr. King was ordered to serve four months of a probationary sentence for not having a Georgia driving license, is a veteran of NAACP legal battles in this state.

* * *

ON THE APPEAL he will have the active assistance of Thurgood Marshall of New York and of George N. Leighton of the Chicago law firm of McCoy, Ming and Leighton.

At a hearing Tuesday, Oct. 25, Judge Oscar Mitchell in the DeKalb county civil and criminal court (just across the line from Atlanta) refused to revoke the probationary sentence given Dr. King last September for driving without a Georgia license and sentenced him to serve four months in a prison work camp. At the time of the driving incident King, who had recently moved to Georgia from Alabama, had an Alabama driving license.

Judge Mitchell held to his opinion that the arrest of Dr. King for demonstrating against lunch counter segregation in downtown Atlanta stores constituted violation of his probation on the driving charge.

Dr. King has been assured by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, that he has the association's moral and, if needed, financial support.

Marshall Blasts 'Big Lie' That Negroes Are Satisfied

'Impatient' About Lack Of Freedom

Blasting the "Big Lie" technique used by southern bigots and politicians that Negroes in the South are "satisfied and happy" with second class citizenship, Thurgood Marshall vigorously declared, to ringing applause, the Negro in the South as the student sit-in demonstrations indicate is "sick and tired of being pushed around in a democracy that fails to practice what it preaches". These dramatic remarks climaxed the 14th Annual Southwestern Regional Convention of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., which closed here Sunday, April 24, with a mammoth public meeting jointly sponsored with the New Orleans Branch of the NAACP.

Judge Myles A. Paige, Brooklyn, N. Y., General President and Dr. T. Winston Cole, regional vice president, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, and Attorney Marshall, Chief Legal Counsel, NAACP, were speakers to appear before sessions of the convention which was held on the Dillard University campus. Marshall was the principal speaker for Sunday's public meeting at the Corpus Christi School Auditorium.

"FREEDOM AND THE DIGNITY OF MAN"

The theme of the weekend conference was "Alpha Phi Alpha meets the Challenge of Full Citizenship in Today's World," the central background



SEVERAL THOUSAND NEW ORLEANS citizens turned out here Sunday to hear Thurgood Marshall, Legal Counsel, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, speak at a public meeting jointly sponsored by the New Orleans Branch NAACP and the graduate unit of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., at the Corpus Christi School Auditorium. (Upper left) the platform guest representing many of the leading organizations and fraternal groups, and program participants listen to Attorney Marshall speaking. Marshall (inset) is shown during a tense moment of his address. Upper right is Judge Myles A. Paige, Brooklyn, New York, general president, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc. Lower picture: the more than 1500 to pack the auditorium. A similar group packed the downstairs, while hundreds were turned away. (Photo by Porter)

thought of all speakers.

Attorney Marshall in relating his recent experiences while visiting several countries of Africa said, "Africa is on the march for freedom. Liberia is a symbole of Africa today, the spirit of freedom and courage dominate the minds of Africans." He further predicted that the Union of South Africa was doomed and would fall in the black man's march for freedom.

NOTHING WRONG WITH PEACEFUL PROTEST

Marshall reminded his audience of more than 3,000 "not to be ashamed to say that we are impatient. There is nothing wrong with saying we are impatient about the lack of freedom that exists in the South for we know that our fight is a righteous one."

He reminded us that Vice President Nixon, after visiting Africa, Asia and the nations on other of the continents, had warned the United States that "This country can no longer preach democracy abroad and practice racial discrimination at home."

Shifting his remarks to the student sit-in demonstrations Marshall said, "Democracy is dead when people cannot register a protest, when protesting is one of the pillars upon which our country was founded. If American citizens can picket the White House in the nation's capitol, they have the right to picket any other building in any other city or state.

"These young people are saying WE ARE NOT HAPPY, WE ARE NOT SATISFIED. WE WANT EVERYTHING OTHERS HAVE INCLUDING DIGNITY!"

Marshall Talks Of New Legal Issues In Struggle For Rights

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta Ga.
Thur. Mar. 7/5/60

NEY YORK — Six years after the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling on integration of public schools, "only six per cent of the Negro children in the South are in integrated schools," a noted Negro leader said here.

Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the 17th annual Race Relations Institute at Fisk University, that this was one of the things that brought on the recent sit-in demonstrations.

"The young people were tired of hearing about that six per cent in six years," he declared. "They didn't sit down at those lunch counters because they wanted a cup of coffee or a sandwich — they were protesting against segregation in schools, in housing, in employment practices, against the whole rotten mess."

He chided the older Negroes for "standing around and asking, 'What can I do?' We can take a lesson from our children," he said. "They didn't ask questions — they went out and did what they felt they had to do. They are asserting their rights, openly, peacefully and loudly and their job is being accomplished."

ALL STATES BUT MISS.

Marshall said there are suits to compel integration of schools in every state in the Union except Mississippi.

The New York lawyer, who has spearheaded all of the important NAACP legal moves in recent years advised students engaged in sit-ins not to insist on going to jail.

"Right now", he said, we are keeping close to 1800 cases, 458 in Orangeburg, South Carolina, 97 in Marshall, Texas, and others elsewhere. We have $200,000 to defend these young people and we have already between $450 and $500 a case in the btween $450 and $500 a case in the Texas arrests. Multiply $450 by 97 and you'll see what that runs into."

In question period, Mr. Marshall revealed that the NAACP plans to sponsor a bill in Congress that would, if enacted, reduce the congressional representation of states denying voting rights to Negroes or members of other minority races. Population being the key to representation, the organization takes the position that population is not a valid basis when a substantial part of the population is not allowed to vote.

He also disclosed that the organization he represents has committed itself to organize voluntary groups of lawyers all over the north to defend Negroes who are unable to engage competent counsel. "We are tired of haring about the 'terrible criminal record' of the Negro," he declared, adding that it would be a different story when Negroes charged with crimes are defended by able lawyers.

Mr. Thurgood Marshall "New Legal Issues In Struggle For Full Civil Rights"

Nashville Globe p. 8
Nashville, Tenn.

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Fri. 7-1-60

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Marshall said there are suits to compel integration of schools in every state in the Union except Mississippi.

p. 5

But segregaton is still holding on, he said, and "integration is slowing down. Some parents in the South are even transferring their children from integrated schools back to the segregated schools."

He said he saw very little integration in evidence. "Two or 20 Negro children in a school is not integration. You either have integra- into, with the schools open to every body—or you don't have it. There's no piece -meal solution. You can't have a little bit of it," he declared.

Mr. Marshall told the well-integrated standing room only audience in Fisk's auditorium: "If we are going to make any progress, we must make this thing a community project. Unitl we get it on a community level with all the Negro parents showing the world they want integration, we haven't a chance."

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Protestant ministers in Southern cities were credited with "providing more leadership in the white community for integration than all other groups combined."

The statement was made today by Dr. Thomas Pettigrew of the department of social relations at Harvard University, speaking before the 17th annual session of the Race Relations Institute at Fisk University.

Dr. Pettigrew, a native of Virginia and former professor at the Unversity of North Carolina, said that "four out of five white ministers of major protestant denominations in the South are integrationists."

Because of the "higher status" in society given to ministers in the South particularly the clergyman is in a unique position "to affect the weakest link in the segregationist's armor," Dr. Pettigrew declared.

The major hazard for the Southern minister who wants to led his congregation in the application of Christian brotherhood, according to Dr. Pettigrew, is the combination of "money and members."

When a congregation wants to discourage their minister's efforts for school integration in the community, he said, "they try to put the money and member squeeze on him."

Dr. Pettigrew, who identified himself as an active layman in the Protestant Episcopal church, criticized church hierarchies generally for evaluating the success of a minister on "money and member" terms alone.

"It's easy to keep records on money and members and so these tend to become the symbols of a minister's success," he said, adding that church bodies must also find ways of evaluating a minister in terms of hs dedication to and application of Christian principles as well.

A minister cannot be "liberal" on integration without running the risk of losng members "in the South or probably any other place in the United States,"the social scientist said.

Even the problems of money and members, Dr. Pettigrew declared, are less significant "than the myth of moderation.

"Moderation is the most ambiguous term in the South today", he said adding that there are "almost as many moderates in the North".

The "moderates," according to Dr. Pettigrew makes much of deploring the bomb thrower and the swastika painter, but it is actually the "moderate", who by condoning attitudes of racial superiority, tactly encourages such violence.'

"The 'moderate', not the bomb-thrower, gives us the violence," Dr. Pettigrew declared. "He sets up the cituation for the bomb throwers."

Dr. Pettigrew challenged the oft repeated statement that men's hearts and minds cannot be changed by laws. He cited a study just completed of Charlottesburg, Virginia. In 1958 a study of attitudes re-integration of the public schools, revealed that 20 per cent of the adults in that community were pro-integration while the pro-segregation while 45 per cent were ionist figure has dropped to 20 per pro-segregation. (The remainder were uncommitted.)

A similar study just completed, after almost a full school-year of

Thurgood Calls For War On Bias

Chicago Defender

"The body of the octopus of discrimination is in the South but no area is free of the reach of one of its tentacles," Atty. Thurgood Marshall told more than 1,000 persons at the NAACP Freedom Fund dinner Friday.

The NAACP raised more than $30,000 at the $25-a-plate annual affair in the Terrace Cassino of the Morrison Hotel. This amount was $8,000 above the 1959 total, the best year to date, branch President Dempsey J. Travis stated.

Marshall, famed legal council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said freedom must be measured by where we live.

"In Mississippi, a Negro will settle for a vote," he stated. "But in Chicago he (the Negro) must have much more."

WANTS EQUALITY

Unless the Negro is getting just as much for his money as everyone else in his community, and without any more trouble, he is being short-changed, the lawyer declared.

Turning from the obvious racial discrimination of the South, Marshall added that up North "We won't be free until the Negro can live where he can afford to live."

Segregated housing, in the context of the North, is as much a denial of freedom as the refusal to grant voting rights is in the context of the South, he explained.

THE FIRST MOVE

Outlining the progress Negroes have made in the fields of education, employment and housing, the "Attorney General of Negro America" stated too much has been left to the NAACP to do.

The individual must make the first move for freedom, he said. "In a democracy, you don't get any more than you fight for."

Marshall said the sit-in demonstrations at Southern lunch counters "gave us great courage to stand up and fight."

ROTTEN SYSTEM

"Unless everything the sit iners are asking for is accomplished, all is lost," he added "They are demonstrating against the whole rotten system —and not just the Southern system, either," he explained.

The Rev. Archibald J. Carey, speaking briefly at the meeting, stated "People of every class of life have caught the germ of the American ideal of freedom for everyone."

Atty. Earl B. Dickerson, general chairman, served as master of ceremonies at the fund-raising dinner attended by the outstanding civic leaders.

MORE DIGNITARIES

Mayor Richard J. Daley, gubernatorial candidate Otto Kerner, Lt. Governor John W. Chapman and state senator Marshall Korshak shared the speaker's table with the Marshall, co-chairmen Mrs. Cora Carroll, A. L. Foster, James Purgeson and Mrs. Celeste L. White and other dignitaries.

Awards went to the following outstanding solicitors and organizations for work during the 1959 membership campaign: the Rev. Mary G. Evans, Cosmopolitan Community church; the Rev. S. S. Morris, jr., Coppin Memorial AME church;

The Rev. Harvey Walden, Grant Memorial AME church; Leon Hillman, president, Chicago branch of National Alliance of Postal Employees; Mrs. Lauretta Naylor, basileus of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority; Mrs. Bernadine Washington of the Winsomettes; and 5th district police captain Kenzie Blueitt.

Thurgood Comments On Sit-In Demonstrations

The Call Kansas City Mo.

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Six years after the U.S. Supreme Court's ruling on integration of public schools, "only six per cent of the Negro children in the South are in integrated schools," a noted leader said here last week.

Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told the 17th annual Race Relations Institute at Fisk university, that this was one of the things that brought on the recent si-in demonstrations.

"The young people were tired of hearing about that six per cent in six years," he declared. "They wanted a cup of coffee or a sandwich—they were protesting against segregation in schools, in housing, in employment practices, against the whole rotten mess."

Can Learn From Children

He chided the older Negroes for "standing around and asking, 'What can I do?' We can take a lesson from our children," he said. "They didn't ask questions—they went out and did what they felt they had to do. They are asserting their rights, openly, peacefully and loudly and their job is being accomplished."

Marshall said there are suits to compel integration of schools in every state in the Union except Mississippi.

But segregation is still holding on, he said, and "integration is slowing down. Some parents in the South are even transferring their children from integrated schools back to segregated schools."

He said he saw very little integration in evidence. "Two or 20 Negro children in a school is not integration. You either have integration, with the schools open to everybody—or you don't have it. There's no piece-meal solution. You can't have a little bit of it," he declared.

Mr. Marshall told the well-integrated standing-room-only audience in Fisk's auditorium. "If we are going to make any progress we must make this thing a community project. Until we get it on a community level with all the Negro parents showing the world they want integration, we haven't a chance."

recent years advised students engaged in sit-in not to insist on going to jail.

1800 Cases On Books

"Right now," he said, we are keeping close to 1800 cases, 439 in Orangeburg, South Carolina, 97 in Marshall, Texas, and others elsewhere. We have $200,000 to defend these young people and we have already spent $100,000. It is costing between $450 and $500 a case in the Texas arrests. Multiply $450 by 97 and you'll see what that runs into."

In a question period, Mr. Marshall revealed that the NAACP plans to sponsor a bill in Congress that would, if enacted, reduce the congressional representation of states denying voting rights to Negroes or members of other minority races. Population being the key to representation, the organization takes the position that population is not a valid basis when a substantial part of the population is not allowed to vote.

He also disclosed that the organization he represents has committed itself to organize voluntary groups of lawyers all over the north to defend Negroes who are unable to engage competent counsel. "We are tired of hearing about the 'terrible criminal record of the Negro," he declared, adding that it would be a different story when Negroes charged with crime are defended by able lawyers.

Thurgood reviews 1960 school cases

NEW YORK —The refusal of the U.S. Supreme Court to grant delays in school desegregation requested in New Orleans, Houston and Delaware, means the court will not countenance litigation merely for the sake of delay," Thurgood Marshall said.

The director - counsel of the Education fund, said we have now reached the point where bona fide desegregation must commence.

Marshall said this past summer was the busiest the Legal Defense Fund attorneys ever experienced. Forty 3 school cases were filed in 13 states and the Supreme Court. Many briefs were written and filed in defense of students arrested in the sit-in demonstrations and other segregation cases, he disclosed.

Desegregation Progress Told By Thurgood Marshall

Birmingham World

Birmingham Ala.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Following the opening of the 1960-61 school term last week in most of the southern and border states, significant legal progress in public school desegregation is reported in several quarters.

With an estimated 767 school districts in twelve states opening with some degree of integration, it is the first time since the 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public education that the southern schools opened without a single reported incident of violence.

It is reported that fourteen new districts in seven southern states enrolled Negro children in white elementary schools for the first time. This does not include Houston, Texas which has the largest segregated school system in the country, and where several Negro children were enrolled for the first time.

All districts remained segregated in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina.

Thurgood Marshall, Director-Counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, pointed out that the highlight of this year's legal victories in the organization's continued efforts to speed up school desegregation was reflected in three separate cases to authorities in New Orleans, Houston and Delaware.

Mr. Marshall stated:

"The refusal of the Supreme Court to grant the requests is significant because it indicates that a point arrived at which litigating must stop and bona fide desegregation must commence. The law is clear that the courts will not countenance litigation merely for the sake of delay."

32b 1960 NAACP ATTY. THURGOOD MARSHALL

NAACP National Officer Coming Here for School Mix Parley

The Miami Herald

By PHIL MEYER
Herald Education Writer

Thurgood Marshall, constitutional lawyer for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will visit Miami next week to confer with local Negro leaders on school segregation, The Herald learned Wednesday.

Marshall, longtime leader in the NAACP's court battles over school mixing, also will address a public meeting at Greater Bethel A. M. E. Church on Oct. 27.

Thurs. 10-13-60

According to the Rev. Theodore Gibson, local NAACP head, he will "counsel with us and advise us" on legal approaches to speed up school desegregation here.

P. 14-B

Local legal attacks on school segregation have stalled with the failure of Negro parents to press for mixing through the lengthy procedure of the Pupil Assignment Law.

As a result, there are now no desegregation cases or appeals pending against the School Board. Negro leaders conceded privately Wednesday that they have had difficulty finding cases where discrimination by school officials can be readily demonstrated.

An NAACP leader said Wednesday his group is watching one Dade County situation where this argument could not be used, however. Graduates of Air Base Elementary, which opened as an integrated school in 1959, were segregated upon their entry to junior high.

Last spring's graduating class included about 100 white children and three Negroes. The white children were assigned to all-white Redland Junior High and the Negroes to all-Negro Mays Junior High.

School officials said Wednesday that none of the parents of the Air Base Negro graduates contested his child's assignment. One requested a hearing before the School Board but did not appear when it was scheduled.

The official board position has been that there are no Negro or what schools as such in Dade County. Instead, reference is made to "predominantly Negro" and "predominantly white" schools.

However, the only schools known to be desegregated besides Air Base Elementary are North Miami Beach Junior High and Fulford Elementary, both located in North Miami Beach. Each has one Negro pupil.

Orchard Villa Elementary, which in 1959 became the first public school in Florida to be officially desegregated, is now all Negro. The last white pupil dropped out shortly after the opening of school this year.

The decision to desegregate Orchard Villa was made by a unanimous School Board in February, 1959. Since then the board has become split on the segregation question and only four of the seven members approved the token mixing this year at the two North Miami Beach schools.

They were Dr. Robert S. Butler, C. T. McCrimmon, Mrs. Anna Brenner Meyers, and Mrs. Jane Roberts.

Members C. Raymond Van Dusen, Helene Vosloh, and Jess Yarborough were absent when the vote was taken in order to avoid a split decision.

Thurgood Marshall Will Appear Here

Atlanta Daily World 32b NAACP - P. 1

Atlanta Ga. Thurs. 10-20-60

Following his appearance as Men's Day speaker at Wheat Street Baptist Church Sunday at 11 a.m., Thurgood Marshall, counsel director of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, will appear on a panel discussion in the church's main auditorium at 3:00 o'clock the same day.

Thurs. 10-20-60

The occasion will be promoted by the Student Movement in cooperation with the Student Adult Liaison for enlightening the public on the recent sit in demonstrations. The citizenry was stunned Wednesday afternoon by the new outburst of protest activities of the students, so a lively discussion is expected.

Mr. Marshall will arrive in the city Saturday evening from Miami, Fla. where he is making an appearance Friday night. He has been the Men's Day Speaker for Rev. Wm. H. Borders, pastor of Wheat Street for the past three years, consequently it has become an regular annual event. As a leader of the legal fight in behalf of Negroes in all parts of the country as well as abroad, Mr. Marshall has established a great reputation for winning court victories based on constitutional rights.

Although the organization he heads is not associated with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, its activities seek the same objectives through legal means rather than protest and lobbying for legislation, as is the case with the NAACP, which also has headquarters in New York City. For a number of years he was closely associated with the late Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP as well as his successor, Roy Wilkins.

'TOMOROW'S TOO LATE,' —THURGOOD

NAACP counsel says in Kenya it's 'Freedom Now Or Another Uprising'

LONDON — Thurgood Marshall warned of a possible new uprising in Kenya if Kenyans are not satisfied with the results of a constitutional conference now underway.

The chief counsel of the NAACP is spending his vacation here as an unpaid special advisor to the African delegation.

The Baltimore-born lawyer said such a revolt might occur if the conference meeting here ends with Kenyans considering an "imposed" constitution.

"THIS NEW group throughout Africa know exactly what they want," he told newsmen at an interview. "They want independenec now — tomorrow is too late."

The African delegation is seeking immediate freedom for Kenya.

* * *

MARSHALL SAID he came here without a fee because of a feeling of kinship.

The fight to desegregate schools in the United States and the independence movement in East Africa are part of the same "emergent struggle for freedom all over the world," he asserted.

In both cases, Marshall said the colored population "finally decided that they had had it."

Marshall is convinced that Britian must transform Kenya from a colony into a "one-man-one-vote" democracy by next year.

Otherwise, he said, "I wouldn't be surprised if anything happened."

Though African leaders such as Tom Mboya decry violence and realize there is no future in that, Marshall said the mass of restless Africans remains unconvinced.

* * *

IT IS THEIR pressure for a no-compromise solution that has electrified the atmosphere in London.

Marshall said:

"The most important thing is that we protect property so that no future government in Kenya can seize the (white settler's) land in the highlands."

The central fact of Kenya's political future, in his view, is that there are six million Africans as compared with 64,000 Europeans, 165,000 Asians and 35,000 Arabs.

What is more, he said, the Europeans have made little effort to learn the Swahili language or otherwise adapt themselves to the culture of their adopted country.

What Americans sometimes forget about the African situation, he said, is the intense political interest of the rank and file in getting their share of the wave of independence that is flooding the continent.

Eminent Attorney Predicts South To End Segregation

Crusader Against Un-American Bias Honors Effective Leaders of South For Yielding To "Token" School Integration And Predicts Victories For Other Just Causes In All Stubborn Areas

In an abbreviated report for the year 1959, Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, summed up the year's activities as a marked step forward toward ending enforced racial segregation. Of primary importance is the fact that, despite the best combined efforts of the southern states, the year showed the end of the program of "massive resistance" and a reluctant acceptance of at least token compliance in the more obstinant states.

In Little Rock, we saw the federal courts declare unconstitutional the latest effort of Governor Faubus to keep public schools closed in opposition to integration.

Little Rock also demonstrated that the religious and business leaders of the city, when pushed to the wall and faced with the choice of integration or no schools, would themselves chose token integration and insist that the schools be reopened.

Likewise, in areas of Virginia and other southern states, religious and business leaders have taken heart and are now planning to keep their schools open even in the face of integration. This significant movement seems to insure at least token integration in practically every southern state within the next year.

Marshall pointed out further that neither Negro parents nor their lawyers would settle for mere token integration. They are determined that the southern states must comply with the Supreme Court's decision, which means integration in good faith throughout the school system. Therefore, the year of 1960 should see an increase in the tempo of school litigation testing both the stair-step plan of integratng grade by grade and the pupil assignment plan aimed at keeping integration at the barest minimum.

We also can expect the dying struggle in the truly recalcitrant areas to prevent any integration.

Marshall also noted the efforts of state legislative bodies, governors, attorney general and even some state bar associations to prevent the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund from continuing to render financial aid and legal services to Negro parents seeking to obtain their rights.

The record during the past year shows almost conclusively that, to defend [illegible] and money needed have been able to do that and at the same time continue to render aid to the Negro parents and others seeking their rights.

Marshall pointed out the litigation during the past year aimed at removing segregation in recreational facilities, eating facilities in bus terminals, train stations and airport, as well as cases such as the one in Greenville, S. C., to remove segregated waiting rooms in airports. These kinds of cases will, of course, be of continued interest in the forthcoming year.

It was also stressed that the year 1959 saw a resurgence of requests for legal help in ending segregation in northern areas and it is expected in the year 1960 that there will be a stepped up program to eliminate segregation in housing, education and other facilities in the North as well as the South.

All in all, the most significant factor during the past year is that because of the sustained drive against segregated facilities we are getting more support from the general public than ever before.

Each year it becomes clearer to the average American in the South that delay in proving too costly, that desegregation is inevitable, and that this is something he can work out rather than to follow will-o'-the-wisp schemes in the hope for some miracle to end the litigation.

We have more cases in court today than ever before. We are receiving more requests for aid than ever before; and, with the renewed assurance of more integration and less governmentally imposed segregation year by year, we are fortunate in being able to continue at the heightened tempo.

Marshall Hits Dixie Racial "Complacency"

NEW YORK CITY — Thurgood Marshall, Chief Counsel for the NAACP, took the south to task, with emphasis on North Carolina, for its seeming complacency in the fight for complete integration, as he addressed the 48th Grand Conclave of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Monday morning, at the New Yorker Hotel.

The NAACP lawyer told the delegates that the failure of Negroes to stand up in the struggle was seriously hampering the full program of integration. He chided the people of North Carolina for accepting the "Assignment Program" and bemoaned the fact that if it is permitted to continue that there are children in school now who would never get the benefit of integration.

He called upon Negroes to take their cases to the court and not to wait upon any body else to take the initial step. He said that Negro families should ask that their children be transferred to the schools that offer the best facilities for education. The matter of transferring one or two children was not the answer and the process was too slow. "All the Negro children in inferior schools should apply and then the persons in charge would find themselves face to face with the issue," said Marshall.

He was mindful of the fact that too many Negroes were willing to accept make shift programs and failing to say to the proper authority that separate schools were not only morally wrong, but constitutionally wrong. He deplored the fact that Negro children were not being educated to meet the needs of an expanding economy, in many places, and thereby were going to find it difficult to meet the standards of living when they finished school. He sympathized, to some extent, with people who felt dependent upon the mores of their communities for livelihood, but told the leaders that it was their responsibility to chart a program that would aid their unfortunate brothers.

Africans Protest Ban On Thurgood

NAIROBI, Kenya — (UPI) — African members of the Kenya legislative council Wednesday protested that U. S. Lawyer Thurgood Marshall was prevented by police from entering a conference at Kisumbu last Sunday.

Marshall is advising African nationalists on their independence claims.

The African members issued a statement in protest to governor-general Sir Evelyn Baring.

"Apart from the scandal caused and the injury done to Kenya's reputation by such a foolish decision, it confirms once again the government's lack of recognition and respect for African leaders and can only lead to disharmony, lack of confidence and an undermining of mutual respect," the statement said.

"Police didn't attempt to check the numbers of people entering the hall, but singled out our very respected and prominent guest for this embarrassing treatment," the statement added.

Marshall Wins 2 Bias Cases

NEW YORK — Two public facilities discrimination cases were won this week by Thurgood Marshall and his NAACP legal defense and educational fund attorneys.

In Atlanta, Ga., a federal judge ordered the Dobbs Houses Restaurant in the Atlanta airport to cease screening off white and Negro patrons in its dining room.

In Baltimore, another federal court judge ordered the end of discrimination in a moving picture theater in Frederick, Md., which is owned by the city but leased to LaSalle Street stations.

Thurgood And His Majority

The white folks in Africa had better organize an NAAWP quickly. The natives are restless and in no mood to tolerate minorities.

Most flagrant example of bush bigotry is occurring in the Belgian Congo. Long considered a model of colonial fairness, the Congo flamed in a violent bid for nationalism, and the obliging Belgians agreed to grant the colony independence on June 30. Ground rules were laid for voting. Guess what? The Congo's 100,000 white residents will be denied the right to vote. The ballot is reserved only for the 11 million Negroes of the new nation.

Throughout Africa the whites who planted civilization in the black jungles are being squeezed out by the swell of what passes for native nationalism. In most cases a dark rabble rouser educated in the white man's schools has successfully confused freedom with luxuries in the minds of the natives. Blunt-penned columnist Bob Ruark unmasked the racial hatred of Tom Mboya, labor strongman of Kenya, in articles appearing on the Daily News editorial page.

Algeria represents a futile attempt of the white settlers to resist the native crush. De Gaulle promised Algeria independence to end a bloody struggle that has sapped France's economic strength for years. To Algeria's 1,000,000 European settlers, this was a sell-out that left them an unprotected minority in the Moslem nation. Their reaction was the ill-fated insurrection that De Gaulle stifled after a few tense days.

Seemingly, the white man's days are numbered in Africa. It will be interesting to see what the black people do with their Dark Continent. Likely they'll find they need help in running it.

Thurgood Marshall is already lending a hand. Khrushchev might be willing to send "missionaries," too.

32b 1960 NAACP ATTY. THURGOOD MARSHALL

School Integration Has Passed Its Crisis, Negro Leader Says

The New York Times

All-Out Resistance Yielding to Legal Skirmishing, Marshall Declares

By WAYNE PHILLIPS

The period of crisis and massive resistance to school integration has passed, according to the Negro attorney who won the Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

In its place, says Thurgood Marshall, has come a period of token integration, legal maneuver and what he calls "a lot of fast play around second base."

The 51-year-old attorney gave his view of what lies ahead in the school-integration controversy on the eve of his departure for his first trip to Africa.

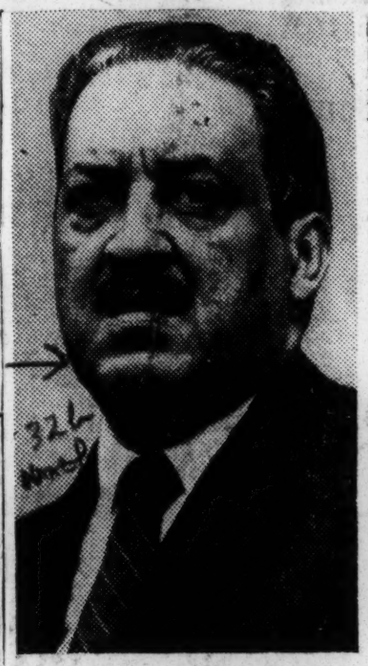
He flew to Liberia last Friday to attend the inauguration of President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia. He will travel for two months before returning to the seventeenth-floor office in the Coliseum Tower from which he supervises the nationwide legal struggle of the Negro for equality.

Mr. Marshall, a graduate of the Howard University Law School, has been an attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People since 1934. Since 1950 he has been director-counsel of that organization's legal defense and educational fund.

The fund provides legal assistance to Negroes who are fighting for rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

Twenty-five times Mr. Marshall has argued cases before the United States Supreme Court, opposed by the best constitutional lawyers in the country. Only twice has he lost.

Among his victories were cases involving the exclusion of Negroes from juries, the right of Negroes to vote in Southern Democratic primaries, the right of Negroes to travel freely in interstate vehicles and the outlawing of racially restrictive covenants in real estate transactions.



The New York Times

Thurgood Marshall

Led School Litigation

He was in charge of the entire campaign to outlaw segregation and discrimination in the field of education, culminating in the decision of May 17, 1954, in which the Supreme Court held that the "separate but equal" doctrine was no longer valid.

His comments during an interview were tape-recorded and transcribed by The New York Times. Excerpts from them, reorganized for continuity, give an up-to-date survey of the school-integration situation. Mr. Marshall said:

"Here's where it stands now. Most of the voluntary desegregation in areas of West Virginia, Missouri, Oklahoma and Kentucky, I think, are about finished. I don't say there won't be a little spot here, or a little spot there. But I think that phase is just about completed.

"Then we have, on the other hand, the hard-core states—five of them [South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi]. We know that's a step-by-step, tough, knock-down, drag-out battle. But bear in mind that we have at least one case pending in every state except Mississippi.

Cites 'Token Compliance'

"It's significant that in the past year the massive resistance in Virginia is gone. They now have gone for token compliance—as few Negroes as possible in any town or county. That would cover Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

"The people who say there will not be any integration now are few and far between. Of course, you'll have another Faubus jump up here, there or someplace else.

"On the other hand, to balance the ledger, we're finding in many areas of the South that the 'good white people' are organizing in advance to prevent the closing down of the schools—people who are not interested in integration, and who are actually in favor of segregation, but feel it would be better to have some integration rather than no schools at all. In certain areas of the South these people are beginning to get together.

"The two big problems now are the stair-step plan, which involves letting Negroes in the first grade next year and one grade more each year for twelve years, and the pupil-assignment plan, which permits a child in an integrated class to transfer to a segregated school if they want to.

Stair-Step Plan Assessed

"The stair-step plan has been approved by the Federal Court in Nashville. A similar plan is being tried in Delaware. I don't know how it's going to work out. The difficulty with the plan is that the children who are in school now never get integration. There's a whole twelve-year group of children who never have a chance of it.

"The other quarrel that we have with it is that it gets to the point where you have a family with one child in an integrated class and another child in a segregated class, all in the same family. And the social scientists say that's not too good.

"We are concentrating on these two situations: the pupil assignment plan and the stair-step plan. We have about forty—either forty or sixty—cases right now. This is what is slowing us down. The Supreme Court hasn't agreed to review any of them. So now we've got to go back and try those cases. And most of our time, at least the first half of next year, will be on those two situations.

"Now we're in for real hard legal maneuvering in court, counter-motions and back and forth. They're going to try to delay. We're going to try to push ahead. It's going to be more litigation now than before. We're going into what I call a lot of fast play around second base.

Litigation Is Costly

"They are out-maneuvering us, so we're going to have to out-maneuver them. I don't know who's going to end up out-maneuvering whom when we get through. We'll see.

"I think that in many areas of the South they will find that the price of delay is too costly. This litigation is very costly and it costs them much more than it costs us.

"Their lawyers get paid terrific fees. I mean, say a $25,000 retainer and $500 a day. Our budget last year was $300,000. I got $15,000 up until this year. Now I get $18,000 and the other lawyers range from about $9,000 down to $5,800. In addition we have around fifty lawyers and law professors around the country we don't pay anything. They work strictly on a volunteer basis. Some of them work harder than we do.

"We're going to make every effort to come next September to have more areas desegregated than we had in last September. We're going to make that effort, and I think we're going to do it. If we once do that, then I think the momentum will carry it through. I'm still working for the time when the individual communities are going to work it out themselves without me.

Marshall Hits Dixie Racial "Complacency"

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He was mindful of the fact that too many Negroes were willing to accept make shift programs and failing to say to the proper authority that separate schools were not only morally wrong, but constitutionally wrong. He deplored the fact that Negro children were not being educated to meet the needs of an expanding economy, in many places, and thereby were going to find it difficult to meet the standards of living when they finished school. He sympathized, to some extent, with people who felt dependent upon the mores of their communities for livelihood, but told the leaders that it was their responsibility to chart a program that would aid their unfortunate brothers.

Thurgood Barred From Political Meeting In Kenya

KAIMBU, Kenya. (ANP) — Atty. Thurgood Marshall, here in the role of special advisor to Kenya Africans for the forthcoming London constitutional conference opening on Jan. 18, ran into a police blockade Sunday when he sought to enter a private political meeting.

Marshall, accompanied by Tom Mboya, African nationalist leader and Kenya legislative council member, was told he could not enter the meeting because a license—granted for the meeting—did not include their attendance. This comes under government law which controls political meetings, and license conditions are strictly enforced.

GAIN INDICATED IN INTEGRATION

The Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Attorney Sees End of Massive Resistance

NEW YORK (AP) — Thurgood Marshall, Negro attorney who won the ruling for school integration before the U. S. Supreme Court, says he thinks massive resistance to integration has passed.

He told the New York Times in an interview published Saturday that the nation is undergoing a time of token integration, legal maneuvering and "a lot of fast play around second base."

The 51-year-old Marshall, an attorney since 1934 for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, was in direct charge of the NAACP's campaign to outlaw segregation and discrimination in public education.

The drive ended with a Supreme Court decision in May, 1954, holding that the "separate but equal" doctrine in the field of education was no longer valid.

In the interview, tape recorded and transcribed by the Times, Marshall said in part:

"Most of the voluntary desegregation in areas of West Virginia, Missouri, Oklahoma and Kentucky, I think, are about finished. I don't say there won't be a little spot here, or a little spot there. But I think that phase is just about completed.

"Then we have, on the other hand, the hard-core states—five of them (South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi). We know that's a step-by-step, tough, knockdown, drag-out battle.

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"The people who say there will not be any integration now are few and far between. On the other hand, to balance the ledger, we're finding in many areas of the South that the 'good white people' are organizing in advance to prevent the closing down of the schools.

"The two big problems now are the stair-step plan, which involves letting Negroes in the first grade next year and one grade more each year for 12 years, and the pupil-assignment plan, which permits a child in an integrated class to transfer to a segregated school if they want to.

"We are concentrating on these two situations."

Thurgood Marshall Waits Impatiently

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

By HUGH WATERFIELD

LONDON — (UPI) — American Attorney Thurgood Marshall has spent most of the past four days sitting on an uncomfortable couch in a cold London hotel room waiting impatiently for the conference on the future constitution of Kenya to get down to business.

Marshall, who is chief counsellor for the NAACP, is here as special constitutional adviser to the African elected members of the Kenya legislative council.

But thus far, he has done nothing but sit and wait for the conference to end a wrangle over whether it will admit a second special adviser to the African delegates, Peter Mbiuy Koinange, American - educated son of a Kikuyu chief in the British East African colony.

BARRED FROM ROOM

Groups representing the white settlers of Kenya allege Koinange was implicated in the Mau Mau terrorist uprising and refuse to sit in the same conference room or even to admit him to Lancaster house where the meeting is being held.

So Marshall sits on an angular, red-plush couch, in a room he says is too cold by U. S. standards, chain-smoking one cigarette after another and drinking an occasional beer, which he says is too warm.

But his only serious complaint is: "I'm not getting a chance to get on with the job they brought me here to do."

That job is to try to solve a problem which the experts on Kenya have so far found insoluble — to devise a constitution which will give the Africans complete political power on the basis of a government elected democratically by universal adult franchise, while protecting the rights of white minorities outnumbered by about 100 to one.

DRAFT A CONSTITUTION

Marshall said he and his office in New York have drafted a constitution they believe does this.

So the NAACP attorney has good reason to fret against the delay. Kenya leader, Tom Mboya, hired Marshall when they met at the inauguration of President William Tubman of Liberia on January 1.

Marshall returned to Kenya with Mboya to study conditions on the spot, then flew to London with Mboya at the end of last week.

He stressed he does not blame his African clients for his enforced idleness, though they deadlocked the Kenya talks by boycotting the conference.

HOW LONG?

Marshall said: "They feel very deeply about this. The question is: How long can you go on giving in?"

He said the Africans gave in when the British government refused to admit Jomo Kenyatta, convicted and exiled on a charge of leading the Mau Mau terrorist uprising in 1952, as one of their delegation.

Of Koinange, he said the Africans believe they need his advice, as an African "elder statesman" since they can't have Kenyatta.

Marshall added: "If they give in to this, the people back home will accuse them of selling out and any agreement they make at the conference will be regarded with suspicion."

Thurgood Makes Report On 1959 Desegregation

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.

NEW YORK. — In an abbreviated report for the year 1959, Thurgood Marshall, director-counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, summed up the year's activities as a marked step forward toward ending enforced racial segregation.

Of primary importance is the fact that, despite the best combined efforts of the southern states, the year showed the end of the program of "massive resistance" and a reluctant acceptance of at least token compliance in the more obstinate states, Marshall said.

In Little Rock, the federal courts declare unconstitutional the latest efforts of Governor Faubus to keep public schools closed in opposition to integration. Little Rock also demonstrated that the religious and business leaders of the city, when pushed to the wall and faced with the choice of integration or no schools, would themselves choose token integration and insist that the schools be reopened.

Likewise, in areas of Virginia and other southern states, religious and business leaders have taken heart and are now planning to keep their schools open even in the face of integration in pratically every southern state within the next year, Marshall believes.

Marshall pointed out further that neither Negro parents nor their lawyers would settle for more token integration. They are determined that the southern states must comply with the Supreme Court's decision, which means integration in good faith throughout the school system.

Therefore, the year of 1960 should see an increase in the tempo of school litigation testing both the stair-step plan of integrating grade by grade and the pupil assignment plan aimed at keeping integration at the barest minimum.

"We also can expect the dying struggle in the truly recalcitrant areas to prevent any integration," the NAACP lawyer said.

Marshall also noted the efforts of state legislative bodies, governors, attorneys general and even some state bar associations to prevent the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund from continuing to render financial aid and legal service to Negro parents seeking to obtain their rights.

The record during the past year shows almost conclusively that, despite the time and money needed to defend against such actions, we have been able to do that and at the same time continue to render aid to the Negro parents and others seeking their rights.

Marshall pointed out the litigation during the past year aimed at removing segregation in recreational facilities, eating facilities in bus terminals, train stations and airports, as well as cases such as the one in Greenville, S. C., to remove segregated waiting rooms in airports. These kinds of cases will, of course, be of continued interest in the forthcoming year.

It was also stressed that the year 1959 saw a resurgence of requests for legal help in ending segregation in northern areas and it is expected in the year 1960 that there will be a stepped-up program to eliminate segregation in housing, education and other facilities in the North as well as the South.

All in all, the most significant factor during the past year is that because of the sustained drive against segregated faciliites we are getting more support from the general public than ever before.

Each year it becomes clearer to the average American in the South that delay is proving too costly, that desegregation is inevitable, and that this is something he can work out rather than to follow will-o'-the-wisp schemes in the hope for some miracle to end the litigation.

"We have more cases in court today than ever before," Marshall concluded. "We are receiving more requests for aid than ever before; and, with the renewed assurance of more integration and less governmentally imposed segregation year by year, we are fortunate in being able to continue at the heightened tempo."

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NAACP

CLARENCE MITCHELL

Less study and more action

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of NAACP, told the Senate Rules Committee Thursday that colored people of the United States are tired of being studied.

"Sometimes I feel like a walking encyclopedia with the back coming off," he said.

Mitchell appeared before the committee along with Joseph L. Rauh Jr., vice chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action, favoring legislation that would authorize the appointment of Federal Registrars in areas where citizens are denied the right to register and vote because of their race.

RAUGH, ASSISTED by Mitchell, was the official spokesman for the Leadership Conference, an organization composed of 12 national organizations.

Mitchell's statement came as a sanction to a previous statement made by Sen. Hubert Humphrey before the same committee.

Testifying in behalf of his own Federal Registrar bill, Humphrey said:

"The time has passed to talk of study and more study. The colored man has been studied and surveyed and the discrimination against him measured and appraised for some 90 years since the 15th Amendment explicitly guaranteed him the right not to be denied the right to vote by reason of race."

His reference to a "study" was inspired by President Eisenhower's statement that the Administration "wanted to study" this plan.

* * *

THE MINNESOTA Senator reminded committeemen that five of the six Civil Rights Commissioners approved the Federal Registrar proposal which George Johnson, former dean of Howard University Law School, described as "the chief fruit" of the Commission's work.

Opponents of the bill have asked to be heard. Sen. Thomas Hennings of Missouri, committee chairman, has agreed to hear views of opponents this week. He stated, however, that the hearings must end by Friday.

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NAACP

RESIGNATION- MR. HENRY LEE MOON
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC RELATIONS

Moon Resigns From NAACP To Accept N. Y. C. Post

Nashville Globe
Nashville, Tenn.
Fr. 10-14-60

NEW YORK—

Resignation of Henry Lee Moon, NAACP director of public relations for the past 12 years, was announced this week "with deep regret" by the Association's Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins.

Mr. Moon's resignation becomes effective Oct. 7. in order that he may assume his new duties as deputy director of public information for the Housing and Re-development Board of New York City.

"I can assure you," Mr. Moon wrote Secretary Wilkins," that this has been no easy decision for me to make after more than twelve years of exciting, challenging and rewarding work."

He termed the work of the Association "the most important in the nation's domestic life. I am proud to have served on the NAACP staff and leave it with genuine regret.

"My commitment to the Association goes back to my boyhood days, when my father served as first president of the Cleveland branch, "Mr. Moon wrote.

In regretfully accepting the resignation, Secrertry Wilkins praised the veteran journalist saying "you brought to your work here a sound training and long experience.

"Especially valuable in your post here was your knowledge of Negro life, its personalities, its segments, philosophies, histories and activities.

"The years between 1948 and 1960 were exciting ones along the civil rights front, "Mr. Wilkins asserted. "Giant strides were made. You helped to chronicle those strides and your counsel within the NAACP staff helped shape some of the moves that were made.

"I wish you success and progress in your new employment," Secretary Wilkins concluded.

Mr. Moon who has lectured at some of the nation's leading educational institutions, is noted for his book . . . "Balance of Power: The Negro Vote," a primer for political scientists. No successor has been designated.



BROOKLYN GUARDSMEN GIVE—Frank Bizzell (left), president of the Brooklyn Guardsmen, present $500 NAACP life membership check to Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chairman of Association's National Board of Directors. Brooklynites, the parent chapter, thus became the first of 11 Guardsmen units along eastern seaboard to join the NAACP honor roll.

Publishers back NAACP with life memberships

NEW YORK — Enrollment of Carter W. Wesley, president and publisher of the Houston Informer, as an NAACP life member was announced by Kivie Kaplan, co-chairman of the Association's life membership committee.

Mr. Wesley joins a growing list of editors, publishers and publications supporting the NAACP through $500 life memberships. This movement was initiated in 1934 when the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers of Baltimore became the first publication to become an NAACP life member.

Later, in 1955, Dr. Carl Murphy, president and editor of the AFRO chain, enrolled as a life member of the Association.

W. O. Walker, president of the National Newspaper Publishers Association and editor of the Cleveland Call and Post became a life member of the Association in 1959.

The New York Amsterdam News, the New York Amsterdam News Welfare Fund, and Dr. C. B. Powell, president and editor of the publication, are all life members. Likewise, C. C. Dejoie of New Orleans and the Louisiana Weekly Publishing Company which he heads are both life members.

Others in the distinguished list include the Norfolk Journal and Guide; Louis E. Martin of the Michigan Chronicle and the Chicago Defender; Mrs. Jessie Vann and Mrs. Daisy Lampkin of the Pittsburgh Courier;

Also: Mrs. Daisy Bates of the now defunct Arkansas State Press; Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City Black Dispatch; Alger L. Adams, Westchester County Press; John H. Johnson, Ebony and other Johnson publications; and the New York Post Foundation.

32b 1960 NAACP NAACP YOUTH FIELD SECRETARY

Expelled Student Named To NAACP Youth Staff

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.

NEW YORK -- Appointment of Donald T. Moss, former Southern University sit-in protest leader, as an NAACP youth field secretary, was announced this week by Roy Wilkens, executive secretary.

Mr. Moss, 22, was one of 18 students expelled from Southern University at Baton Rouge, La. A second-year law student, Mr. Moss was one of three leaders of 5,900 students who participated in the Baton Rouge demonstrations in protest of segregation.

He served as graduate counselor on the personnel staff at Southern, where he received his B.A. degree in 1959 in political science. His undergraduate record was outstanding.

As an NAACP staff member, Mr. Moss will assist in organizing youth and adult NAACP chapters in the southwest. He will work from Louisiana.

Last month, B. Elton Cox of High Point, N.C., joined the Association staff to help stimulate the NAACP program among students. He and Mr. Moss are assigned to work with Herbert L. Wright, NAACP youth secretary, under direction of Gloster B. Current, director of branches.



DONALD T. MOSS

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NAACP

NAACP YOUTH LEADERS

NAACP Youth Leaders in South Plan Summer Drive

The Iowa Bystander

Frogmore, S. C.—NAACP youth leaders involved in sit-in demonstrations adopted a six-point program of related action for summer and fall when the met here April 29-30.

The two-day leadership and planning conference was sponsored by the NAACP Southeast regional office in cooperation with the national youth and college division. Among proposals adopted by the 125 leaders, representing 15,000 youths in -five southeastern states, was a call for "more interracial meetings" to create a climate favorable to civil rights.

5-12-60

City Ordinances

The students also agreed "to work for passage of municipal civil rights ordinances designed to curb discrimination" and reaffirmed their "belief in and support of the NAACP and its leadership in the civil rights fight."

In seeking goals of first-class citizenship the students said they would work for establishment of more NAACP youth councils and college chapters, and the inclusion of Negro history in general school curricula. They also asserted that Negro colleges should "intensify their efforts to attract larger numbers of students from other ethnic groups to their campuses."

Des Moines, Iowa

Workshops

Youths serving in various workshops and discussion groups included Amos Brown, Morehouse College, Atlanta, chairman of the NAACP national youth work committee; Clarence Forte, president of the Tampa, Fla., youth council; Thomas Gaither, chairman of the Claflin College NAACP chapter and head of the South Carolina student protest movement; Miss Julia Wright, Claflin College, Orangeburg, S. C., secretary of the state-wide movement; Miss Eunice Paradise, Spelman College, Atlanta, a leader of the Atlanta student protest movement; and James Blake, president of the South Carolina NAACP youth conference.

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NAACP

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Kennedy Gets Boos, Cheers At Rights Rally Sponsored By NAACP

Birmingham Post Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
Issues 7-12-60

BY JACK STEELE
Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

LOS ANGELES, July 11—Sen. John F. Kennedy got his first taste of boos here at a mammoth civil rights rally sponsored by the NAACP.

Kennedy, who has been accused by some Negro leaders of lacking aggressiveness for civil rights, was greeted by combined cheers and catcalls when he was introduced to 7000 Negroes who attended the rally yesterday in the Shrine Civil Auditorium.

The boos were so strong that Kennedy could not continue until Clarence Mitchell, of NAACP's Washington office, intervened to cut them off.

Kennedy went on to make a rousing speech in which he promised that the Democratic platform would endorse sit-in demonstrations against segregation. Democratic Chairman Paul Butler earlier made a similar pledge.

Kennedy also promised, if elected president, to use the full "legal" powers White House to push school integration, insure Negro voting rights and eliminate discrimination in employment and Federal housing. He drew cheers when he finished.

May Encourage Dixie

His NAACP speech may lend encouragement to some Southern delegations—including those from Arkansas and Mississippi—which are talking about "walking out" of the convention if Kennedy is the nominee.

Earlier, the rally booed a spokesman for Sen. Lyndon Johnson so lustily he had to cut short his speech.

And no NAACP official intervened to stop the chorus of boos and cries of "sit down" which greeted Oscar Chapman, former secretary of the interior when he spoke for Johnson.

Chapman got no respite even when he pledged Johnson's full backing for the Supreme Court's school integration decision.

"If I did not feel that Sen. Johnson would support wholeheartedly this Supreme Court decision I would not support him for the presidency," Chapman shouted above the ruckus.

Sen. Stuart Symington, third active candidate, also spoke briefly. He drew no boos, but only perfunctory cheers.

But the crowd make the rafters ring for Sen Hubert Humphrey and for Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of Harlem.

Some supporters of Sen. Johnson had urged him to make a "dramatic" personal appearance at the NAACP meeting, but he sent Chapman instead.

Earlier Johnson apparently made some headway against threats by the Kennedy forces to make serious inroads into his Southern support.

To Yield To Texas

The Alabama delegation voted 49 to 4 that the state yield to Texas to place Johnson's name in nomination first on Wednesday. The vote came after Johnson made a personal appeal to the delegation, which had been split by Gov. John Patterson's support for Kennedy.

Kennedy and his campaign manager—his brother, Bob—visited several Southern caucuses in search of delegations but their appeals were in a low key.

The Massachusetts senator told the Georgia delegates he understood they were supporting another candidate but that, if it was possible later, he hoped they would support him.

Johnson's convention drive was hampered by the absence of many of his Senate colleagues from the South who stayed away from Los Angeles—some apparently so they would not be bound by the convention's decision if it nominated Kennedy.

A check indicated that at least eight Southern senators were "boycotting" the convention.

They included the party's vice presidential nominees in both 1952 and 1956. Sen. John J. Sparkman is sitting out the convention in Alabama and Sen. Estes Kefauver is campaigning for re-election in Tennessee.

Other senators missing from Los Angeles included Richard Russell (Ga.), who was a presidential candidate himself in 1952; Harry F. Byrd (Va.), Willis Robertson (Va.), Lister Hill (Ala.), Allen Ellender (La.) and Herman Talmadge (Ga.).

Nixon Compliments NAACP Record

ST. PAUL, Minn. — (NNPA) — The NAACP can look back with pride to the record of progress which has been made in the field of civil rights in the first 50 years of its existence, Vice President Richrad M. Nixon said in greetings to the 51st annual convention of the association.

"As you begin your second half century of service," Mr. Nixon wrote, "you can have justifiable confidence that our great American ideal of equality of opportunity for all can and will be achieved."

The Vice President pledged himself to continue "to devote my best efforts, whether in public office or as a private citizen, in working for the achievement of that goal."

Mr. Nixon And The NAACP

Jackson Daily News

The Mississippi Republican Party has cranked up its campaign mimeograph machine again.

Obviously hungry for a daily headline regardless of the merits of the issue, the Republicans performed strangely by injecting the NAACP in the presidential election in Mississippi. What sort of flummery is this? Why would the Republicans be raising the NAACP issue? What price for a headline.

The latest press release from the GOP headquarters says that "Vice President Nixon has never paid a nickel to the NAACP, is not a member, has never joined."

That sort of publicity is about the same as a Hollywood actor issuing a statement denying he shot his unharmed wife last night. The statement says in one place that Mr. Nixon never paid any money to the NAACP for his membership. In another spot the statement admits that Mr. Nixon is an honorary member. Maybe some folks care. Maybe some folks don't care. It's a public official's record on this mad minority group stuff that counts.

The statement was released, the Republicans say, as an attack on what is called "underhandedness" and the use of "untruths and distortions of fact in an attempt to coerce Mississippi voters."

This was the second time that the Mississippi Republicans have made efforts to clarify Mr. Nixon's card-carrying status with the NAACP.

At the Neshoba County Fair recently, Mr. Wirt Yerger Jr., party chairman, said Nixon was given an honorary membership by the Monrovia, Calif., branch of the NAACP in 1946. Minimizing the distinctive honor, Mr. Yerger told his Neshoba county audience that it wasn't anything—sort of the same as getting an honorary membership to the Neshoba County Fair. Drawing the parallel didn't go over very well in the red hills of Neshoba.

Now that the subject is raised let the Mississippi Republicans clarify the Nixon membership matter. Few Mississippians have the opportunity to go around peeking into the wallet of the Vice President of the United States to analyze the various "courtesy" cards the gentleman carries.

Regardless of the society's honorarium, it is noted with more than passing interest that the Republican platform committee report at Chicago contained the following two paragraphs:

"By executive order, a committee for the elimination of discrimination in government employment has been reestablished with broadened authority. Today, nearly one-fourth of all federal employees are Negro.

"The President's Committee on Government Contracts, under the chairmanship of Vice President Nixon, has become an impressive force for the elimination of discriminatory employment practices of private companies that do business with the government."

Since the national Negro community is only 10 per cent of the total national population and with Negroes holding one-fourth of the Washington jobs, no wonder the NAACP didn't charge Mr. Nixon for his membership.

The Mississippi Republicans say a life membership to NAACP costs $500.

For his benevolent performance on behalf of Negroes in government jobs and in fulfilling the objectives of the NAACP, would it have been appropriate for that organization to accept membership money from the Republican candidate for president?

It would appear on this basis that the NAACP would be delighted to donate an honorary membership card. But that isn't the puzzle today.

Why is the Republican Party of Mississippi trying to whitewash the vice president's honor? If he's ashamed of it, why don't the Mississippi Republicans insist that he send the card back and reject his affiliation 100 per cent? That will get an honest headline with a positive approach. Let's have none of this chatter about "Mister Nixon didn't pay a penny for his membership in the NAACP."

Mississippi voters aren't stupid. Why not cut out the silly stuff?

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PHILANTHROPIST PHILIP PEABODY (BOSTON)
FUND FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF LYNCHING

NAACP Given $10,000 for War on Mobs

NEW YORK—In order to make a thorough investigation of the lynching habit in the United States, Arthur Spingarn and Oswald Garrison Villard, voicing the sentiment of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in 1917, made an appeal to the general public for a special fund.

Philanthropist Philip Peabody of Boston set aside a $10,000 fund with which to attack lynching, pledging $1,000 himself provided the remaining $9,000 could be raised in 60 days.

Moorfield Storey, one of the NAACP founders, gave the second sum of $1,000 as the total rapidly approached the desired goal. The NAACP there launched a decade of concentrated action against lynching.

NAACP Convention

Journal & Guide

Spingarn Medal Given To Poet Langston Hughes

Norfolk Va.

Sat. 7-2-60

United Press International

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — The United States "cannot afford the continued denial of first-class citizenship to its Negro citizens," Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said Sunday.

"We cannot afford disfranchisement, to withhold by trickery, intimidation and

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violence of the basic right to vote," Wilkins said in University of Minnesota ceremonies honoring him as an outstanding alumnus.

LATER, THE NAACP awarded its Spingarn Medal, highest award for Negro achievement, to Langston Hughes, author, poet and playwright.

In making the award, NAACP President Arthur B. Spingarn said. "Most of us believe him to be one of the most distinguished American Negro poets and the most beloved one."

BEFORE ENDING its convention at St. Paul Saturday, the NAACP announced it will hold its 1962 national meeting in Atlanta. NAACP leaders said the move was an important propaganda effort.

Atlanta was chosen over Portland, Ore., as the 1962 convention site. The 1961 meeting is to be held in Philadelphia.



MR. L. C. BATES, publisher of the Arkansas "State Press" speaks at a meeting for Moral Re-Armament in the National Theatre, Washington, D.C. He is flanked by Harry Burton (left), president of the Duquesne, Pa., local of the United Steelworkers, and Rajmohan Gandhi, grandson of Mahatma Gandhi of India. Mr. Bates told the audience, "If we can instill Moral Re-Armament into the people of Little Rock it will turn the city from chaos to happiness." Speakers representing many nations carried the ideology of Moral Re-Armament to the National Theatre audience to start a week-long program of plays and assembly sessions.

NAACP hires L. C. Bates to work in Ark.

NEW YORK — Three appointments to the NAACP national field staff were announced here last week by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary.

They include L. C. Bates, former publisher of the Arkansas State Press. This weekly newspaper was forced to suspend publication due to economic reprisals against the leadership of Mr. and Mrs. Bates in the struggle for public school integration in Little Rock.

As field secretary, Mr. Bates will coordinate the Association's activities in the State of Arkansas.

* * *

LEONARD H. CARTER, former chapter president of St. Paul, Minn., will direct NAACP activities in Region IV comprised of Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana and Nebraska.

As field secretary, Mr. Carter will operate from St. Paul. He is former business agent for the Dining Car Employees Union, Local 516.

The Rev. I. DeQuincey Newman, has resigned the presidency of the South Carolina State Conference of NAACP branches to become staff field secretary for that state.

A Methodist clergyman, Mr. Newman has taken leave of absence from his church, Silver Hill Methodist Church, Spartanburg. He will coordinate NAACP activities in South Carolina from Columbia.

All three field secretaries will work under the supervision of Gloster B. Current, NAACP director of branches.



SPEAKER — L. C. Bates, publisher of the Arkansas State Press spoke at a meeting for Moral Re-Armament in the National Theatre, Washington, D.C. recently. Mr. Bates told the conference, "if we can instill Moral Re-Armament into the people of Little Rock it will turn the city from chaos to happiness."

Daisy Bates Says MRA Best For Dixie Children

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Mrs. Daisy Bates, president of the Arkansas chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Monday credited Moral Re-Armament MRA with enabling her to meet Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus last month "without hatred."

Three months ago this would not have been possible, she told 600 people at an MRA strategy conference here.

Mrs. Bates and Faubus met in the state capitol at Little Rock when she was escorting an official of the British West Indies. It was the first time she and the governor had met since the fall of 1957 when the Little Rock school crisis erupted.

She said three months ago she invited Moral ReArmament speakers to address the Arkansas NAACP on the answer to hate and bitterness.

"They stayed in my home. I saw MRA working. I learned how to fight for what is right without hatred."

Mrs. Bates, who received a standing ovation, said "moral Re-Armament is what I want for the children of the South and for America."

The Catholic Review
Baltimore Md
Oct 3-12-60

Tobias lauds Pope on naming African to the cardinalate

NEW YORK — Dr. Channing H. Tobias, chairman emeritus of the board of directors of the NAACP, sent the following telegram to Pope John XXIII Thursday in praise of the appointment of the first colored cardinal:

"Elevation of Archbishop Laurian Rugambwa of Rutabo, Tanganyika, to the cardinalate in the Roman Catholic Church gives colored Americans a deep sense of pride and an abiding feeling of encouragement.

"Our good wishes to you and our comendations to the new cardinal and his colleagucs, including the first of Japnese and Filipino descent."

Former President Truman

Reiterates Sitdown Statement to NAACP

INDEPENDENCE, Mo. (AP)—Former President Harry S. Truman Thursday informed two officials of the Detroit branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People that he was correctly quoted on a statement he made about Southern lunch counter sitdowns.

At Louisville, the former President was quoted as saying: "If anyone came into my store and trid to stop business, I'd throw him out. The Negro should behave himself and show he's a good citizen. Common sense and good will can solve this whole thing."

Edward M. Turner, president of the Detroit NAACP branch, and Arthur L. Johnson, executive secretary, sent Truman a telegram saying they had read his statement, and added that if he had been quoted accurately, it was "shocking and deeply disappointing."

Truman's wire said: "I would do just what I said I would. NAACP is an organization which has been working for good will and common sense in this situation with which we are faced. When they do things that cause people, who have been friendly to them as I have been, to feel that they are doing the wrong thing, they are losing friends instead of making them. If I were in Detroit I would say the same thing to you personally for all the newspapers and television in the country. I can't come to Detroit because of illness in the family, but if I were there I would tell you exactly what I am saying now. This is not personal nor confidential."

His reference to the trip to Detroit concerns the Midwest Democratic conference in Detroit which he was scheduled to attend. His brother-in-law, George Wallace, underwent surgery Tuesday.

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NAACP

DR. ROBERT C. WEAVER (ELECTED TO SUCCEED
CHAIRMAN, BOARD OF DIRECTORS DR.CHANNING H. TOBIAS

Dr. Robert C. Weaver New NAACP Board Head

The Call
Kansas City Mo
Jan 15 1960

NEW YORK. — Dr. Robert C. Weaver, housing consultant and former New York state rent administrator, is the new chairman of the board of directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He was elected to succeed Dr. Channing H. Tobias, the retiring chairman, at the board's regular monthly meeting here on Jan. 4. Other newly-elected officers include Bishop Stephen G. Spottswood of Washington, vice chairman, replacing Dr. Weaver in that position; and Dr. Harry J. Greene of Philadelphia who replaced Judge Theodore Spaulding as assistant treasurer.

Spingarn Re-elected

Re-elected were Arthur B. Spingarn, president; Alfred Baker Lewis, treasurer; and Roy Wilkins, executive secretary. Twenty-one vice presidents were named including two for the first time—Roscoe Dunjee of Oklahoma City and Joshua Thompson of Ambler, Pa.

Other vice presidents elected were M. T. Blanton, Rabbi Judah Wesley Dobbs, Mrs. Grace B. Cahn, Norman Cousins, John Fenderson, Lewis S. Gannett, Oscar Hammerstein, II, John Haynes Holmes, Dr. William Lloyd Imes, Dr. Allen F. Jackson, Judge Ira W. Jayne, Rev. O. Clay Maxwell, Miss L. Pearl Mitchell, Senator Wayne Morse, A. Philip Randoph, Ike Smalls, Bishop W. J. Walls, and Andrew D. Weinberger.

Born in Washington, Dec. 29, 1907, Dr. Weaver was educated in the public schools of the District of Columbia and at Harvard university from which he received his baccalaureate and graduate degrees. He is author of two authoritative volumes: "Negro Labor" and "The Negro Ghetto." In addition, he has written many magazine articles and edited official government reports.

Pioneer New Dealer

As an aide to Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes in 1933, Dr. Weaver was a pioneer among full-time race relations consultants to federal agencies. He successively headed race relations offices in the United States Housing Authority, the National Defense Advisory Commission and the War Manpower Commission. He put in 11 years of service with the New Deal agencies.

During World War II, he served as executive director of the Mayor's Committee on Race Relations in Chicago. From 1945 to 1948, he was director of the community service division of the American Council on Race Relations with headquarters in Chicago. He has taught economics and sociology at the North Carolina State Agricultural and Technical College, Durham; Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill.; Teachers College of Columbia university; and New York University.

From 1949 until his appointment by Governor Averell Harriman in 1955 as deputy commissioner of housing, Dr. Weaver was director of opportunity fellowships for the John Hay Whitney Foundation. Later Governor Harriman named him State Rent Administrator. In this position, he became the first Negro to hold a cabinet post in the New York State government. He served until early in 1959 when he was replaced by an appointee of the new Governor, Nelson A. Rockefeller.

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NAACP

MR. ROY WILKINS

Parties' More Firm On Issues

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.
Jan 8-9-60

By ROY WILKINS

Executive Secretary, NAACP
Chairman, Leadership Conferences on Civil Rights

There are striking differences between the 1960 planks of both parties and the ones adopted by them in 1956. Both are far ahead of those chosen four years ago.

The Democratic plank is stronger and more comprehensive and does not shrink from the touchy topics of F.E.P.C. and the Part III provision which was chopped from the 1957 civil rights bill. Even more significant than the differences between the Republican and Democratic planks this year are the areas of agreement.

For the first time both parties have put themselves on record unequivocally as favoring the elimination of segregation and other forms of discrimination from all areas of community and national life.

Support Right of Protest

Both have reaffirmed support of the historic right of peaceful protest against the indignities and injustices of discriminatory treatment.

Most important, both have recognized the need for affirmative legislative and executive action by the federal government and have committed themselves to such a course.

In the area of voting, both parties have pledged vigorous enforcement of existing statutes and new legislation to overcome the barriers imposed by present "literacy" tests.

In the area of housing, both parties have pledged action to prohibit discrimination in all housing constructed with federal funds or subsides. The Democratic plank goes beyond this in that its term, "federally-assisted," would appear to include as well all the insuring and lending functions of the federal government.

The Call
Democrats for FEPC

In the area of employment, both parties have pledged the elimination of discrimination within the federal establishment and on all work performed under government contract. We strongly favor the provision in the Democratic plank calling for the enactment of a federal F.E.P.C. and we trust that the "full scale review" referred to in the Republican plank will lead to Republican support of such a measure.

In the area of education, both parties have pledged to implement the Supreme Court's public school desegregation ruling of 1954 and to provide technical and financial assistance to school districts in order to facilitate compliance with that decision.

The Republicans would authorize the Attorney General to file civil injunction suits, but only in school desegregation cases and then only under certain circumstances.

The Democratic language is plain and unrestricted, authorizing injunctive action "to prevent the denial of any civil rights on grounds of race, creed or color." Ironically, this provision was included in President Eisenhower's legislative program which was adopted as part of the 1956 Republican platform.

Our aim is to accelerate compliance with the school decision and to lift the heavy burden of litigation from harassed Negro parents. We hope that the deadline date set by the Democrats and the civil injunction proposals will result in more speed and less deliberateness.

The time has come to charge every school board affected by the Supreme Court's ruling with responsibility for initiating compliance. School authorities must not be permitted to continue the evasion of the law of the land which has resulted in a disgraceful average desegregation rate of one per cent a year.

We approve the provision in the Democratic plank for a permanent civil rights commission with broad powers and we heartily endorse the important and significant opposition by the Republicans to the use of federal funds for the construction of segregated community facilities.

The interest, attention and controversy surrounding the discussion of the civil rights plank in both the Republican and Democratic national areas, special beds, or special arrangement for Negro patients or any patients when race is a basis of such arrangements.

Rev. John B. Quick, president of the branch, characterized the existing practices as both "bold" and "subtle."

Mrs. Mary Jeanne Weston, chairman of the local NAACP health committee, observed that hospital bias "causes Negroes to pay for one kind of service in their hospital insurance contracts and then later receive an inferior service simply because of race."

N.A.A.C.P. DECRIES BIAS ON CATHOLICS

The N.Y. Times

Wilkins Tells Parley Here Some Protestants Pass Out Hate Literature

New York
Wed. 9-7-60

By FARNSWORTH FOWLE

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, charged here yesterday that "the same scurrilous, filthy type of literature passed around against Negroes is now passed out against Catholics."

The same "hideous apparatus of hate," he said, "is spreading the slime of religious bigotry in the Presidential election campaign."

He said that "most of the Protestant churches that pictured the Negro as virtually a chimpanzee now picture the Roman Catholic church as an evil octopus."

"While denouncing the Catholics for alleged interference with the state," he said, "these Protestants have called up an army of Pharisees to impose their will upon the state."

Speaks at Parley Here

Mr. Wilkins spoke at the fiftieth annual convention of another interracial organization, the National Urban League, at the Commodore Hotel. He said he was not urging the election of any man as President, but was "attacking bigotry in the proud tradition of the National Urban League."

He said that Negro citizens "are sickened, I am sure, by the hateful spectacle now being unveiled." He said that all Americans who love freedom "must repudiate bigotry with every weapon at hand."

Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League, who presided, said he agreed what Mr. Wilkins said about politics.

He reminded the gathering that "the Urban League takes no position on political candidates." Mr. Granger referred to a speech Sunday night at a meeting sponsored by the league in Brooklyn in which Jackie Robinson, the former baseball star, had predicted that Vice President Nixon would do more for the Negro if elected President. Mr. Granger said that "speakers are sometimes carried away by enthusiasm."

In his own address, Mr. Granger said that the league must be slacken its program of better jobs for better-trained Negro workers, stronger incentives and better guidance for Negro school youth, and work with welfare agencies to provide better services for Negroes.

Asks Integration Step-up

He warned that these efforts, however, would not be fully productive "until the pace of adjustment and assimilation of the urban Negro population is stepped up."

"A way must be found," he said, "to speed up the integration of colored peoples into an orderly multi-racial society."

Mr. Granger rejected any idea that the influx of Southern Negroes and Puerto Ricans was responsible for the exodus of city dwellers to the suburbs.

The same changes are taking place in cities where there have been no racial population changes, he said, simply because "suburban living is fashionable."

Julius A. Thomas, director of industrial relations of the league, disclosed in an interview that the league had been approached tentatively by four African republics, including the Congo, on whether it could supply Negro personnel to work in such fields as electrical and mechanical engineering, chemistry, agriculture, banking and finance.

He said that the league had expressed willingness but that the approach so far was "quasi-official" and nothing had been decided as yet.

The conference held a public meeting last night at the Community Church, 40 East Thirty-fifth Street. The speaker was to be the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., co-pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta and a desegregation leader.

Wilkins Calls For Rights Action In Congress

Nashville Tenn.
Nashville Globe
& Independent

NEW YORK — Agreement of candidates of both political parties to secure additional civil rights legislation at the present session of Congress was urged by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary when he appeared on a New York television program, August 14.

Specifically, he suggested that the candidates get together through their liaison officers and agree upon an item or items and agree to secure closure," a device to limit debate.

The NAACP leader made the proposal while appearing before a panel of lawyers on the program, "New York Forum," broadcast over WCBSTV.

NAACP Hits Religious Bigotry

The Tribune
Seattle Wash.
Sept 2-60

NEW YORK — The same apparatus of hate that has fought Negro children in the exercise of their right to an unsegregated education is "spreading the slime of religious bigotry in the Presidential election campaign," Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, has declared.

Mr Wilkins spoke briefly to the opening session, Sept 6, of the National Urban League's 50th annual conference at the Commodore Hotel, conveying greetings from the NAACP.

Hailing the league for its many victories over prejudice during its 50-year span, Secretary Wilkins said: "In addition to the giant forward steps taken by a sharply disadvantaged minority, the league has seen and helped to bring about some gratifying changes in the climate of democracy."

Referring to anti - Cholic bigotry in the current presidential campaign, he said:

"The same scurrious, filthy type of literature passed around against Negroes is now passed out against Catholics.. Most of the Protestant churches that pictured the Negro as virtually a chimpanzee now picture the Roman Catholic church as an evil octopus. While denouncing the Catholics for alleged interference with the state, these Protestant denominations have called upon an army of Pharisees to impose their will upon the state."

Sun 9-17-60

Mr Wilkins also reminded those assembled that the "Negro American is not yet free and equal; and the United States is not yet the democracy, refined and responsive, that most Americans wish it to become."

Citing the fact that, seven years after the historic United States Supreme Court ruling lawing racial segregation in putlic education, two and one-half million Negro children in the South Still attended segregated schools, Mr Wilkins declared: "This is a great crime against them and we and they will some day rue its commission."

Nixon Snubs NAACP's Roy Wilkins

The Call
Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 9-2-60

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — For the second time last week Vice President Richard Nixon was accused of snubbing NAACP invitations to discuss the civil rights issue.

Nixon failed to show up at the pre-convention rally held by the NAACP in Chicago on the eve of Republican National convention last month. He sent Senator Hugh Scott, of Pennsylvania, a strong civil rights advocate in his place.

It was pointed out at the time that Senator John Kennedy made an appearance at a similar rally held in Los Angeles prior to the Democratic National convention.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, who has criticized both the Republicans and Democrats for using the civil rights issue as a political weapon in the current short session of Congress, said he has been seeking a conference with the Vice President for a week, but has been unable to get one.

The NAACP official said that after last week's Democratic vote in Congress in which the GOP "looked good, public relations wise," the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights agreed that he should see both candidates to get their support.

He said he called Senator Kennedy's office and got approval for a 15-minute conference, which lasted 45 minutes. He said the Democratic nominee for President reiterated that he stood solidly behind his party's civil rights platform, and showed concern over the fate of civil rights legislation.

Wilkins said that before and after the Kennedy conference he sought to reach someone in Nixon's office for an appointment and was told to call the next day for a possible appointment.

Later, he said, he was informed that because of Nixon's tight schedule they might possibly be able to squeeze in a conference early last week.

Washington newspapers over the week-end reported that Wilkins was to see Nixon last Monday, but up to Wednesday, the NAACP official has had no word on a possible conference.

Mr. Wilkins said he didn't feel he was getting a runaround, but, "I think he is busy and feels he can't squeeze it in. Kennedy is busy also, but he at least saw us," Wilkins said.

Wilkins Says Rights Loomed In Election More Than Ever Before

Birmingham World — Birmingham, Ala.
Wed. 11-16-60

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. — Opinion that the Negro voter figured heavily in the 1960 elections mounted steadily with NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins declaring here Saturday that "the race relations question came to the fore as never before in national politics."

There were indications early in the returns, he said, "that Negro voters in and out of the South figured decisively in the contest on the national level, and in the North, in contests on the state and local levels as well."

He then said: "Negro citizens will expect the new administration in Washington to address itself to civil rights and race relations as well as to other matters that had a place in the platforms and in the election campaign itself."

Mr. Wilkins alluded to the responsibility resting on the new Democratic administration and to the overwhelmingly Democratic Congress, after observing that "both parties adopted the best civil rights platforms in their history and all four candidates promised to stand on their platforms."

ANTI-FILIBUSTER MORE

The very first item before the new Congress, he said, "must be an effort to change the Senate and House rules so that filibusters can be handled and the autocracy of the House replaced with democratic legislative procedures. He called upon the heads of the new administration to support these moves with all thei rinfluence and prestige.

"It must be clear," he said, "that a piece-meal approach to protecting civil rights will not be adequate to cope with the hostile climate of opinion that has been indicated ,or with the maze of legislative obstructions and extra-legal practices that confront the Negro population daily."

Secretary Wilkins was addressing the annual convention here on Nov. 10 of the New Jersey Education Association.

Mr. Wilkins' remarks sounded anew the Association's prediction that a strong package of civil rights legislation will be introduced early in the next session of Congress and he urged speedy action on these measures.

The Association also takes the position that certain constitutional guarantees can be enforced under existing legislation by executive order of the new President.

Among these the NAACP cites the need for executive action ending (1) segregation or other forms of discrimination in all federal or federally-aided housing programs and establishing a commission with sufficient funds and authority to implement the order; (2) direct all departments and agencies administering federal assistance programs to condition such assistance upon proof that the funds will be used in compliance with the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment; (3) insure equal job opportunity in all employment resulting from federal grants, loans subsidies, contracts and license; (4) insure equal accesse to all facilities and services resulting from federal assistance programs, including public employment services, hospitals, schools, parks and eating and waiting room facilities in airports courthouses. etc.

NAACP BATTLEFRONT

Rights loom larger than ever before

The Afro-American — Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 11-19-60

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. — Opinion that the colored voter figured heavily in the 1960 elections mounted steadily this week with NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins declaring here last week that "the race relations question came to the fore as never before in national politics."

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* * *

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NAACP Chief Tells Demos What U.S. Negroes Expect

The Montgomery Advertiser — Montgomery, Ala.
Fri. 11-11-60

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. (AP) —Negro citizens will expect the new Democratic administration to live up to its platform and work for civil rights, the executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said Thursday.

Roy Wilkins told a group meeting at the New Jersey Education Association's annual convention "the very first item" on the legislative agenda must be an effort to pass an anti-filibuster rule in the Senate.

"It must be clear," Wilkins said, "that a piecemeal approach to protecting civil rights will not be adequate.

"The Congress must empower the Justice Department to proceed in all cases where civil rights have been denied, not just in voting cases, or in a restricted category of school segregation cases," he urged.

Wilkins charged that "at least three million Negro citizens of voting age" were denied the right to vote in the presidential election earlier this week in several Southern states.

Turning to the question of school desegregation, the NAACP head said the governor and legislature of Louisiana plan to "make war" on the state's Negroes.

"Prime targets of the massive mobilization of Louisiana state power will be the five little Negro girls certified to be admitted to the first grade in hitherto white New Orleans schools next Monday," Wilkins said, adding:

"Arkansas demonstrated that state troopers could not halt permanently Negro students of high school age. Apparently Louisiana hopes for greater success for its soldiers against 6-year-old Negro girls."

Wilkins said there are signs white parents will not stand for the closing of Louisiana public schools in an attempt to keep Negroes out.

"We shall see what will happen when the madmen move against the schools," he told the group.

'Down Payment' Asked on Rights

Mon. 8/8/60 p. 1
Miami Herald

NEW YORK — (AP) — A conference of minority-group, civic and other organizations Sunday called on Richard M. Nixon and John F. Kennedy to push bipartisan civil rights legislation at the coming special session of Congress.



WILKINS

The call for "an August down payment" on the Republican and Democratic civil rights planks came from the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights.

The conference, whose chairman is Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, describes itself as a group of "80-odd national, civic, church, labor, minority group, fraternal and professional organizations."

The conference said, "both parties have adopted strong civil rights planks with substantial areas of agreement between them. We ask both parties for an August down payment on these planks as an earnest of their intention to execute the planks in full during the next administration.

"While we shall press to obtain civil rights legislation at this session of Congress, we are equally determined to do everything possible to see that such legislation does not become a political football."

The statement continued:

"To the end that civil rights legislation may become a reality rather than a political pawn, we call upon Vice President Nixon and Sen. Kennedy to take this issue out of the partisan arena by agreeing upon a measure or measures which both parties can push to enactment along with other legislation at this short session."

The conference suggested that such legislation might be based on areas of agreement in both the Democratic and Republican platforms. As possible examples, the conference suggested legislation to:

Facilitate school desegregation by extending federal aid to schools which "in good faith attempt to desegregate."

Authorize the attorney general to bring federal court actions to protect constitutional rights.

NAACP Raps Use Of 'Rights' Fight As 'Political Football'

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.

New York—(ANP)—NAACP units in 23 states were urged to wire their Senators "protesting against the use, by Republicans or Democrats, of the civil rights issue as a purely political weapon."

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, asserted that "both parties were at fault" in their moves on the second day of the short August session of Congress.

He referred to the introduction of the two-part civil rights bill by the Republicans through their minority leader, Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois August 9.

"The Democrats promptly voted to take the Dirksen proposal," Secretary Wilkins pointed out.

"As for Dirksen and the Republicans, the very two parts they introduced August 9, were the same two parts Senator Dirksen and his Republican colleagues had voted to table back in April.

Wilkins then questioned the Republicans' sincerity, asking "Are they (Republicans) merely using civil rights in their war with the Democrats?"

The NAACP executive also questioned Democratic sincerity. "Are they," he asked "sincere in voting to table a civil rights bill without some indication that they intend to act on the issue in this session?"

He also challenged the Democratic "explanation" that the Republicans acting only to tie up the Senate in long debate and thereby hurt chances of enactment of pressing legislation.

"The contention of the NAACP and other groups is that the medical aid, minimum wage and other bills can be passed ALONG WITH civil rights.

"If the presidential candidates of both parties will agree on an item or items already considered by committees and already pledged in both platforms, and if both will work to secure necessary cloture votes, the bill will be passed," Wilkins advised.

A New Symbol For Americans

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8/6/60
p. 4

One hundred years ago, all across our country, soldiers were marching into battle against slavery singing Julia Ward Howe's immortal "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

Two weeks ago, the Battle Hymn was heard in Los Angeles.

This week in Chicago 5,000 marchers against segregation sang, ". . . as He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free."

Leading the procession in the demonstration at both conventions were three men of distinction, yea four, to be proud of.

* * *

IN THE center, Dr. Martin Luther Kin[illegible]irit-ual leader of the Montgomery, Ala. bus boycott movement.

On his one side strode Secretary Roy Wilkins of the National NAACP and on the other A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and Maids.

And in the second row was Clarence Mitchell, head of the NAACP's Washington Bureau.

Silent parades of men and women who demonstrate for freedom are tremendous in emotional impact.

When to this is added Julia Howe's words sung to an old camp meeting tune, "Glory Hallelujah," no Pilgrim or Crusader's song accompanied by a Wagnerian orchestra is half as impressive.

Wilkins and King and Randolph with Mitchell in the second row can become a symbol as important for us as the "Spirit of 1776" with its flag bearer, fifer and drummer boy.

Wilkins Points Out 'Areas of Agreement' In Civil Rights Planks of Democrats, GOP

Wilkins Presses 'Any Technique' In Rights Action

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP) —"Any technique" should be used to get some civil rights action in this session of Congress, says Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He said the Democrats have not enhanced their image among Negroes by tabling the civil rights bill in the Senate.

Senator Kennedy, the Democratic presidential nominee, has said that other essential measures would have been sacrificed had the civil rights legislation not been tabled.

"This explanation," said Mr. Wilkins on a local television program yesterday, "does not sit so well with the colored people . . . who are not selfish and recognize the need for this other legislation. . . . But they feel that their civil rights bill ought to be considered along with these others, not to the exclusion of the others."

Mr. Wilkins said he thinks the civil rights plank in the Democratic platform "has the edge" over the Republican plank.

By TED WATSON
(Chicago Correspondent)

CHICAGO — As an aftermath of a "march on the convention" movement under the auspices of the NAACP and sympathizing groups, it was made clear here, last week, that certain rights policies advocated by the GOP were a deviation from those pledged by the Democratic party.

As main spokesman for the NAACP, Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the organization, issued a 2,000-word statement in its behalf and lauded both major parties for their stands favoring the elimination of segregation and other forms of discrimination in community and national life. His statement, in part, follows:

"There are striking differences between the 1960 planks of both parties and the ones adopted by them in 1956. Both are far ahead of those chosen four years ago.

"The Democratic plank is stronger and more comprehensive and does not shrink from the touchy topics of FEPC and the Part III provision which was chopped from the 1957 civil rights bill.

Even more significant than the differences between the Republican and Democratic planks this year are the areas of agreement.

"For the first time both parties have put themselves on record unequivocally as favoring the elimination of segregation and other forms of discrimination from all areas of community and national life.

"Both have pledged to remove the procedural roadblocks in the Congress that have impeded progress towards that goal.

"Both have reaffirmed support of the historic right of peaceful protest against the indignities and injustices of discriminatory treatment.

"Most importantly, both have recognized the need for affirmative, legislative and executive action by the Federal Government and have committed themselves to such a course.

"In the area of voting, both parties have pledged vigorous enforcement of existing statutes and new legislation to overcome the barriers imposed by present 'literacy' tests.

"In the area of housing, both parties have pledged action to prohibit discrimination in all housing constructed with Federal funds or subsidies. The Democratic plank goes beyond this in that its term, 'federally assisted,' would appear to include as well all the insuring and lending functions of the Federal Government.

"In the area of employment, both parties have pledged the elimination of discrimination within the federal establishment and on all work performed under Government contract. We strongly favor the provision in the Democratic plank calling for the enactment of a Federal FEPC and we trust that the 'full scale review' referred to in the Republican plank will lead to Republican support of such a measure.

"In the area of education, both parties have pledged to implement the Supreme Court's ruling of 1954 and to provide technical and financial assistance to school districts in order to facilitate compliance with that decision.

"The Republicans would authorize the Attorney General to file civil injunction suits, but only in school desegregation cases and then only under certain circumstances. The Democratic language is plain and unrestricted, authorizing injunctive action "to prevent the denial of any civil rights on grounds of race, creed or color.' Ironically, this provision was included in President Eisenhower's legislative program which was adopted as part of the 1956 Republican platform."

NAACP AGAINST TABLING ACTION

Demo Move 'Doesn't Sit So Well'—Wilkins

NEW YORK (AP)—The executive secretary for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said Sunday that Democrats had not enhanced their image among Negroes by tabling the civil rights bill in the Senate.

Roy Wilkins, the NAACP secretary, said, "I think any technique should be used that can be used to get some civil rights action in this short session of the Congress."

He appeared on a taped WCBS-TV program "New York Forum."

Sen. John F. Kennedy, the Democratic presidential nominee, has defended the tabling action on the ground that other essential measures would have been sacrificed in a civil rights fight and that the August congressional session would have ended in failure.

'DOES NOT SIT WELL'

Wilkins commented that, "This explanation does not sit so well with the colored people of this country who are not selfish and recognize the need for this other legislation — minimum wage bill and housing and medical care for the aged and so forth—but they feel that their civil rights bill ought to be considered along with these others, not to the exclusion of the others."

The secretary said he saw "no substantial, no great difference" between the civil rights planks of the Republican and Democratic platforms. "But I think the Democratic platform has the edge," he added.

Wilkins said both Kennedy and Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Republican presidential nominee, had "evidenced an interest in civil rights and have voted and worked in the field."

DISCUSSES JOHNSON

"It takes a bit of geting usedto to, to have Lyndon Johnson on the ticket," Wilkins said of the senator from Texas and Kennedy's running mate. But Wilkins added: "I will say this for Sen. Johnson. He seems to do what he has to do and perhaps if he were the presiding officer of the Senate he would do what that office requires."

Wilkins on BBC election broadcast

NEW YORK — NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins was a participant last night on a special pre-election broadcast beamed to Britian by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Mr. Wilkins, who was interviewed on the civil rights issue as a probable factor in the outcome of the Presidential election, was one of seven persons prominent in the fields of labor, religion, politics and journalism, who expressed their views for British listeners.

These included Walter Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers and a vice president of the AFL-CIO; Father Gustav Weigel, a Jesuit Professor of Woodstock College, in Maryland; Clifford Miller, of the Virginia Democrats for Nixon organization.

Also the Rev. Frederick Meek of Boston's Old South Church; Miss Anna Strauss, past president of the New York State League of Women Voters; Marquis Childs, newspaper columnist; and Richard Harkness, NBC commentator.

'Fill Jails of South'

'Segregation Is Dead' Roy Wilkins Tells Dallas

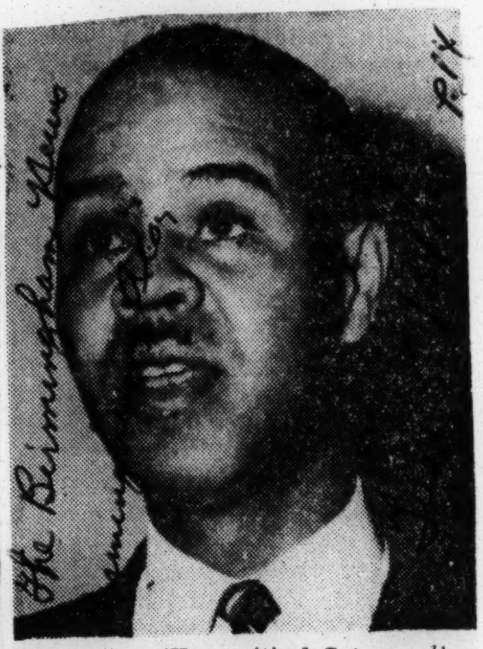
DALLAS, Tex.—"Segregation is dead!" Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, made this statement before a local audience here Saturday night.

In measured tones, the executive said the spectre will be buried when young Negroes show their willingness "to fill the jails of the South" in insisting on their rights as American citizens.

speedily and extensively demonstrate that this law can in fact accomplish substantial registration and voting by colored citizens who are now denied this basic right.

We express our deep appreciation to those liberals in both parties, who against opposition of Congressional leadership, fought through to the end for vital civil rights section, aid to school districts in complying with the Supreme Court's desegregation decision, and a statutory basis for the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

We are inviting all supporters of civil rights to join us in a renewed effort at the 1960 convention of both political parties, in the 1960 election campaign and in the 87th Congress, since the Civil Rights Act of 1960 falls far short of meeting the needs of the people.



Wilkins 'Hypocritical Caterwauling'

NAACP's Wilkins Writes Herter To Break With Africa

NEW YORK (AP) — The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People Wednesday urged the United States to break diplomatic relations with the Union of South Africa because of recent race disturbances there.

The break was advocated by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary in a letter to Secretary of State Christian A. Herter.

Civil Rights Bill Fails to Meet Needs, Says NAACP Leader

NEW YORK.—The civil rights bill as passed by the Senate "falls far short of meeting the needs of the people," Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins charges in a statement this week.

The bill, previously passed by the House, was adopted by the Senate on April 8 after almost two months of futile debate. It was passed by a vote of 71 to 18 and returned to the House of Representatives where it awaits final action.

The NAACP leader expressed the conviction that the referee plan embodied in the bill "constitutes an obstacle course which the disfranchised southern Negro voter will find not much easier to negotiate than the maze he currently faces.

The full text of the NAACP statement follows:

The Civil Rights Act of 1960 makes it perfectly clear that the intent of the leadership in both parties all along was to produce the very least that could be given the civil rights label with a straight face.

Obviously it was hoped, also, that as much partisan mileage as possible could be extracted from it along the way. Either party is welcome to whatever dubious credit it can claim for its part in the paring down of what was called last year a moderate Eisenhower proposal. The President's made no effort to save his bill from the pruning hook and, in fact, was pictured by conferees on April 5 as being "happy" with the wretched remnant. At no time did Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson intervene to stay the hacking job being done by the Southern Democratic membership.

Most of the sections of the bill as amended do little for civil rights that could not be done under existing statutes if alert and vigorous enforcement moves were a continuing Federal policy.

The only area in which the bill makes any pretense of meaning business is Title VI, the so-called **voter protection measure. Of** several alternatives, the Justice Department's referee plan was the one chosen.

In our opinion, this plan constitutes an obstacle course which the disfranchised Southern Negro voter will find not much easier to negotiate than the maze he currently faces. But it is the plan which the Justice Department insisted would work and in whose behalf the Attorney General successfully resisted the suggestions of the Civil Rights Commission, of many members of Congress, and of numerous distinguished lawyers.

The country has a right to expect that the Department will

The Times' Retraction Reaction

The Southern press and other protesters against unfair reporting and comment about this region were given an accolade last week by Roy Wilkins, executive director of the NAACP.

In New York Wilkins said of *The New York Times'* retraction of two paragraphs in an ad sponsored by the Committee to Defend Martin Luther King:

"If the non-Southern publications are intimidated by the hypocritical caterwauling of the white supremacy practitioners, the press will join the Negro in the loss of rights, for freedom of the press will have gone down the drain."

This was brought out in a six-column story in the *Chicago Daily News*, page 20, Wednesday. Under byline of Milt Freudenheim, and bylined from New York, the *Daily News* reported fully on the retraction, the suits originating in Alabama, and the response in New York to the *Times'* retraction.

Freudenheim's story said, in part: "Authorities on libel law in New York say they can recall no precedent for the *Times'* action in retracting part of a paid advertisement."

The reporter called Rev. King in Montgomery and quoted King as saying of the two retracted paragraphs: "Most of it is accurate." The use of "most" is provocative at the least.

King also alleged that "many things haven't been told about conditions in Birmingham and Montgomery." He spread the same old fallaciousness again: "A reign of terror" exists in some parts of the South and "Gestapo-like methods are used every day."

Here, again, is a newspaper lending itself to the spreading of falsehoods abou this state and community. The *Chicago Daily News* should send its own mar into Alabama to talk with whites and Negroes from all walks and determine for itself whether King is right or wrong The King statements, without effort to present any other view, leave Chicagoans with a distorted view of our conditions

Freudenheim reported the details of the *Times'* statements in full. Then he went on to make reference to the Committee to Defend Martin Luther King. The committee spokesman, Bayard Rustin—a man many times arrested for pacifist and other activities and with a federal pen record—refused to comment. He did say that the committee would meet and that a statement later would be made.

The entire, lengthy report in the *Daily News* shows that, at the least, what Alabama has been doing in resisting libel has attracted widespread Northern interest.

Wilkins suggests Sen. Kennedy has 'Ala. odor'

NEW YORK — "Anything with an Alabama odor does not arouse much enthusiasm among colored citizens."

This was the flat declaration of Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, concerning the endorsement by Alabama's Gov. John Patterson of Sen. John F. Kennedy for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Mr. Wilkins made the declaration as he spoke at a civil rights banquet of the American Jewish Congress at the Statler-Hilton Hotel.

* * *

AT THE banquet, Mr. Wilkins received the AJC's civil rights award for his "vigorous, informed and wise leadership in the struggle to bring to all Americans the full enjoyment of their constitutional rights to equality, free from the blight of racial discrimination and segregation."

Others receiving AJC awards were: U.S. Attorney General William P. Rogers, Harry Belafonte, Sen. Jacob K. Javits R., N.Y.), and Rep. Emanuel Celler (D., N.Y.).

* * *

IN ASSESSING the Presidential hopefuls, Mr. Wilkins praised the civil rights records of Vice-President Nixon and 'all the Senator-candidates except Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson.'

Of Sen. Kennedy, he said, however, "It is very difficult for thoughtful colored voters to feel at ease over the endorsement of Sen. John F. Kennedy by Gov. John Patterson of Alabama."

Mr. Wilkins called for both parties to pledge active support to school desegregation and include civil rights planks in their election platforms. These planks, he said, should be "designed to speed first - class citizenship for colored Americans."

* * *

"THE FOOLISH pretense that the Supreme Court never handed down a public school desegregation ruling in 1954 must be dropped," Mr. Wilkins declared.

He urged "effective Congressional legislation as well as vigorous and imaginative Executive action . . not for the sake of the colored citizen but for all our sakes — for the sake of Western democratic society."

Of the 1960 Civil Rights Act, the authorization of the Federal government itself to enroll colored applicants where the states refuse to do so.

"The distinguished Attorney General (Mr. Rogers) has said the Act provides him with needed authority to act, and he began to act within a day or two after the President signed the bill into law."

He said colored Amricans found it "incongruous that our Government should be admonishing Korea to hold a free election but should remain so mute and so impotent upon the question of a free election in Mississippi."

Mr. Wilkins said that colored persons and Jews, working together to advance the cause of civil rights, have helped to make our country a better place for all Americans.

In the American struggle for the vindication of the American dream," he told his audience, "we have succored each other along the way.

"The long and finally successful legal battle waged by the NAACP against restrictive residential covenents has benefitted Jewish citizens, Orientals and Spanish - Americans as well as colored Americans."

* * *

THE AWARDS ware made at the AJC's biennial conention. Dr. Joachim Prinz was re-elected to serve another two-year term as president. Nathan L. Edlstein, chairman of the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations, was elected chairman of the new Governing Council, the policy-marking body.

Among the resolutions passed at the convention was one supporting federal aid to education "but not to parochial schools or school districts operating in violation of the principles laid down in the Supreme Court decisions condemning state-imposed racial segregation."

Another resolution hailed the 'courageous campaign" of the student sitdown movement and urged all business enterprises to end racial discrimination in their southern branches as "both undemocratic and outmoded."

Civil Rights Faction Bristles At Growing Move In Senate To Settle On Moderate Plan

NAACP Hits Step

Nixon Talks To Members Of GOP — Eastland Raises His Own Challenge

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The civil rights faction moved Friday to block expanding efforts toward a Senate compromise on a moderate civil rights bill.

Roy Wilkins, Negro executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, wired senators that no bill will be acceptable "which has even the grudging acquiescene" of such Southerners as Senators Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) and James O. Eastland (D., Miss.).

And Vice President Richard M. Nixon was meeting with Republican senators urging them to reject any "watered down" civil rights proposals.

All Records Broken

The new developments came amid increasing talk of a compromise that would clear the way for ending the Dixie filibuster that has kept the Senate in around-the-clock session since last Monday morning, except for a 15-minute recess Wednesday.

The prolonged session has broken all previous records. At 4 p.m. Friday, the Senate had been in continuous session 100 hours, except for the brief recess Wednesday.

Senator Eastland met the NAACP demand with a challenge of his own. "There will be no compromise," he said. "We're going to fight it all the way."

Senator Eastland was back on duty Friday night as the six-man Dixie team of which he is a member returned to the floor after two days of rest, during which the 18 Southerners' other two teams held forth.

Respite Is Coming

The Southerners, as well as their even wearier opponents, will get a respite this week end. Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D., Texas) announced the Senate will recess Saturday afternoon until noon Monday. The around-the-clock sessions presumably will resume then.

Most of the compromise talk centers around a bill that would be limited primarily to new legal assurance of Negro voting privileges.

But the NAACP said this would be unacceptable. "We regard present voting proposals as adjuncts to Part III language and not a substitute for it," Wilkins' telegram to senators said.

"We urge affirmation of Supreme Court school desegregation opinion and aid to its implementation, also other sections which have had bi-partisan support since 1956."

After delivery of the NAACP messages, 11 pro-civil rights senators, headed by Senators Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.) and Paul Douglas (D., Ill.), promptly introduced the so-called Part III proposal to authorize Federal Court injunctions to enforce school desegregation.

Tempers Cool Down

The Senate rejected a similar proposal in 1957. It received a powerful new blow late Friday as Senator Johnson announced he is against it.

Except for the growing sleepiness, senatorial tempers seemed to have returned to an even keel after the sudden eruption Thursday night during which Senator Thruston Morton (R., Ky.) grabbed and tore to bits a cloture petition being offered by Senator Wayne Morse (D., Ore.).

Tennessee Senators Estes Kefauver and Albert Gore have been alternating as a part of the "quorum-makers" in the early morning hours. It was Senator Kefauver's turn Friday morning. Thursday morning Senator Gore answered the quorum calls.

NAACP Secretary Pleased With Plank

Democratic Civil Rights Is Stronger, He Says

CHICAGO, July 27.—(UPI)—A top Negro leader said Wednesday the Democratic Civil Rights plank was "stronger and more comprehensive" than the Republican policy statement but that "both are far ahead of those chosen four years ago."

The statement was issued by Roy Wilkins, chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights and executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

He said the Democratic plank flatly endorsed a Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC) and called for authority for the attorney general to take court action to enforce Civil Rights.

But he said that "even more significant" than the differences in the two planks were "the areas of agreement."

"For the first time," he said, "both parties have put themselves on record unequivocally as favoring the elimination of segregation and other forms of discrimination from all areas of community and national life."

"Both are pledged to remove the procedural roadblocks in the Congress that impeded progress toward that goal," he added. "Both have reaffirmed support of the historic right of peaceful protest (sit-ins) against the indignities and injustices of discriminatory treatment."

Wilkins called upon both parties to work together in the coming post-convention session of Congress to start making good on their promises.

NAACP Is Critical Of Democrat Image

Tabling Civil Rights Bill Attacked By Wilkins

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—(AP)—The executive secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said Sunday that Democrats had not enhanced their image among Negroes by tabling the Civil Rights Bill in the Senate.

Roy Wilkins, the NAACP secretary, said "I think any technique should be used that can be used to get some civil rights action in this short session of the Congress."

Senator John F. Kennedy, the Democratic presidential nominee, has defended the tabling action on the ground that other essential measures would have been sacrificed in a civil rights fight and that the August congressional session would have ended in failure.

Wilkins commented that "this explanation does not sit so well with the colored people of this country who are not selfish and recognize the need for this other legislation—minimum wage bill and housing and medical care for the aged and so forth—but they feel that their civil rights bill ought to be considered along with these others, not to the exclusion of the others."

The secretary said he saw "no substantial, no great difference" between the civil rights planks of the Republic and Democratic platforms. "But I think the Democratic platform has the edge," he added.

NAACP Official Charges Man-Made Disaster In Area

NEW YORK — (UPI) — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People charged Saturday night that white merchants in Fayette County, Tenn., are refusing to sell food clothing and other necessities to Negroes who have registered to vote.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, asked the Red Cross to rush aid to the Negroes. The NAACP said that hundreds of Negroes in the county were affected by the boycott which began after Negroes started registering for the first time since Reconstruction days. Most of them are farmers who cannot obtain gasoline necessary to run their farm equipment, the NAACP added.

Wilkins, in a telegram sent to the Red Cross, said that Red Cross aid was necessary to bring relief to the Negro families in the county because "these people are being denied food, clothing, gasoline and other necessities because they registered to vote."

"This is a man-made disaster warranting attention of the Red Cross all teh more because American citizens are being deprived of sustenance for exercising their citizenship rights as Americans," Wilkins said.

Wilkins also announced that the Memphis, Tenn., chapter of the NAACP planned to send a truckload of food and clothing to the Fayette County Negroes on Tuesday.

The NAACP said the Negro move to register came after they felt they would gain protection under the 1957 Civil Rights Act.

NAACP Hails New African Nations

NEW YORK—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the national Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Friday sent cablegrams to leaders of the Republic of Congo and Somaliland felicitating them on the birth of their new nations.

To Patrice Lumumba, Premier of the Republic of Congo, the NAACP leader set the following message:

"National Ass., for Advancemen of Colored People hails birth of Republic of Congo and extends best wishes for peace and progress as your country takes its place among the free nations of Africa and the world.

The text of his cablegram to Prime Minister Abdulahi Issa of Somaliland follows.

"May your new nation live in peace with all its neighbors and grow and prosper. National Association for Advancement of Colored People is proud to have been of small assistance in your appearances before the United Nations when you were struggling for the freedom you have attained. Yours is a voice to be welcomed in the councils of free nations of Africa and of the world.

NAACP Acts Aid Sought for Sommerville

New York, N. Y. — Members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People throughout the country have been called to withhold patronage from national oil companies whose local dealers in Fayette County, Tenn., have been "cooperating in the present scheme which has deprived colored filling station operators of gasoline, prevented colored farmers from obtaining needed supplies, and which has revealed a flagrant defiance of law by those who are determined to prevent colored citizens from voting".

In a memorandum dispatched to all local units of the Association recently NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins cites an NAACP convention resolution calling for such action in defense of Negro citizens in the West Tennessee county who have been denied gasoline and other supplies because they have insisted on exercising their right to register and vote.

Advise Membership

"In accordance with the spirit of this resolution," Mr. Wilkins' memorandum asserts, "We wish to advise our membership that the national companies thus far identified that refusal of local outlets to sell to Negroes in Fayette County are the following: Texaco, Inc., (TEXACO); Gulf Oil Co. (GULF); American Oil Co., (AMOCO); Standard Oil Co. of N. J., (ESSO); and Delta Refining Co., (DELTA), Lion Gas, and Southern Oil Refining Co., which are regional concerns."

The NAACP, the memorandum points out, "has vigorously urged the national managements of the companies involved to do something about the acts. . . of their locally franchised agencies.

The companies reply that there is nothing they can do, since the local outlets are independent contractors over whom they have no control. We reject this excuse. We are fully convinced that the companies have it in their power in one way or another to see to it that the Negro farmers of Fayette County get the supplies they so badly need".

Meanwhile, the NAACP national office and the Memphis branch "are cooperating in a series of relief operations designed to overcome other difficulties experienced by Fayette County Negroes in connection with the anti-vote economic squeeze," Mr. Wilkins' memorandum declares.

N. A. A. C. P. AID PRAISES NIXON ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Wilkins Calls His Stand for Negroes 'Good'

[N. Y. Times-Chicago Tribune Service]

St. Paul, Minn., June 20—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, praised Vice President Nixon Monday for his "good record on civil rights."

He said he expected Nixon to win the Republican nomination for President.

"In New York," he said "we don't consider Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller a candidate."

Acts Behind Scenes

Wilkins' comments on candidates of both parties were sought at a press conference in preparation for the association's annual convention, which opens here Tuesday.

Wilkins said he believed the Vice President had "prodded" the administration's committee on government contracts against dealing with concerns that discriminate against Negroes. He said he also believed Nixon had "done something behind the scenes" in active support of the 1960 civil rights law.

"I suspect," he said, "since Mr. Nixon is a very close friend of Atty. Gen. [William] Rogers, probably the vigorous action taken by Mr. Rogers has not met with objection by Mr. Nixon."

Blames Nixon's Backers

The Negro leader said, however, that "Mr. Nixon has always been against public housing," an issue related to civil rights. He ascribed this to Nixon's "real estate backers in southern California," not to his views on civil rights.

Wilkins touched on Democratic party possibles as follows:

Sen. Stuart Symington [Mo.]—"He has always been what we call 'stright' on our questions." He cited not only his Senate voting record but his previous actions as a business man and as secretary of the air force.

Sen. John Kennedy [Mass.]—A good voting record, tho he "strayed off the reservation" on one section of the 1960 civil rights bill. "I suppose a man has to be forgiven one or two slips."

Disenchanted by Adlai

Adlai Stevenson—"Disenchantment with Mr. Stevenson among thoughtful Negro voters stems from his apparent moderation on school desegregation." He stressed the "apparent."

Sen. Lydon Johnson [Tex.]—"I think fewer colored people would vote for Johnson than for any other candidate." He has "a heavy cross to bear, regardless of perto bear, regardless of personality and abilities" in coming from a state in which there is continued resistance to school desegregation, particularly in east Texas.

Roy Wilkins Likes Both Party Stands

NEW YORK (AP)—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said Sunday both the Republican and Democratic party platforms indicate "the Negro stands to gain no matter which party wins."

Wilkins discussed the civil rights planks adopted at the two recent party conventions in a broadcast taped for delivery over radio station WNEW.

"The Republicans did not do as well as the Democrats in Los Angeles," Wilkins said, "but they adopted a much better program than they did in 1956, and the final plank was much better than that contemplated a week earlier."

"There are many areas of agreement in these two planks," he said. "However, there is a slight difference: the Republican plank will try to eliminate segregation in 'subsidized' housing, while the Democratic plank is opposed to discrimination in housing, (whether) federal or federally assisted."

He interpreted "federally assisted" to mean housing with mortgage and insurance features of such agencies as the Federal Housing Administration and the Veterans Administration.

"It's doubtful that the Republican version includes this," he said.

Wilkins also said he liked the Democratic attitude toward a fair Employment practices Commission better than the Republican.



Associated Press Wirephoto

DISCUSS DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM: Roy Wilkins, right, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, talking yesterday to Philip B. Perlman, left, Chester Bowles, center, and James C. Thomson Jr., special assistant to Mr. Bowles, chairman of convention platform panel, in Los Angeles.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP Leader, Advocates 'Sit-Outs' to Speed Up Demand For Better Housing

Mayor Richard C. Lee of New Haven Starts Idea of Street Demonstrations in Run-Down Area

Some Voice Fear of Violence

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—"Sit-Outs," dramatic successors to the southern born sit-downs, got the blessing last week of Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, as an effective way to highlight slum conditions in many northern cities.

Wilkins said he favors the "sitout" protest plan advocated by Mayor Richard C. Lee of New Haven.

He added that he would recommend the proposal to NAACP directors for approval and implementations.

Under Lee's sitout proposal, members of minority groups would move into the streets and impede traffic.

Wilkins called the plan "a good thing," and said there would be no trouble getting volunteers for a test demonstration. He did not indicate where or when such a demonstration would be held.

Should Be Held in Large Cities

Lee said sitouts should be staged by Negroes and other members of minority groups in large cities such as New York and Detroit to dramatize the slum housing problem.

Wilkins agreed that "slums are so bad and have been there for so long that anything dramatically done to call attention to them is good. People in the slums would be glad to demonstrate."

The NAACP leader said Lee's remarks were the first he had ever heard about any sitout plan. He seemed surprised the idea had come from a high city official.

"Mayor Lee is to be commended," he said. "He's not a crackpot, he's one of the most progressive mayors in the country.

Critics Fear Possible Violence

Critics of the sit-out plan have charged that it is tantamount to mob rule. They said the human traffic jam could tie up vital city services and lead to violence tnd rioting if demonstrators resisted police efforts to clear the streets.

Wilkins was asked if he did not think the prospect of blocking a main New York City artery was drastic.

He replied that he is "for it" and does not wish "to discourage this at the outset by pointing up the difficulties involved."

He recalled that irate mothers protesting the absenc of a traffic light at dangerous intersections had pushed baby carriages into the street and staged sit-outs and their efforts had been rewarded.

The only objection he had to the proposal was that the people who drive by and would be delayed by the demonstration are not necessarily the people you want to convince."

GOP Must Make Promises'-NAACP

CHICAGO—Citing the historic role of the Republican party in "the crusade to abolish human slavery" a century ago, Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary and chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, has called upon the party to adopt a 1960 platform which will deal effectively with "the unfinished business of that crusade."

In testimony before the civil rights subcommittee of the Resolutions Committee of the Republican National Convention here on July 20, Mr. Wilkins presented, on behalf of the NAACP and the other 32 national organizations affiliated with it in the Leadership Conference, the seven-point program which previously had been submitted to the platform committee of the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles.

THE PROGRAM sponsored by the civil rights organizations covers education, housing, employment, voting, congressional procedures, a permanent commission on civil rights, and the integrity of American citizenship.

It is time, Mr. Wilkins said, to abandon "the generalizations on civil rights which have been the fashion in platforms of past years." These must yield, "in this critical year, to specific language," spelling out the party's civil rights intentions.

Negro Leader Sees 'Rights' As Big Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—An NAACP leader said Monday Negroes voting in the presidentiael election next November will pay more attention to what each party has done for civil rights than to campaign platform promises.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, made the remark at the organization's 50th annual meeting here.

"In the election year of 1960," said Wilkins, "both parties will finish writing their records on civil rights with the handling of the civil rights bill in the next session of congress." Platform planks, he said, "will have the usual weight of promises, but what is done before congress adjourns will have far greater influence with Negro citizens."

Roy Wilkins Holds Neither Group Can Ignore Issue In '60

Reveals Democrats Beg Truman To Endorse Sen. Lyndon Johnson For Nomination To Stop Northern Party Bosses From Sabotaging Race of Popular Texan

NEW YORK—"The judgment of great numbers of Negro voters next November undoubtedly will rest on what the Republican and Democratic parties do, or fail to do, on civil rights legislation, with special emphasis upon protecting the right to vote and upon school desegregation."

This political reaction was forecast by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people, at the Association's 50th annual meeting here today.

Mr. Wilkins' report reviewed trends and developments in race relations and civil rights in the United States during the ten-year period of the 1950s.

The overriding issue during the decade," he asserted, "was desegregation of public education. The ruling of the United States Supreme Court on May 17, 1954, that racial segregation in the public schools is unconstitutional marked a turning point in the long struggle of Negro Americans to overrun the iniquitous 'separate but equal' doctrine."

The decade opened, he recalled, with the NAACP-initiated Emergency Civil Rights Mobilization which brought 4,500 delegates to Washington representing 60 national organizations in January, 1950.

The civil rights legislation they sought, Mr. Wilkins pointed out, failed of enactment "as did all civil rights bills until the 1957 version, but the issue became—and has remained—a dominant one in the party politics of the nation."

Again, so 10 years ago, he said, "a civil rights bill is before the Congress and no party can afford to ignore the issue. No candidate who hopes for nomination can ignore the issue. A significant index of the importance attached by this question during the past decade may be found in the effort of his supporters to paint a Texas senator—candidate as a deviate from the traditional southern position on civil rights."

Referring to the reported efforts to enlist the aid of former President Harry S. Truman in support of the candidacy of Senator Lyndon Johnson, Mr. Wilkins noted that Mr. Truman's assistance was being sought because of the reluctance of northern Democratic leaders to support the Texas senator.

"The Democratic leaders in the big urban centers in the North realize the importance of the Negro voters will support Senator Johnson or anyone with his background and record, despite their high regard for Mr. Truman. The real test will be whether or not Senator Johnson, as majority leader, can get any meaningful civil rights legislation through Congress this session," and NAACP leader declared.

Mr. Wilkins also expressed concern that Washington reports indicated disinterest on the part of President Eisenhower in the proposal to appoint federal registrars to protect southern Negroes' right to vote. It was reported that the President was standing pat on the Administration's 1959 civil rights program. Surely, Mr. Wilkins said, the President cannot feel that efforts to assure American citizens of the right to vote are too radical.

Other highlights of the decade cited by Mr. Wilkins included the growing strength and flexibility of the Negro vote; the 1950 Supreme Court decision banning exclusion of Negroes from tax-supported universities; the courage of southern Negroes in pursuit of civil rights despite intimidations, threats and reprisals; and the persistence of the lynching evil in the State of Mississippi.

Other staff members submitting reports to the annual meeting included Robert L. Carter, general counsel; Clarence Mitchell, director, Washington bureau; Gloster B. Current, director of branches; Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations; James W. Ivy, director, The Crisis; Herbert Hill, labor secretary; Miss Mildred Bond, life membership secretary; Rev. Edward J. Odom, Jr., church secretary [illegible] program director; [illegible] for housing [illegible] campaign.

Vandiver Trying To Make NAACP "Whipping Boy," Wilkins Says

NEW YORK (UPI)—The head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People denounced Gov. Ernest Vandiver of Georgia Friday for attempting to make the organization a "whipping boy" in his efforts to maintain a dead way of life.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, said Vandiver's address to the opening of the State Legislature on Monday indicated that the governor would do nothing toward repealing state laws requiring the closing of schools ordered desegregated. He noted that Vandiver had expressed the hope "that the NAACP will not force the closing of a single school in Georgia" by pressing desegregation suits.

"The NAACP will not close any school in Georgia," Wilkins said. "We have neither the desire, intent or power to do so. If any school is closed, it will be because Georgia officials and members of the Georgia State Legislature choose to penalize the children of Georgia in order to defy the Constitution and to try to defend a dead way of life."

Wilkins said use of the NAACP as a whipping boy "will not conceal what Georgians are doing to Georgians."

NAACP Says Demo Plank Is Stronger

CHICAGO (AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People today praised the civil rights platform planks of both political parties but said the Democratic declaration is stronger and more comprehensive than the Republican.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, said the Democratic plank does not shrink from the tough topics of a Federal Employment Practices Commission and a pledge to press legislation giving the Justice Department broad authority to use injunctive powers to end discrimination in all fields.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP Secretary Advocates Ousting South's Members Of Congress

Leader Disturbed By The Fact That Dixie Furnishes Control of Law Making Committees When Democrats Get Control Of Government

New York, Feb. 1.—NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins said here today that "if the South remains stubborn on Negro disfranchisement, disadvantaged northern states ought to insist on a cut in Congressional representation" from Southern states denying Negro voting rights.

This step would decrease Dixie House members by 20 to 25 per cent and clothe them, so to speak, in the proper size britches," Mr. Wilkins added.

The NAACP chief executive spoke on "Freedom, Franchise and Segregation" at a forum celebrating the centennial of the founding of Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art. He spoke in the same Great Hall that housed the mass meeting 51 years ago, that helped bring the NAACP into being. It is also the hall in which Abraham Lincoln made his famous address on Feb. 27, 1859 vindicating the principles of the new Republican party.

Mr. Wilkins pointed out that disfranchisement of citizens of both races allows Southern congressmen and senators to be elected and re-elected through their one-party system.

Their resulting "seniority gives them a disproportionately powerful influence on the nation's legislative business," Mr. Wilkins said.

"When the Democratic party is in control of Congress, they become chairman of most of the committees, as they are in this session.

Not content with protecting their own brand of apart held back home they are not hesitant to demand extention of their racial philosophy and practices to the rest of the nation, Mr. Wilkins said.

"In general," Secretary Wilkins continued, the Negro tends to vote according to his interest as a citizen and only secondarily (barring a hot racial issue) as a Negro.

Negro citizens are interested in national defense, foreign affairs, taxes, health and welfare, cost of living, education, jobs and wages, as are other Americans.

"They are also interested in civil rights, in attacking prejudice and bigotry in American life," Mr. Wilkins said.

As of today, he asserted, "no one can predict exactly what the Negro voter will do on election day." However, "he does not like much of what he sees in the behavior of either party."

He reported that "only five Southern states still retain the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting—Virginia, Alabama, Arkansas, Texas and Mississippi.

"But," he added, "other devices are effective in barring Negro citizens from the ballot box.

"No wonder," Secretary Wilkins added, "that on a South-wide basis only 25 per cent of the Negro citizens of voting age are registered.

"There are wide variations between states and still wider variations between counties within states.

"Mississippi," Mr. Wilkins cited by way of example, "has only 3.89 per cent of its eligible Negro citizens registered. This state has 14 counties with a total Negro population of 109,000, in which not a single Negro was registered to vote in 1955," he concluded.

Turning to the segregation issue, the NAACP leader noted that in Little Rock, the parents and business community became so alarmed over the harm done by the closed high schools and improvised lily-white private school that a series of moves was initiated which resulted in the reopening of the schools on an integrated basis. In Virginia, the parents and businessmen and enlightened citizens finally rejected a 'massive resistance' policy which involved closed schools with the result that six Virginia communities now have desegregated public schools."

Wilkins Sees Civil Rights Issue Affecting Presidential Election

WASHINGTON, — Unless there is a civil rights bill passed this year containing "provisions that will work and not merely provisions designed to get both parties off the hook until after the presidential election in November, the election could effect the November result," NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins told a Washington audience.

Speaking at the Annual Negro History Week Program of the Nineteenth Street Baptist Church, Mr. Wilkins said, "the barring of Negro Americans from the ballot box has become a scandal in 1960."

He added, however, "insiders" have known for a long time that only 25 percent of Negroes of voting age are registered in the South as a whole, compared to 60 percent of the whites of voting age. It was not until the recent Civil Rights Commission Report disclosed the disproportion that the practice was brought into the national spotlight.

Mr. Wilkins termed the struggle to win complete franchise for Negro Americans, "perhaps the last great, basic battle in the field of human rights.'

The NAACP leader reviewed briefly the history of the Negro in the United States, stressing the long struggle for equal rights. "Today it is still true that Negro citizens are denied many of their rights as citizens," he noted. However, he pointed out, "it is also true that American democracy provides freedom to fight to right wrongs. This is a precious liberty, available only in the Western free world."

NAACP Aid To King Offered By Wilkins

NEW YORK — Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, today assured Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr., that the Association stands ready to aid him in any way possible in his present difficulties with Alabama authorities.

Dr. King, who led the successful 1956 bus protest movement in Montgomery, Ala., has recently moved to Atlanta. Charged by Alabama authorities with perjury in connection with state income tax returns, Dr. King was arrested in Atlanta on Feb. 17. The indictment alleged that he had failed to report $31,000 over a two-year period.

Following is the text of Mr. Wilkins' telegram to Dr. King offering the support of the NAACP:

"Aid of NAACP in whatever way we can be of assistance is yours to command. The state of Alabama taxes its Negro citizens while denying them representation and insults them without shame from the Governor's chair on down to the office of local constable.

ROY WILKINS TO APPEAR ON ABC-TV PROGRAM

New York—Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins will appear on "Open Hearing," a public affairs program to be televised over the American



WILKINS

Broadcasting Company network on Sunday, Feb. 28, at 3 p.m., Eastern Standard time.

Wilkins will discuss the Association's views on the all-important civil rights legislation now being debated in the U. S. Senate. "Open Hearing" will originate from Washington, D. C. The program is produced by Miss Helen Jean Rogers with John Secondari as moderator.

Wilkins Says Johnson OK, Action Man

NEW YORK (AP)—Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, indicated Sunday night that he does not object to Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson as the Democratic vice-presidential nominee.

Wilkins said the idea of a Texan as vice president "takes a bit of getting used to." But he added that Johnson is a "doer."

"He may not do as much as I would wish but he'll get something done, just as he got through a civil rights bill," Wilkins said.

"When it came out, it was just about that big, but he got it through."

Wilkins said: "Mr. Johnson is from Texas and a good majority leader, although no special friend of civil rights, except generally speaking. And I think personally it is fair to say that Sen. Johnson himself doesn't have any personal prejudices."

Asked if he expected the Republicans to adopt as strong a civil rights plank as the Democrats did, Wilkins said: "I would hope that they would and I am going to be in Chicago to try to persuade them to. But I have seen some—well, let's say, ineptness on the part of some of my good Republican friends."

Asked how much appeal Sen. John F. Kennedy, the Democratic presidential nominee, has to Negro voters, Wilkins replied: "There is not as much enthusiasm, let's say, for Mr. Kennedy as there was for Adlai Stevenson in 1952.

"On the other hand, I don't think it is fair to say that Mr. Kennedy has no friends among the Negro people in this country and that they will en masse refuse to vote for him or be reluctant to do so."

Wilkins added that Vice President Richard M. Nixon's voting record on civil rights has been "good."

"We count him friendly toward civil rights," he said of Nixon, who seems almost certain to be the Republican presidential nominee.

32b 1960

NAACP

MISS JULIA WRIGHT
NAACP- FIELD SECRETARY

Julia Wright on NAACP staff

NEW YORK — Appointment of Miss Julia Wright of Orangeburg, S.C., as special NAACP field secretary, was announced this week by Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary.

Miss Wright, one of the leaders of the March 15th Orangeburg student demonstration resulting in 488 arrests, will work in South Carolina where she will assist in organizing NAACP youth councils.

SHE IS a June graduate of Claflin College where she majored in mathematics. Miss Wright is also secretary of the Association's South Carolina youth organization as well as secretary of the S.C. student protest movement.

Miss Wright will work with Herbert L. Wright, NAACP youth secretary, under supervision of Gloster B. Current, director of branches. Other student sit - in leaders working for the Association are the Rev. Elton B. Cox, of High Point, N.C. and Donald T. Moss of Winnfield. La.

32b 1960

Jersey City NAACP, Local 480 picket

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 4-9-60

JERSEY CITY — "As long as they maintain order they're welcome."

This opinion, which clashes with the thinking of many southern law enforcement officers, was advanced Saturday by a patrolman on duty during peaceful demonstrations in front of two Woolworth stores here.

The two - hour picket demonstrations were manned by members of the Jersey City Branch NAACP Youth Council and Local 480 IUE, AFL-CIO.

Interested passersby from time to time volunteered to walk picket lines in front of the stores in Journal Square and on Jackson Ave. here.

• • •

LEADERS IN the lines were Leo H. Smith, president of Local 480, and Raymond A. Brown, president of the local NAACP.

Both men reported that business among colored patrons fell off during the two - hour demonstration. They announced that similar action will be taken this Saturday.

Demonstrators carried signs urging persons to withhold patronage from the Woolworth stores as long as the chain practices segregation at southern lunch counters.

Large scale picketing demonstrations at Woolworth's were also held Saturday in front of stores in Middlesex and Somerset Counties.

Participants included NAACP Youth Council members, local unions, Americans for Democratic Action, Congress of Racial Equality, civic and religious groups and Rutgers University students.

16-Year-Old Youth Heads Jax NAACP Youth Activities

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 4-16-60

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — When you heard he was only 16 years old and you knew that he was the guiding hand in one of the smoothest protest maneuvers you've seen yet and you see the sound, sensible, highly intelligent statements coming from his lips, you realize there must be something unusual about Rodney Hurst, president of the local NAACP Youth Council.

There is.

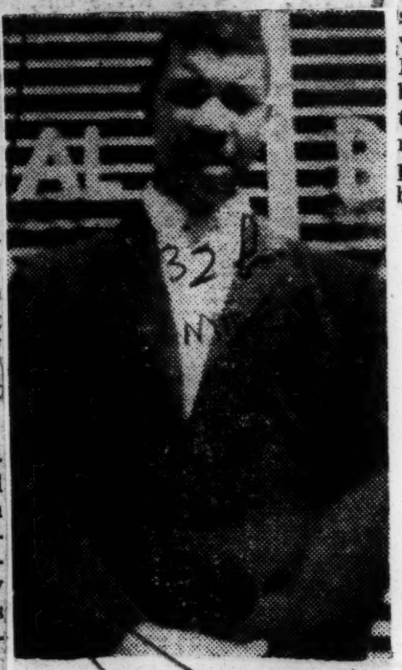
For he is also guiding a dedicated group of high school and college students, some of whom are students at some of the nation's leading colleges and university. Yet he is only 16. Now you know, for sure, that age has no monopoly on wisdom. Rodney Hurst proves it—at 16.

Rodney is a handsome lad with a bit of fuzz under his chin, and a general assortment of freckles. He was graduated last June from Northwestern High School, where he didn't play football, basketball or other such sports.

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HE WAS MORE the literary type, with a yen for journalism. That, naturally, gave him a probing mind. He was advertising director and reporter on his school newspaper. He plays tennis and softball, so don't think he isn't inclined towards athletics. It's just that he has had other things on his mind.

When he was 13, Rodney joined the NAACP Youth Council. Last September they elected him president. It was a terrific choice, as developments have shown. Rodney is not from a wealthy family or home. In fact, he's from a broken home. His mother and dad are separated. His mother is a secretary at a hospital. His dad is a waiter at a local hotel. He lives with his mother and she is proud of him.



RODNEY HURST
. . . 16-year-old leader

When Rodney worked as a busboy at Cohen's store cafe, he observed many things around him—the menial jobs for Negroes, among them—and they had an effect on him. It helped shape his thinking, and his desire to do something to change things. The NAACP Youth Council was a good vehicle to do that job. The youngster is devoted to it, and has worked arduously for its programs.

Hurst believes in systematic planning, and in doing one thing at a time, doing it well. That was reflected in the decision three months ago when the first "sit-in" failed at Kress' store.

■

PLANNING AND research to know the strong and weak points of the enemy war in the young leader's mind. Perhaps, we should not use the term "leader" to describe him, but call him director-spokesman. "There is no leader," he says. "There are many who lead, with each doing his job in his own particular area." He explains this:

He has had help from Jacksonville students who are home from such schools as Howard University, Langston, Morehouse, University of Pittsburgh, Morris Brown, FAMU, Southern, Grambling and the local Edward Waters College. These youths represent fine minds and they have poured their thinking into the big plan.

NAACP NAACP YOUTH COUNCIL

NAACP Pledges to Defend Youth 'Sit-ins' Demonstrators

The recent St. Paul, Minn. Convention of the NAACP threw its entire weight behind the youthful "sit-in" demonstrators all around the United States. The final resolution on "sit-in's" pledged continuing financial, legal and participatory support. These youth whose mass, direct action against segregation is aimed at bringing about complete Freedom for the Negro American at the earliest possible time won the endorsement of the delegates "without reservation".

Battle Cry

The battle cry "FREEDOM NOW" is endorsed by the youth was also acclaimed by the body-at-large and indeed, in the victory celebrations over the surrender of northern Virginia's segregationist policies at lunch counters one of the most widely known members of the NAACP Board of Directors carried a picket sign that read "Not 64 but FREEDOM NOW for me". The idea of acting together now to assure Freedom by 1963 has really caught on.

Expands Policy

Perhaps with the admonition in mind that was carried recently in a nationally-circulated magazine that the 'sit-ins" may bring violence, the NAACP expanded its racial defense policy to include its youth. The NAACP defence policy as stated in the Preamble to the Convention Resolutions reads "we reject violence . . . (but) in rejecting violence, we do not deny, but reaffirm, the right of individual and collective self-defense against unlawful assaults". If the "sit-ins" do bring violence, NAACP parents and adults have let it be known that they will defend their youth.

State NAACP Pres. Tells Nat'l Meet Whites Carry Rifles To Stop Sitdown Protest

Sitdown Protests Are Backed By National Body

St. Paul, Minn. June 27—C. R. Darden, of Meridian, Mississippi, President of the State Conferences of Branches, and a member of the National Board of the NAACP told how Negro youth in Mississippi had wanted to join the sitdown demonstrations but were dissuaded by their elders to avoid violence. He said that whites in Mississippi had bee ntaking rifles to work each day in expectation of sitddown attempts.

Darden told his story after the NAACP had approved without reservations the intent and method of the student sitdown movement.

The annual convention of the association tabled another draft resolution against "black nationalism", or "black chauvinism" in the United States as represented by the "Black Muslim" movement.

The title of the annual resolution rejecting communism was expanded to "communism and other subversive activities." These included rejection of any cooperation with Communist - controlled unions, Communist-line or Fascist organizations and "persons who are identified with Ku-Klux Klan the White Citizens Councils and similar organizations."

Support Pledged to Students

The resolution backing the sit-ins, which have raised the spirits of this year's delegates conspicuously, pledged "moral, financial, legal, consultant and participatory" support to student demonstrations at lunch-counters that did not serve Negroes.

Assistance to such sit-ins does not become mandatory in local branches of the Association. The resolution that was adopted urged assistance by branches "to the fullest extent of their capabilities."

Opposition to the proposed draft on "black nationalism" was against the language rather than the substance. Delegates complained from the floor that objections to the allegedly clandestine "Black Muslims" in the United States were not sufficiently spelled out.

Timothy Jenkins, vice president of the Howard University chapter, defended substitute language using "black chauvinism" instead of nationalism. Asked to define the word, he called it "a pushing of interest on a narrow and bigoted basis — just a prejudice in favor of one's own group."

But the convention, with the support of the resolutions committee, finally voted to table the matter until more detailed consideration could be given to a matter evidently of serious concern to many Negroes.

The six-day convention, attended by 918 deelgates, alternates and observers from forty states, concluded its business sessions today. A mass meeting will be held tomorro wafternoon.

NAACP Asks Federal Judge To Toss Out State Injunction

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala
8-14-60

By ARTHUR OSGOODE

Negro attorney Fred Gray Wednesday urged U.S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. to intercede on behalf of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, now barred from doing businss in Alabama.

"Unless we get some aid from this court, the plaintiff (NAACP) is lost, and will never get a hearing," Gray pleaded.

He held that the pro-integration group has already suffered "irreparable damage" because of an injunction by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones.

Speaking for the state of Alabama, Asst. Atty. Gen. Willard Livingston held that the case should be decided by the state court.

The Alabama Supreme Court, he noted, had remanded the case involving a $100,000 fine against the NAACP imposed by Judge Jones to the local court.

Livingston also argued that the federal court did not have original jurisdiction in the case, and that, with few exceptions, a U.S. court cannot legally grant a stay of state court injunctions.

And he asked that the temporary injunction remain in force "pending the determination of this cause on its merits."

Besides not having jurisdiction, the federal court "ought not to interfere now," said Livingston.

Defendants in the hearing, Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion and Sec. of State Bettye Frink, were not in court. Both are attending the Democratic convention in Los Angeles.

For the federal court to step in would amount to its acting "against the sovereign state of Alabama," Livingston maintained, violating constitutional provisions.

Gray attacked "unconstitutional acts" on the part of state courts and attorneys in keeping the NAACP from operating in Alabama since June, 1956.

He said that the NAACP would be unable to get a hearing on the merits of the case, despite the fact that the Supreme Court had twice ruled in favor of the NAACP and against the state courts.

A second contempt complaint against it could be used to forestall its efforts to end the four-year-old ban.

He attacked the stae legal maneuvering as "vaxatiousness, viciousness."

He said that it would be another four years before the NAACP could again seek reinstatement in Alabama unless Johnson acts in its behalf and orders Frink and Gallion to register the NAACP to do business in the state.

Gray said the NAACP had operated in Alabama since 1916 without action being taken against it, and that no other "non-profit organization similar to the plaintiff" has been forced to register as a foreign corporation.

In its ruling, the U.S. Supreme Court held that the NAACP could not be forced to turn over its membership lists to the attorney general of Alabama.

The State Supreme Court sent the case back to the U.S. Supreme Court a second time, holding that other factors justified the fine, but again were overruled.

JURIST DECLINES DECISION

NAACP Fails To Lift Ban

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

The NAACP Thursday lost a bid to have a federal judge force the state of Alabama to register it to operate in the state.

U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. told the Negro organization it should seek redress in state courts, if it feels its constitutional rights are being violated.

To take jurisdiction in the case, he said, would amount to assuming that state officials do not take seriously their oaths to protect the constitutional rights of all citizens.

The Supreme Court, which twice remanded the NAACP case to state courts, "went so far as to indicate to the plaintiff-corporation the route open to it in securing a prompt trial" the federal judge noted.

TEMPORARY ORDER

The NAACP proceedings grew out of a temporary restraining order from Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued in June 1956. Jones also fined the NAACP $100,000 for contempt because it failed to produce membership records and other documents.

The fine was reversed by the U.S. Supreme Court and the case remanded to the Alabama Supreme Court, which reinstated the fine on the grounds that the U.S. Supreme Court had failed to consider other reasons for the contempt citation.

The Supreme Court again threw out the fine, and remanded the case to the state court.

PROCEED PROMPTLY

Johnson noted that at the time the Supreme Court said:

"We assume that the State Supreme Court, thus advised, will not fail to proceed promptly with the disposition of the matters left open under our mandate for further proceedings."

The U.S. Supreme Court in issuing its ruling, denied the NAACP's petition for mandamus ordering the Alabama Supreme Court to take action in the case.

The Negro organization asked Johnson to intervene in the case several weeks ago, charging that the state was employing "dilatory tactics" that denied it due process of law.

It asked that Johnson order Secretary of State Bettye Frink to register it as an out-of-state corporation.

Local Negro attorney Fred Gray argued that the injunction was issued four years ago and that there has still been no hearing on its merits.

Johnson observed that the "real basis for plaintiff's seeking this court's aid is the alleged unconstitutional action by the courts of Alabama in not proceeding promptly."

But he noted that the U.S. Supreme Court had refused to pass on the constitutional issues raised by the NAACP.

If the U.S. Supreme Court erred in assuming that the NAACP could get prompt action in Alabama courts, said Johnson, then the proper remedy for the NAACP is to appeal to it.

NAACP Charter Refusal Is Upheld

The Birmingham News
Birmingham Ala
8-12-60

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 11 (AP)—A federal judge refused today to order state officials to give the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People a charter to do business in Alabama.

U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. ruled that to grant the petition sought by the NAACP would assume that state authorities are not carrying out their oath to protect the rights of the public.

The Negro organization asked Johnson several weeks ago for a court order to compel Secretary of State Bettye Frink to license the NAACP as an out-of-state corporation.

A state court injunction prohibiting the Negro group from doing business in Alabama has been in effect since June 1956.

U.S. Judge Refuses to Order NAACP Charter

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The Negro organization asked Johnson several weeks ago for a court order to compel Secretary of State Bettye Frink to license the NAACP as an out-of-state corporation.

A State Court injunction prohibiting the Negro group from doing business in Alabama has been in effect since June 1956.

It was issued as a temporary restraining order and no hearing ever was held on the merits of the complaint on which the injunction was based.

Gov. John Patterson, who at that time was Alabama attorney general, asked for the state court order on the grounds that the NAACP was not licensed as an out-of-state corporation.

He also contended that the organization helped foment racial strife in Alabama.

Judge refuses NAACP plea to reopen in state

Birmingham News
Birmingham, Ala.
8-13-60

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 12 (AP)—A federal judge who said he is unwilling to assume that Alabama courts will not grant justice has refused to order state authorities to let the National Assn. For the Advancement of Colored People operate here again.

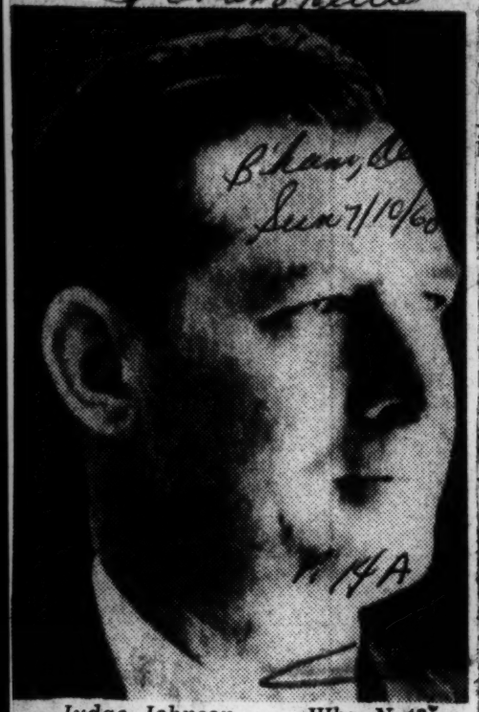
U. S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. turned down a petition by the Negro organization which sought to compel Alabama to license it as an out-of-state corporation.

In his decree handed down yesterday, Johnson called attention to a U. S. Supreme Court ruling which directed Alabama courts to "proceed promptly" to settle the dispute between the state and the NAACP.

For him to take jurisdiction, the federal judge said, would amount to an assumption that state officials, and the courts, do not take seriously their oaths to protect the rights of all citizens.

Why This Federal Court Decision?

In Montgomery Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr., has ruled on a second plea by Atty. Gen. Mac Gallion to postpone a hearing involving NAACP set for July 13.



Judge Johnson . . . Why Not?

NAACP is trying to get a federal court order which will allow the Negro organization to resume doing business in this state. It has been barred by a circuit court injunction because it would not comply with a state request to produce certain membership information.

Several days ago Judge Johnson refused to postpone a hearing also set for July 13 on a Justice Department attempt to get his court's help in winning access to state voter registration records.

Mr. Gallion has asked for the postponement because, in these important cases, he would like to be on hand for the arguments. Gallion is, of course, a principal delegate from this state to the Los Angeles convention. It is imperative that he be in California especially since he has been a foremost figure in attempting to put Alabama's 29 votes in the Lyndon Johnson column. This is, plainly, a matter of great interest throughout this state, regardless of how any individual views anybody's candidacy.

Judge Johnson's decision raises the inevitable question why a postponement of at least a week could not have been granted. Such postponements are very common in courts generally.

NAACP Is Denied Charter in Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Federal District Judge Frank Johnson, a University of Alabama graduate, surprised no one when he turned down a motion by the NAACP to order Alabama officials to give it a charter to resume operations in the state.

Judge Johnson said the U. S. Supreme Court had ordered the State Court to take proper action in the NAACP case, and he assumed these courts would discharge their obligations.

Atty. Fred Gray pointed out that the June, 1956, injunction banning the NAACP from operating here was a temporary one, and yet (in four years) there has been no hearing on the merits of the case.

At that rate, Gray said, it would be many years before the or the case is settled, because the NAACP had a chance to function state has been avoiding a show down on the matter in is own courts for years.

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On the same day, Judge Johnson ordered Montgomery County registration records opened to Justice Department inspection.

Records sought in Wilcox County (the hell hole of America), are under jurisdiction of Federal Judge Daniel Thomas, at Mobile, who has not acted on a pending Government request.

Asks Court to Lift 4-Year Injunction

Against Ala. NAACP; Case Taken Under Advisement by Judge

Montgomery, Ala.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has asked the United States District Court here to take steps to lift the four-year-old, state imposed ban against NAACP operations in Alabama.

Attorneys for the Association presented argument on July 13 in support of a petition to enjoin the Alabama Attorney General from proceeding under a temporary state court injunction prohibiting activity in the state. They also asked that the Alabama Secretary of State be enjoined from refusing to register the NAACP to operate in the state. Federal District Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr., who heard the case, took it under advisement, reserving decision.

Federal Action

Action was filed in the federal district court in an effort to break through the maze of legal technicalities and maneuvers which have succeeded in banning all NAACP activity in Alabama since June, 1956, despite two United States Supreme Court rulings reversing the lower court's $100,000 contempt judgment aaginst the Association. The high court remanded the case to the state court for a hearing on its merits.

On July 11, two days before the hearing in the federal district court, and more than two years after the U. S. Supreme Court had first so ordered, the Alabama Supreme Court remanded the case to the circuit court in Montgomery.

NAACP Asks Johnson To Dismiss Injunction

Viciousness And Harrassment Charged To State By Attorneys

MONTGOMERY, July 13 (UPI)—The NAACP today accused the State of Alabama of "viciously" using unconstitutional tactics to ban the pro-integration organization from operating in the state.

Attorneys for the NAACP said the state's legal maneuvering amounted to "harrassment, viciousness and veation" with the total result of "causing irreparable harm" to the association.

Negro Attys. Fred Gray of Montgomery and Author Shores of Birmingham asked U. S. Middle District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., to dismiss an injunction issued by Montgomery County Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones June 1, 1956 which prohibits the NAACP from doing business in Alabama.

Under Advisement

Johnson took the request under advisement, giving both the NAACP and the state 10 days in which to file briefs to support and supplement today's oral arguments.

Willard Livingston, chief assistant attorney general, argued the Federal court has no jurisdiction in the case. He said the U. S. Constitution prohibited the district court from "interfering or meddling" in state court litigation.

Livingston argued the original litigation began in Montgomery County Circuit Court and that the issue was back in Circuit Court as of Monday when the State Supreme Court remanded the case to the lower court.

Livingston said the state Supreme Court sent the case back to Jones' court for "arguments on its merits" at the instruction of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Jones banned the NAACP from operating in Alabama four years ago on grounds it had not registered as a foreign or out-of-state corporation. The circuit court judge also fined the organization $100,000 for contempt of court for failing to produce its membership lists and other records.

The NAACP appealed the fine twice to the U. S. Supreme Court which dismissed the contempt citation. In October, 1959, the Supreme Court sent the case to the Alabama Supreme Court with instruction that it be remanded "promptly" to the Circuit Court for arguments on the "merits of the case"—whether or not the NAACP should be required to register as a foreign corporation since it is a non-profit organization.

Follows Order

The State Supreme Court, following the high court's orders, remanded the case to Jones two days ago.

Gray argued the State Supreme Court "certainly" was not prompt in obeying the instructions of the U. S. Supreme Court.

He also charged the NAACP would "never get a hearing" in Montgomery Circuit Court on "the meriits of the case because they have filed a second contempt hearing against us which must be cleared up before the basic issues are dealt with."

Gray said the second contempt citation could mean "another four years of litigation while the NAACP suffers irreparable harm."

In listing the harm done to the NAACP, Gray said four years ago the organization had more than 14,000 members in 58 branches and annual dues of approximately $27,000. "Now," he said, "there are no branches, no members and we have lost $100,000 in dues during the past four years."

NAACP Asks Federal Judge To Toss Out State Injunction

By ARTHUR OSGOODE

Negro attorney Fred Gray Wednesday urged U.S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. to intercede on behalf of the National Ass'n. for the Advancement of Colored People, now barred from doing businss in Alabama.

"Unless we get some aid from this court, the plaintiff (NAACP) is lost, and will never get a hearing," Gray pleaded.

He held that the pro-integration group has already suffered "irreparable damage" because of an injunction by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones.

Speaking for the state of Alabama, Asst. Atty. Gen. Willard Livingston held that the case should be decided by the state court.

The Alabama Supreme Court, he noted, had remanded the case involving a $100,000 fine against the NAACP imposed by Judge Jones to the local court.

Livingston also argued that the federal court did not have original jurisdiction in the case, and that, with few exceptions, a U.S. court cannot legally grant a stay of state court injunctions.

And he asked that the temporary injunction remain in force "pending the determination of this cause on its merits."

Besides not having jurisdiction, the federal court "ought not to interfere now," said Livingston.

Defendants in the hearing, Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion and Sec. of State Bettye Frink, were not in court. Both are attending the Democratic convention in Los Angeles.

For the federal court to step in would amount to its acting "against the sovereign state of Alabama," Livingston maintained, violating constitutional provisions.

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In its ruling, the U.S. Supreme Court held that the NAACP could not be forced to turn over its membership lists to the attorney general of Alabama.

The State Supreme Court sent the case back to the U.S. Supreme Court a second time, holding that other factors justified the fine, but again were overruled.

NAACP Starts New Court Fight To Lift Ala. Ban

MONTGOMERY, Ala. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has asked the United States District Court here to take steps to lift the four-year-old, state imposed ban against NAACP operations in Alabama.

Attorneys for the Association presented argument on July 13 in support of a petition to enjoin the Alabama Attorney General from proceeding under a temporary state court injunction prohibiting activity in the state.

They also asked that the Alabama Secretary of State be enjoined from refusing to register the NAACP to operate in the state.

Representing the Association at the hearing were Fred D. Gray of Montgomery, Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham, and Derrick Bell of New York City. Federal District Judge Frank M. Johnson, jr., who heard the case, took it under advisement reserving decision.

BANS ALL ACTIVITY

Action was filed in the federal district court in an effort to break through the maze of legal technicalities and maneuvers which have succeeded in banning all NAACP activtity in Alabama since June, 1956, despite two United States Supreme Court rulings reversing the lower court's $100,000 contempt judgment against the Association.

The high court remanded the case to the state court for a hearing on its merits.

On July 11, two days before the hearing in the federal district court, and more than two years after the U. S. Supreme Court had first so ordered, the Alabama Supreme Court remanded the case to the circuit court in Montgomery.

Seeking to avert federal action in the case, the attorneys for the State of Alabama cited this belated compliance in a plea for dismissal of the complaint.

Further, the Alabama attorneys alleged, the federal court lacked jurisdiction. They contended it was, in effect an action against the state and, accordingly, in violation of the 11h Amendment.

The Association was held in contempt of court, fined $100,000, and ordered to suspend all activity in the state in 1956 because it refused to disclose the names of its members and conributors.

To do so, the NAACP maintained, would be to expose its members to pressures, intimidation and violence. The U.S. Supreme Court twice sustained the NAACP position.

Lift Alabama Injunction, NAACP Asks The Federal Court

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NAACP Suit Seeks To End Alabama Ban

Injunction Asked Against Two State Officials

MONTGOMERY, June 27 (AP)—Banned from Alabama four years ago, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has launched legal efforts aimed at operating in the state again.

Records showed today that the NAACP asked U. S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., last Thursday to order state officials to allow the pro-integration group to do business in Alabama.

Johnson set a hearing for July 13 on the NAACP's request for an injunction forcing Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion and Secretary of State Bettye Frink to register the NAACP for operations in the state. State law requires all out-of-state corporations to be registered.

The two officials were directed to file written briefs before July 8, preparatory to the hearing at which they will seek to show cause, if any, why the four-year-old order barring the NAACP should not be thrown out.

Second Plea Rejected

Johnson turned down another NAACP motion outright. It sought an order to temporarily restrain Gallion and Mrs. Frink, pending outcome of the hearing, from obeying the 1956 decree outlawing NAACP operations.

If the Federal judge had granted that request, the Negro group would have been allowed to resume business pending a final ruling on its plea for an injunction.

Gallion and Gov. John Patterson, who initiated the 1956 action while he was attorney general, were away from the city and could not be reached for comment on the NAACP move.

Mrs. Frink promised that the state will fight the petition to reinstate the NAACP.

"Judge Johnson is a fine Alabama citizen working for the Federal government," she said. "I don't think he would tell an elected official how to run her office."

The Secretary of State pointed out that her office operates under laws passed by the State Legislature while Johnson operates under the Federal law.

"I have faith in Judge Johnson that he will tell the NAACP they have been outlawed in Alabama," she said, "and should remain outlawed as long as they don't comply with Alabama law."

Negro Atty. Arthur Shores of Birmingham said the petition was filed in an effort to get "our original suit out of the State Supreme Court" where he said it has rested about 11 months without being returned to the Montgomery Circuit Court where it originated.

"We hope to get some relief from Federal Court," he said.

The group's new legal drive was launched by Asst. Special Counsel Robert L. Carter of the NAACP New York staff and two Alabama Negro attorneys, Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham and Fred Gray of Montgomery.

Order Issued in 1956

Target of the NAACP case is dismissal of a temporary restraining order which has been in force since Montgomery Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued it June 1, 1956.

Jones also levied a $100,000 contempt fine against the NAACP for refusing to obey a court order to produce its membership lists and other records for use in the injunction suit initiated by Patterson.

The U. S. Supreme Court overruled the $100,000 fine on appeal in June, 1958, but the next February the fine was reaffirmed by the Alabama Supreme Court. The Washington tribunal knocked it down again last June.

Patterson was granted the temporary restraining order against the NAACP on the contention that the organization had never registered as an out-of-state corporation as required by Alabama law. He also accused the NAACP of stirring racial unrest in Alabama.

No action has ever been taken on Patterson's suit for a permanent injunction driving the NAACP out of the state, but the temporary order prohibiting its Alabama operations remains in effect.

Gallion Loses Bid To Delay Rights Cases

Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion, a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, has been denied a delay on civil rights hearings scheduled in U.S. District Court here while the convention is in progress.

Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., Friday denied Gallion's request for a pretrial conference and rescheduling of hearings on a U.S. Justice Dept. motion to dismiss a state court order which prohibits federal agents from inspecting voting records and on a federal move to obtain Montgomery County voting records.

Gallion also made the same request for delay on a hearing, also scheduled for July 13, on a National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People motion to toss out a Circuit Conrt restraining order which has prevented the Negro group from doing business in Alabama since 1956. Johnson did not rule immediately this motion.

The state's requests were filed Thursday by Nicholas S. Hare, an assistant attorney general. The hearing on the motions were held Friday morning.

The state attorney general's office contended that Gallion and Sec. of State Bettye Frink, who is involved in the NAACP action, are both duly elected delegates to the convention. In asking for a delay, the state said that Gallion needs to be present at all the hearings. His assistants are not familiar with all aspects of the cases, according to the state's plea.

They Started It

When Negroes boycotted Montgomery buses, forcing many white drivers out of their jobs, it was hailed as a great spiritual crusade.

The same applause from liberal circles greeted the boycott of Tuskegee merchants, which forced some out of business and severely damaged many others.

The "sit-in" demonstrations are also nothing more than the old use of economic pressure, practiced in one form or another down through the ages. But the sit-ins are also approved by Negro organizations and liberals.

Now in Tennessee, Fayette and Haywood County whites are boycotting Negroes to deter, if possible, mass voter registration. National organizations have been formed to assist the boycotted Negroes. The method of economic pressure has been denounced as brutal.

Meanwhile the NAACP has urged its 350,000 members and others to refuse to buy from four major oil companies whose independent contractors in Fayette and Haywood have refused to sell to Negroes. NAACP avoids the use of the word boycott, preferring the daintier phrase "selective use of buying power."

The results of boycotts, by whomever for whatever purpose, are always ugly. But the NAACP, Northern newspapers and other race-issue casulsts are committed to the untenable proposition that all economic sanctions against the white devil are blessed, while the same pressure from whites is unthinkable.

The double standard can hardly fool intelligent Americans for long

Hearing July 13—

State plea vetoed in NAACP suit

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 6—(AP)—A federal judge has rejected the state's plea to postpone a July 13 court hearing on the NAACP's legal move to start operating in Alabama again.

U. S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. yesterday overruled the state request to put off the hearing until after the Democratic National Convention.

Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion and Secretary of State Bettye Frink, both convention delegates, are defendants in the suit filed by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

GALLION, AS THE state's chief legal officer, asked Johnson to postpone the hearing until he returns from the Los Angeles convention so he could argue the state's case himself.

Gallion's assistants, in petitioning Judge Johnson for a continuance, said they are not familiar with all aspects of the NAACP's effort to throw out a 4-year-old state court order banning it from doing business in Alabama.

Specifically, the Negro group seeks a federal mandate requiring Gallion and Mrs. Frink to register the NAACP to do business in the state. Alabama law requires all out-of-state corporations to be registered.

THE NAACP HAS been prohibited from operating in the state since June 1, 1956, when Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued a temporary injunction at the request of Gov. John Patterson, then attorney general.

Johnson also has turned down the state's request to postpone another July 13 hearing on the federal government's effort to get access to Alabama voter registration records.

NAACP files to operate in Alabama

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 27—(AP)—The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has asked a federal judge to throw out a 1956 order prohibiting it from operating in Alabama, it was revealed today.

The NAACP filed a motion last Thursday asking U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. for a temporary restraining order and injunction.

The injunction would compel Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion and Secretary of State Bettye Frink to register the NAACP to do business in the state.

JOHNSON REFUSED the Negro integration group's request for a temporary restraining order pending a hearing July 13.

Gallion and Mrs. Frink were directed to file written briefs before July 8.

At the hearing, Gallion and Mrs. Frink will be required to show reason, if any, why an injunction allowing the NAACP to operate in Alabama should not be granted.

The NAACP motions were filed by Atty. Robert L. Carter of New York and two Alabama Negro lawyers, Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham and Fred D. Gray of Montgomery.

GALLION'S REQUEST

Montgomery Advertiser

Judge Refuses Delay Of NAACP Hearing

Thur. 7/7/60

U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. Wednesday refused to put off a hearing in which the Alabama NAACP seeks to get back into business in the state.

It was the federal judge's third refusal of state requests to postpone hearings on racial disputes.

He had previously rejected state requests to put off hearings involving federal attempts to examine state voter registration records.

State Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion had asked for the delay until after the Democratic national convention in Los Angeles. He said Wednesday in California he planned to remain there until after the convention closes, but would keep in daily touch with his office here.

COUNSEL NEEDED

His assistants said here that they were not familiar with all aspects of the NAACP case, and needed his counsel.

Gallion said, however, that he planned to stay in Los Angeles "unless I have to" return.

The NAACP petition is to force the attorney general and Secretary of State Bettye Frink to license the NAACP to operate in Alabama.

STATED WEDNESDAY

A state court injunction prohibited the NAACP from doing business in Alabama in June of 1956. The temporary restraining order was issued by Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones at the request of Gov. John Patterson, then attorney general of Alabama.

The hearing has been set for next Wednesday in federal court.

One of the hearings in the voter registration dispute involves an attempt by the Justice Dept. to throw out a state court restraining order that bars federal agents from examining registration records in any Alabama county.

In the other hearing, the federal agency seeks to compel the Montgomery County Board of Registrars to open its records to federal inspection.

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones also issued the injunction that blocked federal agents from inspecting voter records even while FBI men were looking over such records in Sumter County.

NAACP Will Try To Get Back Into Operation

Birmingham World
Birmingham, Alabama
Wed. 7/13/60

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — (SNS) The NAACP will try to get back into operation in Alabama at a hearing before U.S. Judge Frank M. Johnson Wednsday morning here Judge Walter B. Jones June 1, 1956

The federal district court is asked to throw out a four-year old restraining order issued by Circuit Walter B. Jones June 1, 1956. Gov. John Patterson, then Alabama Attorney General, instituted the injunction preceedings which put the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people out of operation in this state.

The NAACP petition is aimed compelling Secretary of State (Mrs.) Bettye Frink to license the association for operation in Alabama.

Judge Johnson turned down a request for delay of the hearing which came from state Atty. Gen. Macdonald Gallion.

Representing The NAACP will be Atty. Fred D. Gray of this city; Atty. Arthur D. Shores, of Birmingham and Robert L. Carter, general counsel of the NAACP, of NEW York City.

Gray Urges Judge Strike Down Ban Against NAACP

Birmingham World
Birmingham, Ala.
Sat 7-16-60

EMORY O. JACKSON

MONTGOMERY, Ala. (SNS)—"Unless we get some aid from this court we are lost and may never get a hearing," declared Atty. Fred D. Grey in urging U. S. Judge Frank M. Johnson to strike down a state ban on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here Wednesday afternoon, July 13.

Federal Judge Johnson took under advice the NAACP petition and gave both sides 10 days to submit any further briefs of memorandums they desired. His ruling is not expected until early August.

The office of the Attorney General, represented by Attys. Willard Livington, Gordon Madison and John Tyson, filed an mended motion in the case showing that the Alabama Supreme Court on July 11 remanded the case to the circuit court of the 15th Judicial Circuit for further proceedings and that it should be handled there instead of in the federal District Count.

Attorneys for Alabama also chalenged the federal court jurisdiction, insisted that the petition to dissolve the state injuction was actually a suit against the state, and as such could not be maintained. Comity, insistence that the state was not a citizen, and a contention that the acion was in essence a mandamus funcion, were argued by the lawyers for the state.

Atty. Gray, assisted by Atty. Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham, reviewed the history of the four-year old Alabama ban of the NAACP, and pointed that the association has suffered injury because of the allegedly "unconstitutional" ban. Atty. Gary estimated that over the ban period the NAACP has been penalized an estimated $100,000" in lost revenue from memberships and contributions. He added that at the time the association was banned June 1, 1956 it had 58 branches in the Alabama ban has "completely bers, a regional office in Birmingham and realized approximately $27,000 in revenue.

Meantime, Atty. Gray argued that the Alabama ban has 'completely stopped" NAACP operations in Alabama, rendered the association with its members and "deprived the association of an opportunity to assist Negro citizens in the vindication of their constitutional rights solely because they are Negroes."

Also, Atty. Gray appointed out that Alabama has brought a second contempt proceeding against the NAACP and by such manuevers could litigate the ban for years without bring the case to trial and conclusion on its merit. He insisted that because of this situation the NAACP had to look to the federal court for relief.

Counsel for the NAACP also contended that the association was singled out by the state of Alabama since no other organization had been banned under similar circumstances. He contended that the NAACP had operated since 1918 without any ouster preceedings until 1956.

Lawyers for the state answered this argument by contending that the observation was meaningless since it did not matter what time the proceedings were brought if the association was operating in violation of Alabama law.

Atty. Gray blasted the NAACP ban as "harrassment, viciousness and vexation."

Judge Johnson, noting the argument of unequal treatment made by Atty. Grey, asked the state lawyers, "have any contempt proceedings ever been brought against the klans." The state lawyers said they did not know. The court inquired whether any Ku Klux Klan organizations were doing business in Alabama, if so, were they registered? The state lawyers said they were not informed on this matter.

With the Alabama Supreme Court sending the case back to the circuit court for further consideration, Atty. Madison contended that everything they (NAACP) is asking for is being gotten. They ought to be satisfied."

In the argument of comity, the court said "comity is a two way proposition."

Atty. Shores observed that the injunction was a speedy remedy and that the court usually advanced the hearing on such matters. However, he observed, it has been about a year since the U. S. Supreme Court sent the case back and it still has not come up for hearing. Atty. Shores also observed that "the Attorney General's office opposed the action of the Alabama Supreme Court in sending the case back to the circuit court."

Judge Johnson asked Atty. Grey to clear up his contention for state relief in the face of the sending of the case for docket in circuit court. He answered by contending that under the procedures already used by the state it was not likely that a hearing would be given and that such could keep the NAACP from ever operating in Alabama for a long time to come.

Earlier Judge Johnson heard two cases on injunctions withholding court records from agents of the Department of Justice. The state challenged the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Act.

The state court injunctions denied vote records files in Montgomery and in Wilcox counties to FBI agents. Judge Johnson took the cases under advisement, giving both sides 10 days to sumbit additional briefs. Ruling in these cases are also expected in early August.

'We're not going to let NAACP operate in Ala.'

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat 7-16-60

MONTGOMERY, Ala — Mrs. Betty Frink, Alabama's secretary of state, declared here last week that "we are not going to let them (the NAACP) do business in Alabama" regardless of the outcome of the association's suit to lift the ban.

Three NAACP attorneys filed suit in U.S. District Court asking that it throw out a Circuit Court injunction which has prevented the organization from operating in Alabama since 1956.

Judge Walter Jones, who issued the temporary injunction, also fined the NAACP $10,000 which was upped to $100,000 when the association failed to pay the money in a required time. The U.S. Supreme Court, however, has twice voided the fine.

Jones Agrees To Continue State's Contempt Case Against NAACP After Hearing Motion

The Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala., Sat. 3-5-60

Contempt proceedings against the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People by the State of Alabama, which had been set for hearing here on March 21, have been continued generally by Judge Walter B. Jones of the Montgomery Circuit Court.

The continuance was made on the motion of the NAACP.

The contempt proceedings, brought by the state several months ago, alleged that the NAACP has violated an injunction issued by Judge Jones, which restrained it from doing business in Alabama.

It was also charged by the state that the NAACP continues to operate in this state through a Birmingham organization which titles itself the Alabama State Coordinating Assn. for Registration and Voting.

It developed at the Friday hearing that a mandate from the U.S. Supreme Court, sent to the Alabama Supreme Court and dealing with how the NAACP question should be disposed of, had never come to the Circuit Court here.

Judge Jones stated that he felt that further proceedings in the local court should be delayed until the court is advised further by the Alabama Supreme Court.

The NAACP question is to be reset upon instructions from the state Supreme Court.

The U.S. Supreme Court has reversed a number of rulings by the Alabama Supreme Court in which the latter court upheld Judge Jones in his action in fining the NAACP for contempt.

Jones fined the NAACP $100,000 for refusing to divulge its membership rolls and other information.

Asst. Attys. Gen. Nick Hare and J. W. Webb represented the state at Friday's hearing. Fred Gray represented the NAACP.

NAACP Seeks Alabama Action

The Commercial Appeal

Pro-Integration Group Asks Permission To Register In The State

Memphis Press-Scimitar

By United Press International

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 27. — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asked United States District Judge Frank M. Johnson Monday to force the state of Alabama to permit the pro-integration group to register in the state.

The NAACP also asked Johnson to enjoin Alabam Atty. Gen. Mac Donald Gallion from interfering with the group under a temporary injunction which ousted the NAACP from Alabama in 1956.

Force State Action

In a petition filed here by Birmingham Negro Attorney Auther Shores, the group sought the first move to end the temporary injunction in four years.

Shores said the petition would keep Gallion from proceeding further under the temporary restraining order and injunction. It would also keep Gallion from any other action designed to oust the NAACP from the state and to interfere with its lawful operation.

"It also would keep the secretary of state from refusing to permit the NAACP to register in Alabama," Shores said.

The NAACP also was fined $100,000 for contempt of court by Montgomery Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones for refusing to submit its membership records. The United States Supreme Court set aside the fine, but the Alabama Supreme Court reinstated it. The high court then set aside the fine again.

Final Order Awaited

Shores said that although the fine had been settled by the United States Supreme Court, the state Supreme Court had not sent the final order to Circuit Court.

The NAACP can get no Circuit Court action on the restraining order until the state Supreme Court sends down the final order.

Frink to fight NAACP move

The Birmingham News

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 28 (AP)—Secretary of State Bettye Frink promises she will oppose any legal move to have her office recognize the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

THE NAACP HAS filed a petition in U. S. District Court asking Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., to compel state officials to allow the organization to operate in Alabama.

A state court injunction was granted four years ago banning the pro-integration group from doing business in Alabama on grounds it wasn't properly registered as an out of state corporation.

"Judge Johnson is a fine Alabama citizen working for the federal government," said Mrs. Frink. "I don't think he would tell an elected ofifcial how to run her office."

The state official said her office operates under state law while Johnson is bound by federal statutes.

"I have faith in Judge Johnson that he will tell the NAACP they have been outlawed in Alabama," the secretary of state said, "and should remain outlawed as long as they don't comply with Alabama law."

THE PETITION asked Johnson to order Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion and Secretary of State Frink to register the NAACP and permit it to operate in Alabama.

State Urges Court Delay Race Cases

The Montgomery Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala., Fri. 7-1-60

The state Thursday urged postponement of July 13 federal court hearings on major racial and civil rights issues involving Alabama, the federal government and the NAACP.

State attorneys filed a request that arguments on the controversial cases be put off until Alabama's Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion and Secretary of State Bettye Frink return from the Democratic National Convention.

Gallion and Mrs. Frink, both convention delegates, are defendants in the suit brought by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People in an effort to start operating in Alabama again.

KEY ROLE

As the state's chief legal officer, Gallion also normally would play a key role in arguments against the other cases, a Justice Department move to resume inspection of Alabama voter records.

U.S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., scheduled to hear the cases, is on vacation until July 11 and there was no immediate ruling on the request for postponements.

Johnson's law clerk said he would contact the federal judge and that a decision on the plea may be made within a few days.

The NAACP has asked for an injunction forcing Gallion and Mrs. Frink to register the pro-integration group for operations in the state. Law requires all out-of-state corporations to be registered.

DISMISS ORDER

Goal of the NAACP case is dismissal of a temporary restraining order banning it from doing business in Alabama. It has been in force since Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones issued it June 1, 1956.

In other cases, the Justice Department has asked Johnson to throw out an injunction which bars federal agents from checking Alabama voter registration files for evidence of anti-Negro discrimination.

That injunction, also issued by Jones, prohibits FBI agents from seeing voter records in all 67 Alabama counties. It has been in effect since early this month.

The Justice Department has also requested a federal court order forcing the Montgomery County Board of Registrars to open its records for examination.

Gallion obtained the injunction from Jones as a step toward testing the 1960 Civil Rights Act after U.S. Atty. Gen. William P. Rogers sought access to the files of Montgomery and Sumter counties.

The Justice Department had asked earlier to see the registration files in Wilcox County, but Circuit Judge James Hare of Selma blocked it with an injunction. Jones' later order covered the whole state.

NAACP fights '56 Ala. injunction

The Afro-American Baltimore Md. 6-28-60

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — As hearings on the NAACP suit to again do business in Alabama opened in U.S. District Court, the attorney for the Association attacked the injunction as an "unconstitutional act."

Fred Gray called on the Federal court to toss out the injunction, issued in 1956, because the NAACP would be unable to get a hearing on the merits of the case in the state courts.

He also noted that twice the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled in the NAACP's favor, yet the state courts have kept the injunction in force.

THE STATE injunction was issued in 1956 when the NAACP refused to disclose its membership roll. The Alabama Supreme Court also levied a $100,000 fine against the association for failure to comply with the state's order.

Mr. Gray told presiding Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr. that the association already has suffered "irreparable damage" pointing out that the state looked the other way in the case of other similar organizations in Alabama.

He declared that the NAACP had done business in Alabama since 1916, without registering as a foreign corporation, with no action being taken until the push for first-class citizenship.

* * *

ATTORNEYS for the states asked that the suit be dismissed, because the Federal court did not have jurisdiction in the case.

Willard Livingston, assistant attorney general, maintained that Federal action against Alabama would amount to a violation against the sovereign state of Alabama.

Why This Federal Court Decision?

In Montgomery Federal Judge Frank M. Johnson, Jr., has ruled on a second plea by Atty. Gen. Mac Gallion to postpone a hearing involving NAACP set for July 13.



Judge Johnson . . . Why Not?

NAACP is trying to get a federal court order which will allow the Negro organization to resume doing business in this state. It has been barred by a circuit court injunction because it would not comply with a state request to produce certain membership information.

Several days ago Judge Johnson refused to postpone a hearing also set for July 13 on a Justice Department attempt to get his court's help in winning access to state voter registration records.

Mr. Gallion has asked for the postponement because, in these important cases, he would like to be on hand for the arguments. Gallion is, of course, a principal delegate from this state to the Los Angeles convention. It is imperative that he be in California especially since he has been a foremost figure in attempting to put Alabama's 29 votes in the Lyndon Johnson column. This is, plainly, a matter of great interest throughout this state, regardless of how any individual views anybody's candidacy.

Judge Johnson's decision raises the inevitable question why a postponement of at least a week could not have been granted. Such postponements are very common in courts generally.

Hearing This Wednesday

Alabama Faces NAACP Showdown

By TREZZVANT W. ANDERSON
(Courier Roving Reporter)

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — After four years of stifling the NAACP from operating in Alabama, this state this week faces a showdown on whether it can continue its ban on NAACP activities, when U. S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson holds a hearing here Wednesday on the NAACP's bid to resume operations.

Last week Judge Johnson flatly refused to grant a bid for a delay in the hearing as sought by Alabama Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion. Gallion said he wanted the delay because he was to be in Los Angeles at the Democratic National Convention this week. He said, however, he would return if he had to. Judge Johnson ruled that the hearing would go on Wednesday as ordered so the stage is set for the showdown.

The NAACP filed its bid to lift the injunction of June, 1956 on June 23, 1960, through general counsel, Robert L. Carter of New York and Attys. Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham and Fred D. Gray of this city. Judge Johnson set July 13 as date for hearing on the NAACP request.

■

THE NAACP is asking the Federal Court to restrain Alabama officials from interfering with NAACP activities and to restrain state officials from refusing to register the NAACP to do business in Alabama.

The U. S. Supreme Court has twice ruled in favor of the NAACP in its charge that an Alabama fine of $100,000 for not disclosing membership lists was illegal. The U. S. Supreme Court has also upheld the NAACP in Louisiana in fighting an injunction gotten by that state to halt NAACP operations.

During the four years the NAACP has been out of action in Alabama, the ball has been carried by the dynamic and gallant Fred D. Shuttlesworth of Birmingham, who swiftly stepped into the breach left in 1956 by organizing the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights.

The movement has been successful in winning several court victories in its fight for integration in the Birmingham area, and is credited with keeping the spark of freedom alive in the breasts of Alabama Negroes.

■

THE INJUNCTION under which the NAACP was halted from action in Alabama was granted as a temporary injunction by Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones at the urging of Gov. John Patterson who was then attorney general. Governor Patterson, while attorney general, also secured a temporary injunction against the Tuskegee Civic Association, but that temporary injunction was killed when a state court refused later to make it permanent.

The newest action came on the eve of Patterson's departure for the Democratic convention in Los Angeles where he and his former "buddy," Mr. Gallion, will be foes. Patterson reiterated last week his support of Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas.

Significantly, the Governor's trip is drawing criticism because he is reportedly making it—with seven other persons—at state expense, although he is not a delegate. He is in hot water, too, over the Alabama State College situation, and his continued backing of Sam Englehardt, the ex-White Citizens' Council chief, now state highway director.

Before leaving, Patterson called the filing of two school integration suits in Birmingham "the beginning of the showdown" on school integration. He predicted that public education in the state would be wiped out, as a result.

NAACP Enters Suit Challenging Ban In Alabama

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has asked the U.S. District Court here to toss out a Circuit Court restraining order which has prevented the Negro group from doing business in Alabama since 1956.

Court records show that three Negro attorneys Thursday asked U.S. Dist. Judge Frank M. Johnson Jr., to issue an injunction forcing Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion and Sec. of State Bettye Frink to register the NAACP for operations in the state.

A hearing on the request has been scheduled for July 13. Gallion and Mrs. Frink have been directed to file written briefs before July 8. The officials must show cause, if any, why the four-year-old order should not be thrown out.

REQUEST DENIED

A request for an order to temporarily restrain the two officials from obeying the 1956 order outlawing the NAACP was turned down by Johnson. If this request had been approved, the Negro group would have been permitted to operate in the state until a final ruling was made on the injunction plea.

Mrs. Frink said Monday night that no matter what action the U.S. Court takes, her office will not permit the NAACP to operate in Alabama.

"We are not going to let them do business in Alabama," she declared. "I don't believe a federal court has the right to tell us what to do."

The Secretary of State also expressed confidence that the U.S. Court would uphold the injunction. She said the state's action in the matter would depend on Gallion. She hopes to have a conference with him soon. Gallion was out of town.

ISSUED IN 1956

The NAACP motions were filed by Attorney Robert L. Carter of New York and Alabama Attorneys Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham and Fred D. Gray of Montgomery.

The temporary restraining order now under attack was issued by Circuit Court Judge Walter B. Jones on June 1, 1956. The order is still in effect.

Jones also fined the NAACP $100,000 for contempt after the group failed to produce membership lists and other records for use in the injunction suit initiated by Gov. John Patterson, then Alabama's attorney general.

The $100,000 fine was killed in June 1958 by an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court. The next February, the fine was reaffirmed by the Alabama Supreme Court. The U.S. Supreme Court again tossed out the fine in June, 1959.

CAUSING UNREST

Patterson obtained the injunction on the contention that the NAACP had never registered as a foreign corporation as required by Alabama law. He also declared that the organization was causing racial unrest in the state.

No action has ever been taken on Patterson's motion for a permanent injunction against the Negro group. However, the temporary injunction remains in effect.

Gov. Patterson is attending the National Governors' Conference in Glacier National Park, Mont. Gallion is attending a national convention of state attorneys general in California. Neither was avaiable for comment.

Alabama Supreme Court Rebuked For Stand On NAACP Contempt

The Montgomery Advertiser Sat. 1-2-60

Montgomery, Ala.

By HERSCHEL CRIBB

The Alabama Supreme Court was felled by a one-two punch of the U.S. Supreme Court in perhaps the biggest decision of 1959.

The national tribunal had thrown out a $100,000 contempt of court charge against the NAACP. The fine was levied by Montgomery Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones in June, 1956.

On Feb. 13 the Alabama court refused to be bound by the national court's ruling on the fne, saying it erred.

But the U.S. Court fired back on June 9, that it was right and the state court wrong.

Despite state disclaimers, the U.S. high court said the state was bound by its position that "sole question of the membership rolls" disposed of the whole case.

The U.S. court had ruled the state couldn't compel the NAACP to reveal its membership lists. The state court said the racial organization also refused to turn over other records.

While the ruling knocked out the fine, it didn't overturn a temporary injunction which forbids the NAACP to do business in Alabama. It still is in effect.

But its merits can't be argued until a second contempt charge is disposed of. Then Atty. Gen. John Patterson accused the Alabama State Coordinating Committee for Registration and Voting of acting in place of the outlawed NAACP.

Judge Jones is expected to hold a hearing on this charge early in 1960. Unitl it is decided, no final decision on the NAACP injunction can be made.

In a potentially earthshaking ruling, the court said on June 26 that more than one loan company can be enjoined by a single ruling if a "sufficient conspiracy" is alleged.

Gov. Patterson and Atty. Gen. MacDonald Gallion hailed the ruling as a potent new weapon for curbing loan sharks n the state.

Before, the companies had to be closed one at a time, with a new separate suit necessary each time.

Later, the attorney general sought mass injunctions against all the members of the Alabama Financial Institute. The Supreme Court refused to order these companies to turn over their records to the attorney general.

This appeared to stymie the issue, but passage of a new loan law by the Lagislature made it moot anyway. The collective injunction suit is still pending but it is likely to be dropped.

The court, during the year, upheld murder life sentences of Albert Fuller, convicted of murdering the present governor's father in Phenix City, and E. L. (Red) Cook, also of Phenix City. Cook was convicted during the cleanup of a pre-cleanup killing at a one-time night club.

NAACP Big Issue Before High Court

Alabama Journal ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Litigation Over Negro Group Enters Fourth Year In State, Federal Courts

Montgomery, Ala.

By DONALD F. MARTIN
United Press International

One of the biggest questions facing the Alabama Supreme Court in 1960 concerns the state's renewed attack against the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

In 1958, Gov. John Patterson, then attorney general, filed contempt papers in Montgomery County Circuit Court charging the NAACP was continuing its fight for racial integration under the subterfuge of another group known as the "Alabama State Coordinating Assn. for Registration and Voting."

BANNED IN '56

Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones banned the NAACP from the state June 1, 1956 after Patterson and the organization refused to register in Alabama as an out-of-state corporation. Jones also fined the association $100,000 for refusing his order to submit records and membership lists to his court.

The U. S. Supreme Court has thrown out the huge fine twice.

When Patterson renewed his attack against the NAACP, Negro attorneys accused Jones of "bias and prejudice" and challenged his qualifications to preside over the contempt of court hearing.

CAMPAIGN TALK CITED

The attorneys, Arthur Shores of Birmingham and Fred Gray of Montgomery, quoted Jones in their motion as saying during a television appearance in his campaign for re-election he intended to "deal the NAACP and its local counterpart, the Montgomery Improvement Assn., a blow from which they shall never recover."

The motion also cited newspaper advertisements in behalf of Jones and other speeches and writings by the jurist to show his stand on the race issue.

Jones, who has said he is convinced the NAACP is "Communist-inspired" and "Communist dominated," ruled himself qualified to hearing the contempt proceedings on grounds "I stand legally indifferent between the parties and have neither bias for the state nor prejudice against the respondent."

JONES' ANSWER

Jones, who has served on the bench for 39 years, added, "as to some of the writing . . . on matters of general interest, entirely unconnected with this case, the decisions and statutes do not demand, nor is the judge required to rid himself of the unconscious influence of social attitudes which might enter into his decision or which have found their way into society's legal system. To establish such a requirement would make it impossible for any judge to sit in any case, for social attitudes are a part of the administration of our system of justice."

Jones then threw out a NAACP motion to dismiss the case.

The pro-integration group immediately appealed Jones' qualification ruling to the state Supreme Court where it awaits action.

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Takes Over Bigger Rights Job

Norfolk, Va.

King Leaves Montgomery, Rev. Abernathy Successor

Journal and Guide

Sat. 2-13-60

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — The Montgomery improvement association bade goodbye to Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., and acclaimed his successor the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy at a mammoth mass meeting last week.

The audience jammed in First Baptist church heard speaker after speaker express gratitude to Dr. King for his leadership of the MIA from its inception through desegregation of Montgomery city buses.

In addition to local church, civic, business and labor leaders, the Rev. C. K. Steele of Tallahassee, Fla., spoke for the southern Christian leadership conference of which Dr. King is president.

DR. KING is moving to the conference headquarters in Atlanta in order to lead a vigorous south-wide campaign for equal rights.

A collection was taken up and presented as a gift to Dr. King and his wife, but he divided the money between the MIA and the conference. Mrs. King thanked the public for its kindness to her family.

THE OUTGOING president called for full support for the new leader. The executive board of the MIA did likewise in a resolution read by the executive secretary, the Rev. S. S. Seay Sr.

The new president made it clear that the MIA will not fold up but will expand and go forward with a more dynamic program than ever.

He called upon Montgomery city officials to open all public facilities to colored citizens and emphasized that the MIA would resort to legal action if necessary. The Rev. Mr. Abernathy pin-pointed segregation at the municipal airport and called for re-opening of city parks, closed since a federal judge ruled that they cannot be operated on a jim crow basis.

HE REVEALED that the MIA is setting up a legal defense service for protection against police brutality and excessive sentences in the courts. He reminded his listeners that there is not a single colored policeman or policewomen in the entire city. In addition he urged college students to make applications to the university of Alabama, noting that the federal courts already have ordered integration there.

Other new officers of the MIA are the Rev. W. J. Powell, first-vice president; Dr. Jefferson Underwood, second vice president; the Rev. Robert E. Dubose Jr., secretary; Mrs. Erna A. Dungee, financial secretary; the Rev. H. H. Hubbard, treasurer; and the Rev. H. J. Palmer, chaplain.



New Leader For Montgomery

The Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King (right), first president of the Montgomery (Ala.) Improvement Association and president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, is shown turning over MIA leadership to the Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, his successor in Montgomery. Dr. King will expand civil rights work from Atlanta headquarters.



MRS. DAISY BATES

Daisy Bates, the woman who steered the efforts of the nine Negro children to enter Little Rock Central high school, will speak here in Oklahoma City, Monday, April 6, it was announced.

The internationally known figure will be heard at Avery Chapel A. M. E. church, 14th and Kelham avenue.

Mrs. Bates is being brought here under the auspices of the Oklahoma City Branch NAACP which will be conducting a membership campaign.

Mrs. Bates is a native of Huttig, Ark., and is a product of the Arkansas schools. She is president of the State Conference of Branches of the NAACP. Her local affiliations are with the YWCA, local chapter of National Council of Negro Women, Federated clubs; membership on the Public Relations Committee of Philander Smith college, the Urban League and Arkansas Council on Human Relations, and is a member of the A. M. E. church in Little Rock.

Mrs. Bates has won many outstanding citations for the manner in which she has directed the efforts of the nine Negro children. She was named "Woman of the Year" by the National Council of Negro Women and by the St. Louis Branch, NAACP. The National Organization of the American Council on Human Rights named her "Outstanding Citizen of 1957."

The Omega Psi Phi fraternity presented her a plaque at its annual banquet in St. Louis, naming her the "Outstanding Citizen of the Year."

Honoring Mrs. Bates for promoting Democracy and Brotherhood of man was the Order of the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World at the annual banquet in Philadelphia.

The editors of the Associated Press named Mrs. Bates as one of the nine top news personalities of the world in 1957.

Other citations and awards are as follows: The Robert A. Abbott Award, Key to Harrisburg, Pa., Capital Press Club, AKA Sorority and Eighty Club, Spingarn Medal by NAACP, Diamond Cross of Malta by Cotillion Society of Philadelphia, Guardians Association of N. Y., Delta Sigma Theta, Zeta Phi Beta sororities, and the Uptown Beauticians of N. Y.

LAW CURBS N.A.A.C.P.

Arkansas Bars Members From State Agencies

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 25 (AP)—Gov. Orval E. Faubus signed into law Tuesday a bill prohibiting any governmental agency from hiring a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mrs. L. C. Bates of Little Rock, state president of the association, called the bill "vicious" and "unconstitutional," and said it would be challenged in court soon.

The bill was in a package of segregation proposals prepared by Attorney General Bruce Bennett. School districts are covered by the provisions.

NAACP Leader Urges Negro Professional to Support Cause

By Peter B. Moore

Mrs. Daisy Bates, president of the Arkansas Conference of the Arkansas Conference of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people, and known internationally for leading the school integration fight at Little Rock, Monday night gave a severe tongue lashing to "Negro professionals."

The charming speaker was led into the attack on professional men and women for citing how school teachers and other Negroes who depend directly upon whites for their livelihood were made to sign affidavits in Little Rock stating that they did not belong to the NAACP and had not belonged to it in the last five years.

"Where are these men and women who depend solely upon the Negro for their income?" she asked. Answering the question, she said, "They can't be found."

Mrs. Bates, however, did bring to Oklahoma City an inspirational message. She told of the courage of the "Little Rock Nine," and in doing so revealed to many the untold courage and dedication to freedom that she showed in the crisis.

In speaking of the national disgrace in Little Rock, Mrs. Bates said the courage displayed by the nine students who broke the color barrier at Central high school suffered mental as well as many physical attacks during their stay at the school.

She said "they turned down offers from prominent families from across the nation to win a place for themselves at home."

Mrs. Bates was brought here under the auspices of the local branch of the NAACP, and her address was made to a crowd of 1,000 at Avery Chapel A. M. E. church, 14th and Kelham.

Keynoting an annual membership drive, the speaker said Negroes should be only too glad to join the NAACP. The Oklahoma City branch is trying to increase its membership from 1,500 to 5,000 during the 50th anniversary year. Mrs. Bates said that any freedom-loving individual should not have to be begged to join the NAACP.

Mrs. Bates, who counseled and advised the nine students who entered Little Rock high school under the point of bayonets, had praise for the youth council of the city, for its recent sitdown strike to win service in city establishments.

The attractive Mrs. Bates looked not like the woman whose life has been threatened many times, or the woman who has to live in the basement of her home as protection against night-riders. But she is the first to admit that she was afraid.

Even against great abuse, the speaker professed belief that a better day is coming. "Events at Little Rock have given the Negro new dignity," she said.

"But the Negro can't sit down and wait any longer for white men to do his fighting," she reminded the audience. "We have to do it ourselves. Many white people will help us, but we have to carry the load."



ROSES FOR DAISY—Little Marilyn Luper, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Luper, of 1819 E. Park Place, presents a lovely bouquet of American Beauty roses to Mrs. Daisy Bates of Little Rock, Ark. Mrs. Bates, advisor to the "Little Rock Nine," was principal speaker at the annual kickoff meeting for the Oklahoma City branch NAACP membership drive. The scene took place at Avery Chapel A. M. E. church, 14th and Kelham.

Court Voids Arkansas' NAACP Curb

United Press International.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 8.—A Federal court today said the State of Arkansas cannot prohibit public agencies from hiring members of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

But at the same time the three judges said a law requiring teachers to reveal the organizations to which they belong or contribute money is constitutional.

The decision thus killed a law that said school boards, counties, cities, the state and other public agencies could fire members of the NAACP.

Teacher Filed Case.

The opinion was in a case filed by a Little Rock Negro school teacher, B. T. Shelton. Mr. Shelton was fired by three segregationist members of the school board after he refused to comply with the law that requires affidavits listing organizations to which teachers belong. That law, Act 10, was passed in a special session of the legislature last August.

"Under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, the statute of (anti-NAACP law) is clearly unconstitutional since it makes mere membership in the NAACP a ground for dismissal from or a declaration of ineligibility for public employment," the judges said.

The other law was legal, they explained, because it "does not make past or present membership in any organization a ground for discharge of/or for refusal to employ a school teacher or college professor."

Supreme Court agreed Monday to examine the constitutionality of two Arkansas City ordinances requiring the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to disclose its membership lists and to file financial statements.

The ordinances were passed by Little Rock and North Little Rock, Ark., at the height of the controversy over integration of public schools in the area. They were designed ostensibly to determine whether certain non - profit organizations should be paying taxes.

The NAACP challenged the ordinances after Mrs. Daisy Bates, Arkansas NAACP president, and Mrs. Birdie Williams, president of the North Little Rock branch, were fined $25 for failing to file the required financial statement and to reveal membership lists to the city council.

The NAACP always has maintained that disclosure of its membership list would subject its members to harassment and possibly physical injury in the South because of its fight on racial segregation.

HIGHLIGHTS DULL SESSION

The Supreme Court will schedule oral arguments in the term beginning next fall and then follow with a written opinion.

The NAACP case was the highlight of an otherwise light decision Monday.

The Little Rock and North Little Rock case was one of several involving the NAACP still pending before the court. One involves an attempt by the state of Arkansas in 1957 to collect a $50 annual corporate tax from the NAACP for the preceding seven years.

The court ruled last year that the state of Alabama could not force the NAACP to disclose its membership lists as a step in its efforts to oust the organization from the state.

FACE DEATH PENALTY

In challenging the Little Rock and North Little Rock ordinances, NAACP attorneys argued that they were invalidated by the Alabama decision. But they were overruled, having been subpenaed in September, 1957.

Set aside, 5-4, a $23,177 damage award against the AFL - CIO Electrical Workers for picketing a Sioux Falls, S. D., construction project. The action was in line with a recent court ruling on

Denied a hearing to six men facing the death penalty for various crimes. They were Walter J Byomin in Ohio, Edward Simon Wein and Clyde Bates in California, Joseph Oliver Jenkins in Louisiana and Edward Eckwerth and Leroy Keith in New York.

sue of the Pittsburgh Courier, observed: "The Negro teacher from elementary through the university, has a new weapon of motivation. He can give the Negro student a new incentive such as he has never had before. These new developments (in opportunity) must be impressed upon the minds of Negro youth. I am convinced that a lack of incentive to strive for excellence on the part of so many Negro youths can be traced in part to a feeling that even if he strove for excellence it would end in futility. The future for the competent Negro is not wholly rosy, but it is much rosier than it has been.'

Competition tends to bolster competency. Unpitted skill is untested skill. A major league ball team could never determine properly its full talent by playing only bush league teams. Weak competition scales downward the strength of competency. Teachers have the task of firing up the right kind of competitiveness, the refining of excellence, and arousing students to their peak performance whether in scholastics, sports, campus leadership are the performing arts. There is also the excellence of character without which all scholarship dims into insignificance, it seems to me. It is the type of character in which "that certain warmth of heart . . comes smilling through" and sparkles "an amazing affinity for his fellow man."

Jimmy Powers, sports columnist for the New York Daily News, in his piece May 15, 1959 quoted Coach Allie Sherman of the New York (Football) Giants on motivation as saying:

"I'd like to pass this along to youngsters in high school. They should not be discouraged if they do not test well, if their college board marks are low. The big ingredient is motivation-drive. That can't be measured with a test or a univac machine. Educators realize that all the tests science can give you lack a measurement for motivating drive. They call it Factor X."

"One of the dumbest kids in my class in school, test-wise was so hopeless they had to give him special help. They even had him caning chair seats, weaving baskets and making bookends. But this kid had drive. Today he is one of the richest men in his town, owns half the buildings on Main Street."

Is there something of self-motivation? Youngsters might look to such a question for themselves. Or is there something he can find moving among those exciting spirits which exudes with something meanful?

Supreme Court To Examine Arkansas Anti-NAACP Acts

By CHARLOTTE G. MOULTON

WASHINGTON, (UPI)— The

2 N.A.A.C.P. Leaders' Convictions Struck Down

The Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky.

By The Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 23.—The Supreme Court Tuesday struck down the convictions of two Arkansas leaders of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People who refused to bare N.A.A.C.P. membership rolls and list contributors.

The court said the two leaders, fined $25 each under Little Rock and North Little Rock ordinances, could not be punished for refusing to produce information the municipalities could not constitutionally require.

Tax Ordinance Employed

Mrs. Daisy Bates, state president of the N.A.A.C.P., was convicted under a Little Rock ordinance which imposes an annual license tax on a broad variety of businesses, occupations, and professions. Mrs. Birdie Williams, president of the North Little Rock branch, was convicted under an identical ordinance of that city.

Feared Reprisals

Justice Potter Stewart, speaking for a unanimous court, said the two municipalities had "failed to demonstrate a controlling justification for the deterrence of free association which compulsory disclosure of the membership list would cause."

The Little Rock and North Little Rock N.A.A.C.P. branches gave the municipalities all the information required by their ordinances except the names of members and contributors.

They said that their refusal was based "on the anti-N.A.A.C.P. climate in the state" and that public disclosure of the names of members and contributors might lead to their harassment, economic reprisals, and even bodily harm."

Stewart said it now is beyond dispute that freedom of association for the purpose of advancing ideas and airing grievances is protected from invation of the states under the due-process clause of the 14th Amendment.

High Court Rules for NAACP

The Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 2-24-60
P. 1.

Holds Little Rock Can't View Rolls

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They said their refusal was based "on the anti - NAACP climate in the state," and that public disclosure of the names of members and contributors might lead to their harassment. economic reprisals, and even bodily harm."

The court's decision did not strike down the ordinances as unconstitutional. It merely held they cannot be used as a vehicle to compel NAACP branches to disclose memberships and contributors.

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The Atlanta Constitution

Freedoms such as these are protected not only against heavy-handed frontal attacks, but also from being stifled by more subtle government interference," Stewart said.

He said it appeared that compulsory disclosure of membership of local branches of the NAACP "would work a significant interference with the freedom of association of their members."

Court Reverses Convictions Of NAACP Leaders

The News and Courier
Charleston, S.C.
Wed. 2-24-60
P. 1

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STEWART STATEMENT

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14TH AMENDMENT

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NAACP Wins Top Court Decision In Fight to Withhold Member Rolls

The Fla. Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Wed. 2-24-60
P. 1

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23 (UPI) — The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People won a U.S. Supreme Court decision today in its fight to withhold its membership lists from Southern authorities.

In a unanimous decision, the court struck down as unconstitutional two tax ordinances in Little Rock and North Little Rock, Ark., requiring local NAACP groups to file financial statements and to disclose their membership roles.

The court held that the measures were an unwarranted violation of the right of NAACP members to freedom of assembly. It also agreed with the NAACP that disclosure of its roster would subject its members to harassment and possibly bodily harm.

In the Little Rock case, the court set aside fines imposed on two NAACP officials—Daisy Bates Arkansas NAACP president, and Birdie Williams, head of the North Little Rock NAACP branch—for failing to produce their membership roles in accordance with the ordinances.

In an opinion written by Justice Potter Stewart, the court held that the women "cannot be punished for refusing to produce information which the municipalities could not constitutionally require."

In a separate concurring opinion, Justices Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas said the ordinances violated the constitutional rights of freedom of speech and assembly.

They said these rights "are beyond abridgement either by legislation that directly restrains their exercise or by suppression or impairment through harassment, humiliation, or exposure by government."

COURT RULING ON NAACP HIT

Gremillion, Rainach Assail Bates Decision

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP) — Atty. Gen. Jack Gremillion Thursday branded a U. S. Supreme Court decision as a blanket license for the National Association for Advancement of Colored People to operate without fear of state laws.

Other criticism came from Sen. W. C. Rainach, the segregation leader who ran third in the Dec. 5 first primary for the Democratic nomination for governor.

In separate statements, both criticized the Supreme Court ruling in an Arkansas case.

Rainach said it would "leave the door wide open all over the South for reorganization of the Ku Klux Klan."

Their criticisms were directed at the court's ruling in the Bates case. Gremillion said the court held the cities of Little Rock and North Little Rock, in the NAACP's case, had failed "to demonstrate a controlling justification for the deterrence of free association, which compulsory disclosure of the membership list would cause."

This ruling, Gremillion said, would make the NAACP "the most powerful organization in the United States outside the government itself."

LOUISIANA LAW

For many years, Louisiana has had a state law, originally enacted to knock out the Klan, requiring annual filing memberships in statewide organizations with the secretary of state.

Gremillion was a successful candidate for Democratic nomination to succeed himself on the ticket of Jimmie H. Davis, Democratic nominee for governor.

Rainach, who supported Davis in a runoff, is expected to head a state sovereignty commission Davis plans to handle segregation problems.

Rainach, here to attend a meeting of the Louisiana Assessors Association, said the Supreme Court decision in the Bates case opens the door to all types of "secret groups."

SUCCESS DOUBTED

"It would make difficult the enforcement of laws against subversion and would create hazards in maintenance of law and order," he added.

Rainach also said the court decision would "encourage lawlessness and insurrection in this country because it would, in effect, hide the identities of the parties in disorderly meetings."

Because of the Supreme Court decision in the Little Rock case, Gremillion said, it was doubtful Louisiana would have any success in appeals of state cases involving the NAACP.

Net result of the court action, Gremillion said, is that there will be no way for a city or state to regulate such groups as the NAACP.

Faubus Denies Contacts With NAACP Head

LITTLE ROCK, Ark. (AP)—Gov. Orval E. Faubus declared Tuesday he has met Daisy Bates "only twice in my lifetime."

This was Faubus' answer to a charge that he had secret contacts with Mrs. Bates, Arkansas president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, in an attempt to get NAACP voting support for his [illegible]

Faubus told newsmen Tuesday that he first met Mrs. Bates several years ago, then saw her again last Dec. 17 when she escorted a foreign visitor to his office.

Faubus and Mrs. Bates were photographed shaking hands at that meeting.

Atty. Gen. Bruce Bennett, who is opposing Faubus for governor, accused Faubus Monday of "playing footsie" with the NAACP.

Bennett said Faubus had "done more to foment integration than anybody else in the South."

Bishop Sherman Heads Ark. NAACP Vote Drive

LITTLE ROCK — NAACP's W. C. Patton, field secretary-at-large, aroused the conscience of the Arkansas Negro to the importance of the ballot before Tuesday night [illegible] Gov. Orval E. Faubus did in September, 1957, when he surrounded the Central High School with Arkansas National Guardsmen to protect the mob that barred the entrance of nine Negro students, after being elected to the governorship by the Negro voters.

Patton's first appearance in the Arkansas capital city was on Aug. 25 when he met with key men and women representing the heavy Negro-populated counties. He outlined a program of action to get qualified persons on the registrar's list for the general election in November. The group was so impressed with the NAACP's Voter Registration plan that Patton was called for a return meet[illegible]

This sparked the stage for the meeting Tuesday night, Aug. 30, when a state-wide crusade was launched, with a coordinating committee headed by Bishop O. L. Sherman of the 12th Episcopal District of the AME Church which embraces Arkansas.

■

IN ACCEPTING the chairmanship of this state-wide crusade, the Bishop asked the coordinating committee to name every pastor in the state to the steering committee.

He also issued a proclamation to all the AME pastors in the state to devote one Sunday in their church toward the implementation of this crusade to get qualified persons on the registrar's list before the Oct. 1 deadline. Patton designated Sept. 11 as the day proclaimed in the Bishop's proclamation, and labeled it "Citizenship Sunday."

Bishop Sherman emphasized to the state pastors that since Sept. 11 has been set aside as their day to help qualify the people to vote, it is also necessary to raise funds on that day to help defray the expenses of the campaign, and he urged all pastors to ask their congregations for special offerings on Sunday, Sept. 11.

Arkansas is one of the Dixie states that still makes the payment of the poll tax prerequisite for voting. The poll taxe is $1 and there has never been any mass protest against the system, since it is indiscriminate and not used to disfranchise anyone. Under the Arkansas system, any person who has reached the age of 21 and can pay $1 can become eligible to vote, and any person who is capable of marking a ballot can become a voter.

A state-wide progress report meeting has been scheduled for 10 o'clock, Tuesday morning, Sept. 13, Dunbar Community Center, Little Rock, Ark. This meeting is expected to draw key representatives from all over the state. Patton has scheduled his presence with the group on this date.

High Court Sifts Arkansas Law Hitting NAACP

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 (UPI). — The Supreme Court agreed Monday to rule on an Arkansas anti-segregation law requiring public school teachers to list all organizations they have joined in the last five years.

The law was passed by the Arkansas Legislature in 1958 at the height of the controversy between the Federal Government and Gov. Orval E. Faubus over integration in Little Rock public schools. Like other laws passed at the time, it was designed to thwart desegregation.

The high court accepted the case in a brief order. It will hold oral arguments, probably next term, and then hand down a formal written decision.

Target of the Arkansas law was the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which played a leading role in the fight against continued school segregation.

Under its provisions, any teacher failing to file the required affidavit is barred from employment.

A three-judge Federal court which heard the case in Little Rock upheld the law last June. But it struck down another 1959 law forbidding Arkansas school boards to hire NAACP members.

Cannot Compel NAACP To Reveal Names

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D C (NNPA) — The Supreme Court Tuesday ruled that the cities of Little Rock and North Little Rock cannot compel local NAACP branches to disclose their membership lists.

The lists were demanded by the two Arkansas cities under identical city ordinances requiring nonprofit organizations to furnish, upon request, certain information, including a statement as to dues assessments and contributions and their sources.

The court said it appeared that compulsory disclosure of the membership lists of the local branches of the NAACP "would work a significant interference with the freedom of association of their members.'

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The decision reverses the convictions of Mrs Daisy Bates, president of the Arkansas Conference of NAACP Branches and Mrs Birdie Williams, president of the North Little Rock NAACP.

DECLINED TO DISCLOSE DATA

Mrs Williams gave the Clerk of North Little Rock a financial statement, but declined to disclose the names and addresses of members and contributors.

Mrs Bates gave the Clerk of Little Rock information about the finances of the Little Rock Branch but also refused to disclose the names and addresses of its members.

Mrs Bates and Mrs Williams were convicted in the municipal courts of their respective cities Mrs Bates was fined $100 and Mrs Williams $25. On appeal, the Pulaski County Circuit Court gave them new trials, again convicted, and fined each $25.

SPLIT DECISION

The Arkansas Supreme Court in a split decision, upheld the convictions. The Arkansas Supreme Court construed the occupation license tax ordinances under which the membership lists were demanded, as requiring disclosure of that information.

Te ordinances are known as the "Bennett Ordinance because it was the brainchild of Attorney General Bruce Bennett of Arkansas.

At the trials there was substantial uncontroverted evidence that public identification of NAACP members had been followed by harassment and threats of bodily harm.

There also was evidence that fear of community hostility and economic reprisals that would follow public disclosure of the membership lists had discouraged new members and caused former members to withdraw.

"This repressive effect, while in part the result of private attitudes and pressures,' the court in its opinion Tuesday, "was brought to bear only after the exercise of governmental power had threatened to force disclosure of the members' names.'

In an opinion by Justice Potter Stewart, the court said:

"In sum, there is acomplete failure in this record to show (1) that the organizations were engaged in any occupation for which a license would be required, even if the occupation were conducted for a profit; (2) that the cities have ever asserted a claim against the organizations for payment of an occupation license tax; (3) that the organizations have ever asserted exemption from a tax imposed by the municipalities, either because of their alleged nonprofit character or for any other reason.

"We conclude that the municipalities have failed to demonstrate a controlling justification for the deterrence of free association which compulsory disclosure of the membership lists would cause.

"The petitioners (Mrs Bates and Mrs Williams cannot be punished for refusing to produce information which the municipalities could not constitutionally require.

The decision was unanimous, but Justices Hugo Black and William O. Douglas gave their reasons in a concurring opinion.

They said they concurred "in the judgment and substantially with the opinion because we think the facts show that the ordinances as here applied violate freedom of speech and assembly guaranteed by the First Amendment.'

Cities Should Pay, NAACP Declares

LITTLE ROCK, May 12. — (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has asked that the cities of Little Rock and North Little Rock pay expenses of filing two lawsuits in Federal District Court.

The suits, attacking identical ordinances which would have required the NAACP to list its members and contributors, were filed in 1957. The suits were not pursued, by agreement, since similar suits had been filed in state courts.

The state cases reached the United States Supreme Court, which held that the cities could not compel the NAACP to disclose members and contributors.

George Howard Jr. of Pine Bluff, an NAACP attorney, filed a motion in Federal District Court contending that since the NAACP won the Supreme Court cases, the cities should pay filing costs of the Federal Court suits. Judge Gordon E. Young set a hearing on the motion for May 20.

Top Court Saves Ark. NAACP Lists

WASHINGTON — (UPI) — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People won a Supreme Court victory Tuesday in its fight to withhold its membership lists from Southern authorities.

In a unanimous decision, the court struck down as unconstitutional two tax ordinances in Little Rock and North Little Rock, Ark., requiring local groups to file financing statements and to disclose their membership roles.

The court held that the measures were an unwarranted violation of the right of NAACP members to freedom of assembly. It also agreed with the NAACP that disclosure of its roster would subject its members to harassment and possibly bodily harm.

In another racial case, the court agreed to examine a challenge to racial segregation in restaurants in Southern terminals of interstate bus lines. It will hold arguments later and hand down a written opinion.

The Little Rock ruling was the highlight of the first court decision session in four weeks. The justices have been writing opinions and hearing oral arguments in a variety of cases.

In the Little Rock case, the court set aside fines imposed on two NAACP officials—Mrs. Daisy Bates, Arkansas NAACP president, and Mrs. Birdie Williams, head of the North Little Rock branch—for failing to produce their membership roles in accordance with the ordinances.

In an opinion written by Justice Potter Stewart, the court held that the women "cannot be punished for refusing to produce information which the municipalities could not constitutionally require."

Stewart said Little Rock and North Little Rock authorities "failed to demonstrate a controlling justification for the deterrence of free association which compulsory disclosure of the membership lists would cause."

Stewart said "there was substantial uncontroverted evidence" that public identification of NAACP members "had been followed by harassment and threats of bodily harm."

In a separate concurring opinion, Justice Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas said the ordinances violated the constitutional rights of freedom of speech and assembly.

FORCED DISCLOSURE OF NAACP ROSTERS 'UNCONSTITUTIONAL'

Supreme Court Also Strikes Down 2 Ordinances On Taxes

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The Little Rock ruling was the highlight of the first court decision session in four weeks. The justices have been writing opinions and hearing oral arguments in a variety of cases.

In the Little Rock case, the court set aside fines imposed on two NAACP officials - Mrs. Daisy Bates, Arkansas NAACP president, and Mrs. Birdie Williams, head of the North Little Rock branch - for failing to produce their membership roles in accordance with the ordinances.

In an opinion written by Justice Potter Stewart, the court held that the women c"annot be punished for refusing to produce information which the municipalities could not constitutionally require."

In a separate concurring opinion, Justices Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas said the ordinances violated the constitutional rights of freedom of speech and assembly.

They said these rights "are beyond abridgement either by legislation that directly restrains their exercise or by suppression or impairment through harrassment, humiliation, or exposure by government."

OTHER DECISIONS

In other major actions, the court:

—Ruled that employes of a company may engage in work slowdowns and other harassing tactics during union - management negotiations. The 6-3 ruling overturned a ruling of the National Labor Relations Board in a case involving agents of the Prudential Life Insurance Co., Newark, N. J.

—Gave the federal government permission to become a party in two disputes among Great Lakes states over Chicago's use of Lake Michigan water.

— Struck down a Texas state law imposing a tax on companies leasing property from the federal government. The court acted in a case involving the Phillips Chemical Co., which leased government land in Moore County.

—Ruled that the Benedict Coal Corp., St. Charles, Va., must pay the United Mine Workers Welfare Fund $76,504, plus interest, in royalties on coal mined from March, 1950 to July, 1953. The company contended it did not have to pay the money because the union violated its contract.

TEACHER LAW RULING AGREED

U.S. Supreme Court Will Decide on Case

By KARL R. BAUMAN

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court agreed Monday to rule on an Arkansas law which Negro teachers say is designed to deter them from supporting any organization that advocates desegregation.

The law, enacted by a special session of the State Legislature in 1958, requires teachers to list under oath all organizations to which they have belonged in the preceding five years.

In their appeal to the Supreme Court, Negro teachers called the act "part of a legislative plan and design to maintain racial segregation in public schools despite the 14th Amendment mandate to the contrary."

DENIED TEACHING JOB

B. T. Shelton, a Negro teacher in Little Rock who acknowledges that he belongs to the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, was denied employment for the 1959 school term because he refused to submit a statement.

Shelton appealed to the Supreme Court after a three-judge federal court in Arkansas upheld constitutionality of the requirement. He was joined in the appeal by the Arkansas Teachers Assn., composed of Negro teachers, and T. W. Coggs, executive secretary of the association.

On the ground there was no live legal issue for its determination, the court refused 6-3 to rule on a Missouri law authorizing the governor to take possession of public utilities in event of threatened or actual strikes.

DENY CONTROVERSY

Inferentially, Justice Potter Stewart said the Missouri Supreme Court likewise should have taken the position there was no live controversy instead of upholding key provisions of the law long after a dispute had been settled.

The litigation grew out of a strike of about 2,000 employes of the Laclede Gas Co. of St. Louis, which began July 1, 1956. On July 5, the governor took possession of the utility, but the strike continued until the State Circuit Court on July 13 issued an injunction against its continuance. The strikers returned to work the next day. The seizure ended after the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union entered into a new agreement with the company.

Justice Hugo Black, who also spoke for Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justice William Brennan, disagreed with the majority's holding that there was no live legal issue to be decided.

Oakland NAACP Studies Housing

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

OAKLAND, Calif. — Following a meeting with regional officials of the Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency last week, the Oakland Branch - NAACP continued its independent study of housing in Oakland.

At the meeting with federal officials, the housing committee of the Oakland NAACP, under the chairmanship of the Rev. H. Solomon Hill, took exception to several aspects of the preliminary relocation plan as submitted by the Oakland Redevelopment agency. The NAACP committee documented its objections.

CONSIDERS PLAN

Robert E. McCabe, acting regional administrator said that the Housing and Home Finance Agency has been studying the eligibility and relocation report for the Acorn Project of the Oakland Redevelopment Agency and that it has this plan under consideration.

He further stated that the NAACP's objections were acknowledged and will be considered before the preliminary relocation plan is approved by that agency. The NAACP has set up a sub-committee to give advice and counsel to the families of the West Oakland area in regard to the relocation program.

The Rev. Hill stated that "the NAACP, in its study of the total housing needs of Negroes and all minority groups in Oakland, will not support any program that does not meet adequately the needs of persons displaced by the redevelopment program however much it respects the overall job done thus far by the Oakland Redevelopment Agency."

The NAACP's position has the endorsement and support of the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, the Oakland Men of Tomorrow, and other interested groups in the community.

Civil rights rally slated in Oakland

The Afro-Am, Baltimore, Md.

OAKLAND, Calif. — A mammoth civil rights rally will be held under the auspices of the West Coast Regional NAACP at the Oakland Auditorium Arena on Oct. 16, at 3 p.m. Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP will be the principal speaker.

The West Coast Region will reactivate a petition campaign to raise money and get signatures in support of the sit - in movement. The goal of the Region is to raise $10,000 and 2,000 signatures. 10-8-60

Tarea Hall Pittman, acting regional secretary, said that, "This rally will be as significant as the pre-convention rallies which the NAACP held in Los Angeles and Chicago... because the civil rights records of all the candidates will be given to the public."

C. L. Dellums, chairman of the West Coast Regional said: "The NAACP has held numerous rallies in Oakland and this promises to be one of the most significant ones ever held. There is no man better qualified to evaluate the civil rights program of both political parties than Roy Wilkins."

2 Miamians Appeal to High Court

NAACP Leaders Get Jail Sentences

Ministers Refused to Testify

Two Miami Negro leaders were sentenced in Tallahassee Tuesday to six months in jail for refusing to answer questions about membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Both the Rev. Theodore Gibson, president of the Dade NAACP, and the Rev. Edward T. Graham, past president, also were fined $1,200 for defying orders of the court and a legislative committee to answer the questions of the committee.

Circuit Judge W. May Walker, who passed sentence, called both men before the bench and lectured them severely for "grave and serious conduct."

"When the time comes that a member of the NAACP or any other voluntary association can disobey a committee of the Legislature of Florida and disobey a mandate of the state judiciary, democracy will crumble and freedom will be destroyed," Judge Walker said.

Judge Walker ordered both ministers to serve additional six-month jail terms if their fines are not paid.

He refused to grant appeal bonds to the Negroes. But he permitted them to remain at liberty pending application to the State Supreme Court for a stay order.

The Supreme Court promptly set a hearing on the stay order for next Tuesday.

Judge Walker said the Rev. Mr. Gibson's conduct was the more serious of the two. But he added that the Rev. Mr. Graham had acted unlawfully and would get the same punishment.



GIBSON



GRAHAM

The Rev. Mr. Gibson refused to produce NAACP membership lists during a July hearing of the legislative committee's investigation of alleged Communist infiltration of the NAACP.

The Rev. Mr. Graham refused to answer questions about his membership in the organization or to give other information.

Both men contended that the legislators were attempting to interfere with their constitutional rights by requiring them to answer questions about the NAACP.

Through their lawyers, they cited a U.S. Supreme Court ruling that it is unconstitutional to require NAACP officers to produce membership lists and financial records.

Both men were ordered by Judge Walker to answer the questions after the State Supreme Court ruled that NAACP officials don't have to produce membership lists but must answer questions about members known to the committee.

The Rev. Mr. Graham is pastor of Mt. Zion Baptist Church, and the Rev. Gibson is rector of Christ Episcopal Church.

Negroes Stage A Youth Rally

Recent Racial Violence Was Topic Of Quiet Jacksonville Meeting

United Press International

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 4.—The NAACP staged a youth rally here Sunday "to talk about" racial violence which swept this seaport city last week.

Meanwhile, more than 300 city, county and state police officers patrolled the Jacksonville area to nip any new violence in the bud. But there were few incidents reported Saturday night.

Meet In Church

The Negro rally Sunday at Ebernezer Methodist Church was similar to one held peacefully a week ago. NAACP field sceretary Robert Saunders of Tampa, Fla., main speaker, said "the background which led to the uprising, and why it reached the breaking point," was the main topic.

Negro sit-down demonstrations in the downtown Jacksonville area triggered riots Aug. 27 which disintegrated into vandalism last week. One man was killed, some 70 injured and about 150 arrested during the disturbance.

Saunders said the sit-ins "are primarily a technique to focus the attention of responsible citizens that discrimination does exist." But the NAACP called a temporary halt to the demonstrations following the Aug. 27 violence.

A coroner's inquest was set for Tuesday in the one death attributed to the outbreaks—Charlie Edward Davis, 27, of Jacksonville, a Negro.

A car driven by Davis was fired on by three white men as it sped by a service station with a police car in pursuit, then wrecked about one block later. Authorities first thought Davis died in the accident, but an autopsy disclosed a bullet hole in his head.

Police Decline Comment

Police have declined to say whether Davis, an ex-convict released from prison just three days earlier on a stolen car charge, was killed in the car accident or by the bullet.

Duval County police Sunday continued an investigation into a report by an elderly white woman that two Negro men wielding clubs raped her and beat her 52-year-old husband and another white man early Saturday.

Police said questioning indicated the three "were telling the truth," but that descriptions they gave of their attackers were very sketchy.

IN N.A.A.C.P. PROBE

Contempt Appeals Called 'Frivolous'

TALLAHASSEE, Sept. 6 (AP)—An attorney for the Florida legislative investigating committee told the State Supreme Court today appeals by two Miami NAACP leaders from contempt sentences were "frivolous" and they should be jailed immediately.

Attorney Mark Hawes said the record would show clearly that the Revs. Theodore Gibson, president of the Dade County NAACP, and Edward Graham, former president, had violated the court's instructions to answer questions and produce NAACP records.

The court did not rule immediately on the petitions by the two Negro leaders that they be allowed to remain at liberty on bond pending a final ruling on their appeals.

By agreement of attorneys, the court took under consideration the appeals on their merits without further arguments.

Face Fines, Jail

On Aug. 30, Circuit Judge W. May Walker sentenced the two to six months in jail and fined them $1,200 each for contempt of court for refusing to answer questions of the committee.

Bu Judge Walker allowed them to remain at liberty to appeal to the Supreme Court to grant them a constitutional stay or bail pending a final ruling.

Gibson and Graham refused to answer questions in the legislative committee's three-year investigation of alleged Communist penetration of the Dade County NAACP.

The two Negroes contended that to answer would subject them and other NAACP members to harrassment and reprisals. They said their constitutional right of freedom of association would be violated.

Contends Fears Baseless

Hawes told the court a study of the record would show no substantial showing was made that they would suffer harm if they answered committee questions. He said the state courts had ruled clearly that in such cases the rights of individuals had to yield to the rights of the state and therefore they must respond.

In imposing sentence, Judge Walker had said, "when the time comes that a member of the NAACP or any other voluntary association can disobey a committee of the Legislature of Florida and disobey a mandate of the state judiciary, democracy will crumble and freedom will be destroyed."

About 20 NAACP representatives from Tallahassee, Miami and New York were in the audience during the half hour arguments before the Supreme Court.

Two Miami NAACP Leaders Convicted Of Court Contempt

TALLAHASSEE — (UPI) — Two Miami NAACP leaders were sentenced to jail Tuesday for flaunting a court order to answer questions from a state legislative committee investigating alleged communist infiltration of the N. A. A. C. P.

Circuit Judge W. May Walker found the Rev. T. E. Gibson and the Rev. Edward Graham guilty of criminal contempt and sternly reprimanded them for conduct he said could "destroy" the American way of life if allowed to go unstemmed.

Both were given mandatory terms of six months in jail plus a $1,200 fine or an additional six months.

Gibson is president of the Miami NAACP and Graham a former president.

"When the time comes that a member of the NAACP or any other voluntary association can ignore and disobey a committee of the legislature and the mandate

of the judiciary, democracy will crumble and the American concept of liberty and freedom for all races will be destroyed," the jurist said.

NEGROES NOT JAILED

He refused an appeal bond, but allowed the Negroes to stay out of jail until the State Supreme Court acts on their request for a constitutional stay order. The Supreme Court set next Tuesday for a hearing on the stay application.

Only a small group, all Negroes, was on hand in the courtroom for this next to the last round of a case that has been in and out of the courts for more than a year and has completely stymied the legislature's three-year investigation.

The committee, which goes out of existence next April unless continued by the legislature, has already spent some $112,000 on the probe, most of it fighting court suits brought by the NAACP.

PAIR SILENT

Graham, who refused to tell the committee even that he was a member of the race organization, heard the sentence in silence. Gibson, who willingly discussed his NAACP affiliation but would not turn over its membership lists to the committee, said he was standing on his constitutional rights and is not dismayed at the outcome.

Judge Walker called Graham and Gibson to the bench and lectured them severely for "grave and serious conduct."

"What you have done is unlawful and illegal," he said.

"While you may not have meant any disrespect to the court and might have been over-enthused in connection with the organization to which you belong, in view of the democratic government under which you live, to ignore and disobey a legislative committee is a serious matter.

"This is not a matter of a racial dispute, but the persistent refusal to respect the authority of two branches of state government."

NEGRO LEADERS ARE SENTENCED

Defiant Legislative Witnesses to Appeal

TALLAHASSEE, (Fla. (AP)—Two Miami Negro leaders who refused to answer questions of a Florida legislative committee were sentenced to six months in jail and fined $1200 each Tuesday for contempt of court.

They were not ordered directly to jail. Circuit Judge W. May Walker allowed them to remain at liberty to appeal their sentences to the Florida supreme court, which will hear them next Tuesday.

They apparently will have to go to jail if the supreme court rules against them. Walker refused to allow them to post bond to remain at liberty while appealing their convictions.

Revs. Theodore Gibson, president of the Dade County NAACP, and Edward T. Graham, former president, declined to answer questions in the legislative committee's investigation of alleged Communist penetration of the NAACP in Miami.

They argued the legislators are attempting to interfere with their constitutional rights in seeking to require them to answer questions and produce NAACP membership records.

Earlier this year Walker ordered them to co-operate with the committee but at a hearing last month they again refused.

Walker told Gibson that his conduct "is grave and serious."

"You may have been overly enthused over the activities of your organization, but in the view of this court to disobey a legislative committee is a serious matter," the judge said.

"When the times comes that a member of the NAACP or any other voluntary association can disobey a committee of the Legislature of Florida and disobey a mandate of the state judiciary, democracy will crumble and freedom will be destroyed.

"It is not a matter of a racial dispute that actuates this contempt but your persistent refusal to respect two branches of the government of Florida."

Gibson and Graham made no comment on Walker's remarks.

The judge said that Graham's conduct was not as flagrant as was that of Gibson, but that nevertheless his actions were directly in contempt of the court.

If they do not pay the $1200 fines they would be required to serve an additional six months in jail under Walker's order.

One of Gibson's attorneys was Frank Reeves, a Washington, D. C., Negro who has been announced as a campaign advisor of the Democratic president, Sen. John F. Kennedy.

SCEF Protests Jailing Of Miami Minister

New Orleans, La. — The Southern Conference Educational Fund called for a nationwide protest against the sentencing of two Florida ministers for protecting NAACP membership lists. It also asked Gov. Leroy Collins of Florida to grant immediate pardons to the men.

The Rev. Theodore R. Gibson and the Rev. Edward T. Graham were given 6 months in jail and fined $1,200 in Circuit Court at Tallahassee on Aug. 30. They had been charged with contempt for refusing to let a state legislative committee check the list of NAACP members in Miami, where both reside.

Start of their jail terms was delayed pending a hearing on a motion to appeal to the Florida Supreme Court. A hearing on the motion to appeal was set for Sept. 6 in the Supreme Court at Tallahassee.

The investigating committee had said it wished to check the lists in a hunt for "subversives." Father Gibson, president of the Miami NAACP, called the committee's charge "potwash." He said the real purpose of the committee is to destroy the NAACP.

Wouldn't Say

Mr. Graham, former president of the Miami NAACP, refused to answer any questions of the committee. He wouldn't even say if he belonged to NAACP. He and Father Gibson took their stands under the First Amendment to the U. S. Constitution, which guarantees freedom of religion, press, speech, assembly and petition.

SCEF sent Governor Collins a telegram urging an "immediate and unconditional pardon" for both ministers. It told Collins: "The jailing of men for refusing to become Judases and informers violates the liberal principles you espouse and should be repugnant to you."

Friends of SCEF throughout the South and the nation were urged to organize immediate protests to the Governor. An SCEF memorandum said: "This is a grave situation which threatens the whole integration movement in the South. These ministers are protecting the right of citizens to belong to organizations working for better conditions.

"Address protests to The Honorable Leroy Collins, Executive Mansion, Tallahassee, Florida. Residents of Florida should also write their local newspapers and their state senators and representatives."

32b 1960

NAACP

Court Clears Way For NAACP Probe

Miami Herald, Miami, Fla., Tues. 7/26/60

P. 2-B

Committee To Meet Wednesday

TALLAHASSEE —(UPI)— The State Supreme Court cleared the way Monday for the legislature's investigating committee to complete its look into alleged Communist infiltration of the Florida NAACP.

The court refused to halt the Wednesday meeting of the committee in order to give NAACP attorneys time to argue the case of the Rev. Theodore Gibson, Miami NAACP president.

Gibson was recently ordered by Leon Circuit Judge W. May Walker to answer questions asked by the committee and bring his membership records with him.

The ruling was appealed to the high court, but Gibson's attorney said he wouldn't have time to argue the case before the committee hearing.

Following an earlier meeting, the committee asked that Gibson, and the Rev. Edward Graham, also Miami, be held in contempt. Gibson refused to bring membership lists and Graham refused to say whether he was a member of the NAACP organization.

In refusing to halt the July 27 meeting, the high court noted the committee must comply with a ruling that membership records were not to be submitted as evidence, but to be used only by Gibson for reference when asked questions about specific members.

But Gibson's attorney, G. E. Graves, said he could visualize a situation in which there would be questions asked about all names on the list, which would have the same effect as revealing the entire list.

Committee Attorney Mark Hawes, Tampa, called the petition for a stay "frivolous." He said there were no new questions facing the court and the petition was only a device to delay the committee from its planned meeting.

He charged it was the plan to delay any new hearings until the April, 1961 session of the legislature, at which time the investigating committee would have to disband.

Hawes pointed out the case had been in the courts for some three years, and asked the high court to refuse the stay so it could be settled one way or the other.

He said if Gibson refused to bring the records with him, then the committee would have to return to the Leon court and show the court's order was ignored.

They could then appeal from that decision. Hawes said.

Move Against 2 In Anti-NAACP Case

By Leon Dodd
Miami Bureau

TALLAHASSEE (UPI)— The Legislature's investigating committee's attorney Wednesday said he will file contempt charges against two Miami Negro ministers who refused under a court order to cooperate in a hearing on Communist infiltration of the Florida NAACP.

Sat. 7/30/60

It was the second time in two years the hearing was stalemated.

Once again, the Rev. Theodore H. Gibson, Miami NAACP president, failed to produce a membership list as ordered and the Rev. Edward L. Graham, Miami, declined to state whether he was a member of the NAACP.

Mark Hawes, committee counselor, fired the same questions he did on Nov. 4-5, 1949, at the Negroes and all he got for answers were, "I refused to answer that question."

He said he will file the contempt charges with Leon County circuit court. Earlier, Judge W. May Walker ordered the two to appear, answer questions and Gibson to bring the membership list for reference.

The Supreme Court Monday upheld Walker's order pointing out the membership list was not to be used as evidence.

Hawes, in establishing the pertinency of a question directed at Gibson, said he had information that Graham was associated with subversive organizations and was a high-ranking member of the NAACP.

He cited the Southern Conference of Human Welfare and the Southern Conference Educational Fund. He said the latter organization was on the House Committee on Un-American Activities list of subversive organizations.

He also charged Graham with attending an Orlando meeting March 12, 1960, which was sponsored by the Educational Fund as a representative of the NAACP.

He added that out-of-town persons, who he said the committee believed were behind the sit-down demonstrations, were at that meeting, including high - ranking members of the "Communist front organization."

Following this, Hawes agin asked Gibson if Graham was a member of the NAACP.

Gibson still refused to answer. Frank Reeves, Gibson's attorney, told the committee that this question went beyond the scope of the cour order, which he said was limited to bringing the membership list.

"Any further inquiries beyond the court order, which he said was lim- a Washington Negro lawyer, said.

Hawes pointed out he was not accusing Graham of being a member of the Communist Party.

With Gibson's attorneys huddled closely to him, the Miami Negro reiterated that to produce the membership list would violate his, the organization's, and the members' constitutional rights under the First Amendment.

He repeated to the committee only one member of which was present his earlier statement that no officials of the race organization were Communist Party members and that no members of the party were permitted in the NAACP.

FLORIDA

2 ministers may get jail terms

The Afro-Am
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 7-30-60

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Two Miami NAAACP officials will face jail terms for contempt of court July 27, if they again refuse to answer questions of a legislative committee, probing alleged Communist infiltration of the organization's Dade County branch.

The Rev. T. R. Gibson of Miami and Rev. E. T. Graham declined to answer the committee's questions on the grounds that they feared physical and economic reprisals against NAACP members.

Tobias Simon of Miami, a white attorney for the NAACP, has indicated that he plans to fight the case all the way to the United States Supreme Court.

* * *

THE SUPREME COURT has ruled in cases in Alabama and Arkansas that the NAACP did not have to reveal its membership lists to state investigating bodies.

However, Circuit Court Judge W. May Walker held July 13 that the NAACP leaders have no "justification or authority in law" to refuse to answer the questions.

He also held that the Rev. Mr. Gibson must bring the Dade County NAACP's membership records and testify from them.

The legislative committee's counsel, Mark Hawes of Tampa, brought the contempt actioin in Circuit Court, after the Rev. Mr. Graham declined to answer questions and the Rev. Mr. Gibson did not produce supoenaed membership records.

Judge Walker ordered the committee set up by the 1960 Florida legislature to meet here July 27 and put its questions to the NAACP leaders again.

GOP, Democratic Officials to Speak To State NAACP

Jacksonville Fla.

TAMPA, Oct. 13 (AP) — Members of both the Democratic and Republican National Committees will address the state convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Orlando Oct. 20-23.

U.S. Rep. Charles Diggs of Detroit, Democratic National Committee member, and either Barrington Parker of Washington or John Kellogg of Cleveland, both Republican Committee members, will speak at the Oct. 23rd session, an NAACP official said.

Robert Saunders of Tampa, state field secretary for the association, said it will not endorse any candidate but will try to present the facts. "One of our biggest jobs this fall will be getting out the vote," he said.

FACE COURT CONTEMPT CHARGES

2 Miami NAACP Leaders Balk Hearing, Risk Jail Sentences

TALLAHASSEE, July 27 (AP)—Two Miami NAACP leaders risked possible jail terms for contempt of court today by refusing to answer questions of the Florida legislative investigating committee.

The committee attorney announced he would seek contempt of court orders against the Rev. T. E. Gibson, president of the Miami branch of the NAACP, and the Rev. Edward Graham, a former official.

Gibson refused to comply with an order of Leon County Circuit Judge W. May Walker that he produce the group's membership records and testify from them. Graham declined to answer questions the judge had ruled he must respond to.

Judge Walker said their refusal would be considered contempt of court and punished as such. An indefinite jail term could be imposed.

The committee attorney, Mark Hawes, said he would ask Judge Walker to issue the contempt citations as soon as today's hearing record could be compiled, probably next week.

Hawes said he would ask the judge to put the two balky witnesses in jail immediately, even while their attorneys take appeals to higher courts.

The committee hearing took only about an hour. Only Rep. Cliff Herrell of Miami Springs, the chairman, was present.

No Progress in Probe

The hearing did not advance the committee's investigation of alleged Communist infiltration of the Miami NAACP branch an inch, whatever it may have done to clear up the legal roadblocks the organization is using against the state legislators.

Gibson said he refused to bring the membership lists because the committee investigation is an infringement on his constitutional right of freedom of association.

He said he also doubted the committee was "seriously interested in any action" other than to hamstring the anti-segregation activities of the NAACP.

Graham said he refused to answer the questions because doing so would subject him to threats and harrassment and because the questions were not pertinent.

Cites Orlando Meeting

Hawes said Graham attended a meeting in Orlando in March at which racial demonstrations such as lunch counter sitdowns were discussed. Hawes said the meeting was sponsored by the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

Gibson refused to say whether Graham went to the meeting as a representative of the Miami NAACP.

The brief hearing was a continuation of one last November in which Gibson refused to bring the membership records and Graham refused to answer questions.

Following their refusals then, Hawes obtained the order from Judge Walker directing them to respond and warning them that refusal would be contempt of court.

Hawes said the NAACP tried in the U.S. Supreme Court yesterday to block the committee's proceeding today, but was unsuccessful. Gibson unsuccessfully tried to block the meeting in a petition rejected by the Florida Supreme Court Monday.

Risking Jail, Pastors Refuse To Bare NAACP Member Lists

Defy order of judge at hearing

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Two militant ministers, officials of the NAACP, for the second time Wednesday defied a state legislative committee and refused to give up names of NAACP members or other information. The ministers had been ordered by Circuit Court Judge W. May Walker to testify and give the committee a list of members.

For their defiance, the two ministers face possible jailing. Florida law does not provide a maximum penalty for contempt of court convictions. The ministers' sentences, therefore, are left to the discretion of Judge Walker.

The two clerics are the Revs. T. R. Gibson and E. T. Graham, both of Miami. They refused to answer questions or give up the membership roster, for fear that members, if known, would be subjected to reprisals

* * *

DESPITE THE fact that the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that names do not have to be surrendered in such cases, Judge Walker persisted in his demand. He directed the legislative committee to meet Friday and ordered the two ministers to appear and give information asked for.

W. C. Herrell, former representative and newly-elected state senator, conducted the hearing alone. He is chairman of the committee. When the two ministers refused to give him the names of members or answer his questions, the hearing was closed.

Simon Tobias, attorney for the Rev. Mr. Graham, said it is possible that Sen. Herrell will go back to Judge Walker and seek to have the two ministers jailed for contempt of court.

Of this possibility, Mr. Simon said: "We are ready for any attempted jailing. We are ready to alleviate such a situation by appeals, writs of habeas corpus and any other necessary action."

Attorneys for the Rev. Mr. Gibson are G. E. Graves of Miami; Robert Carter and Frank Reeves of the NAACP national legal staff.

BY LEGISLATIVE PROBERS

Contempt Count Pushed Against 2 NAACP Aides

TALLAHASSEE, Aug. 15 (AP)—The legislative investigating committee made a legal move today to jail two Miami NAACP leaders who refused to answer its questions.

The committee asked Circuit Judge W. May Walker to order the Rev. T. E. Gibson and the Rev. Edward Graham held for contempt. Gibson is president of the Miami NAACP and Graham is a former official.

...he transfer resolution pending a meeting with the Board of Library Trustees. Ritter did not hide his annoyance over the fact that the commissioners had not been consulted about the resolution.

The R. B. Gay Construction Co. has submitted a low bid of $74,314 on the theatre remodeling project, but available city funds were inadequate, explaining the funds transfer. City Auditor John W. Hollister Jr. said no other funds are available.

Simpson declared that taking the money away from the Wilder Park account was "unwarranted" because the branch is now inadequate to serve all the city's Negro citizens.

Simpson quoted from a 1958 library survey which specifically stated that the branch was difficult to reach, had inadequate floor space, and insufficient books, yet is in "constant use."

Mayor - Commissioner Haydon

association. They said publicity generated by the committee's activities subjected them to harassment.

Gibson also said he doubted the committee was "seriously interested in any action" other than hamstringing the anti-segregation activities of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

The legislative committee has been stymied by litigation for almost three years in its investigation of the Miami branch of the NAACP. The life of the committee ends with the next Legislature convening in April.

NAACP Launches Full Scale Selective Buying Drive In Jacksonville, Florida

The Iowa Bystander
Des Moines Iowa
Thurs. 9-22-60

Jacksonville—The NAACP today called on this city's 140,000 Negroes to join in a full scale selective buying campaign against the entire downtown business district.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, the Association's south east regional director, outlined the local NAACP Youth Council's "don't pay to be segregated" project at an enthusiastic mass meeting, sponsored by the Jacksonville NAACP Youth Council. The Council has proven a major stabilizing force in this hate-ridden community of high racial tensions.

Violence flared here Saturday, Aug. 27 when 300 white men and boys, armed with baseball bats and ax handles, attacked peaceful and orderly NAACP youth demonstrating against lunch counter bias—as nearby police turned their heads.

Charge Cards

Mrs. Hurley called for the turning in of all Cohen Brother's Department Store charge cards saying "white businessmen in this city must learn once and for all that they can no longer collect the Negro's cash in one hand—while slapping him with the other."

Negroes represent one-third of the total population of Jacksonville and surrounding Duval County.

Stubborn Refusal

Cohen's has stubbornly refused to serve Negro customers at its lunch counters. It has been the site of consistent sit-ins by the NAACP Youth Council since Aug. 17.

Stores "Congratulated"

It was also among stores congratulated in a three column, full page advertisement in the Jacksonville Chronicle for resisting "sit-in demonstration attempts here in Jacksonville."

The recent advertisement (Sept. 2 issue) was paid for by the White American Christian Patriots of Duval County. The Chronicle is one of the leading news organs of the White Citizen's Councils in Florida.

Others Cited

Other Jacksonville stores "congratulated" include McCrory's, Kress', Grant's, Sears-Roebuck, Morrison's Cafeteria and Woolworths.

Mrs. Hurley cited the success of similar selective buying campaigns in Savannah, Ga., and Nashville, Tenn., both of which have about the same proportion of Negro populace.

Biased Editorial

The NAACP executive also criticized the "biased editorial policies of the Jacksonville Times-Union and Journal" terming their reportorial activities "among the most unprofessional I have seen in my 18 years in the field of race relations."

She then called for the Negro community to cancel all subscriptions and all newsstand purchases, pointing out that both publications have their circulations verified by the Audit Bureau of Circulation—an independent agency.

Miami NAACP leader wins month's freedom

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.
9-17-60

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — Attorneys for the NAACP have secured an additional month of freedom here this week for a Miami clergyman facing six months jail and $1,200 fine for refusing to disclose NAACP membership rolls.

Lawyers for Father Theodore RM Gibson, president of the Miami NAACP, revealed the State Supreme Court decided Tuesday to consider his case on merit.

The period of time necessary to check into the validity of the lower court's sentence insures Father Gibson at least 30 days freedom.

* * *

FATHER GIBSON was convicted Aug. 30 in the Circuit Court of Judge W. May Walker. His contempt case grew out of his steadfast refusal to turn Miami NAACP membership list over to the Florida Legislative Investigating Committee.

This body, established immediately after the Miami NAACP filed the state's first school integration suit in 1956, has been "seeking out" alleged subversives. It's first act was to call for the Miami NAACP membership list.

The Committee has been given an appropriation of $182,000.00 and is a state appointed agency.

* * *

FATHER GIBSON, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, is a veteran civil rights fighter and has led a series of successful integration actions.

These include integration of Miami buses, parks, swimming pools and sit - in demonstrations — resulting in opening of lunch counters. His son, Theodore Jr., was a plaintiff in association's Miami school integration case.

* * *

FATHER GIBSON, whose home and own person have been threatened with violence, told the Committee:

"If people who join our organization discover that we are going to disclose their identity, that is a sure way our organization would be wrecked. For this reason, we feel we have a legal right that needs to be cleared."

Father Gibson also told the Committee that "this is a gross interference with freedom of association and freedom of speech."

Lawyers out t minister from

The Afro-Amer.
Baltimore Md.
9-17-60

TALLAHASSEE — NAACP members

attorneys were desperately seeking last week to save a colored minister from six months jail and $1,200 fine for steadfastly protecting association members from intimidation, threats and economic reprisals.

Father Theodore R. Gibson, president of the Dade County NAACP branch (Miami), was to show a Florida Supreme Court hearing Sept. 6 why he should not be penalized.

He was convicted Aug. 30 in the circuit court of Judge W. May Walker. However, Judge Walker granted a stay of the sentence in order that NAACP General Counsel Robert L. Carter and his associates could appeal to the state high court.

* * *

FLORIDA officials have resorted to numerous forms of subterfuge in their attempts to secure NAACP membership lists and thereby choke the militant state organization.

Father Gibson, during his five years of NAACP leadership, has symbolized Florida Negroes' constitutional right to freedom of association.

He appeared before the Florida Legislative Investigation Committee in Nov., 1959, when state officials sought NAACP

FATHER GIBSON adamantly [illegible] saying NAACP me[illegible]d ourselves hard put in a southern climate...especially in Florida where we in the Miami branch have spearheaded movements to bring about integration of schools, parks and playgrounds."

Father Gibson's young son, Theodore Jr., is a plaintiff in the association's Miami school integration case.

"If people who join our organization" Father Gibson continued his testimony, "discover hat we are going to disclose heir indentity, that is a sure way our organization would be wrecked."

NAACP Urges Selective Buying Drive in Jacksonville

'Don't Pay to Be Segregated'

Defender 8-27-60 P1

JACKSONVILLE.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has called on this city's 140,000 Negroes to join in a full-scale selective buying campaign against the entire downtown business district.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, the association's Southeast regional director outlined the local NAACP Youth Council's "don't pay to be segregated" project at an enthusiastic mass meeting.

It was held at St. Paul AME Church on Myrtle Ave., at 13th St. and was sponsored by the Jacksonville NAACP Youth Council.

VIOLENCE FLARED here Saturday, Aug. 27, when 300 white men and boys, armed with baseball bats and ax handles, attacked NAACP youths demonstrating against lunch counter bias—as nearby police turned their heads.

• Mrs. Hurley called for the turning in of all Cohen Brother's Department Store charge cards saying "white businessmen in this city must learn once and for all that they can no longer collect the Negro's cash in one hand—while slapping him with the other."

Negroes represent one-third of the total population of Jacksonville and surrounding Duval County.

Cohen's has stubbornly refused to serve Negro customers at its lunch counters. It has been the site of consistent sit-ins by the NAACP Youth Council since Aug. 17.

■

IT WAS ALSO among stores congratulated in a three-column, full page advertisement in the Jacksonville Chronicle for resisting "sit-in demonstration attempts here in Jacksonville."

A recent advertisement was paid for by the White American Christian Patriots of Duval County. The Chronicle is one of the leading news organs of the White Citizen's Councils in Florida.

Other Jacksonville stores "congratulated" included McCroy's, Kress', Grant's, Sears-Roebuck, Morrison's Cafeteria and Woolworths.

MRS. HURLEY cited the success of similar selective buying campaigns in Savannah, Ga., and Nashville, Tenn., both of which have about the same proportion of Negro populace.

The NAACP executive also criticized the "biased editorial policies of the Jacksonville Times-Union and Journal," terming their reportorial activities "among the most unprofessional I have seen in my 18 years in the field of race relations."

She then called for the Negro community to cancel all subscriptions and all newsstand purchases, pointing out that both publications have their circulations verified by the Audit Bureau of Circulations, an independent agency.

• If Negroes in Jacksonville and other parts of the state stop buying these two newspapers, their circulation rates will soon show an appreciable drop. In turn, this will affect their advertising revenue.

■

"No Madison Avenue advertising agency or state advertiser, wants to insert advertising lineage in a medium that is losing its pulling power," she asserted.

Mrs. Hurley concluded by reminding her audience of the three-year period that it took for commerce in Little Rock to resume its pre-school integration conflict norm, after the September, 1957 outburst.

Fla. NAACP Leader Wins Delay In Sentence, Fine

Chicago Defender Chicago Ill. Sat. 9-24-60

TALLAHASSEE — NAACP attorneys secured an additional month of freedom here this week for a Negro clergyman facing six months jail and $1,200 fine for refusing to expose fellow NAACP members to Florida bias.

Lawyers for Father Theodore R. Gibson, president of the Miami NAACP, revealed the State Supreme Court decided Sept. 6, to consider his case on merit.

The period of time necessary to check into the validity of the lower court's sentence, insures Father Gibson of an estimated 30 days freedom.

Father Gibson was convicted of contempt Aug. 30 in the Circuit Court of Judge W. May Walker. His case grew out of his steadfast refusal to turn the Miami NAACP membership list over to the Florida Legislative Investigating Committee.

SEEKING SUBVERSIVE

This body, established immediately after the Miami NAACP filed the state's first school integration suit in 1956, has been "seeking out" alleged subversives. It's first act was to call for the Miami NAACP tee has been given an appropriation of $182,000, and is a state appointed agency.

Father Theodore R. Gibson, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, Miami, is a well respected figure in his community. He is a veteran foe of racial bias and has led a series of successful integration actions.

These include integration of Miami buses; parks; swimming pools; and sit-in-demonstrations resulting in opening of lunch counters. His son, Theodore, jr., was a plaintiff in a Miami school integration case.

Florida NAACP leaders assert that the State is out to wreck the NAACP's state organization.

Once NAACP membership lists were released, members would undoubtedly be exposed to untold threats, intimidations, economic reprisals — and in light of the current racial climate in the state physical violence.

Father Gibson, whose home and own person have been threatened with violence, told the Committee, "If people who join our organization discover that we are going to disclose their identity, that is a sure way our organization would be wrecked. For this season, we feel we have legal right that needs to be cleared."

advisement.

Gibson and Graham were sentenced in Leon Circuit Court last week to six months in jail and $1,200 fines for contempt after they ignored a court order to cooperate with the investigating

Jet 9-19-60

shipyard for the construction of a nuclear-powered submarine.

In telegrams to the President's Committee on Government Contracts and the Navy, J. L. LeFlore, director of case work for the citizens' group, charged violations of both Executive Orders 10557 and 10479 in the granting of the contract to the Mississippi shipyard.

In a subsequent protest to Defense Secretary Thomas Gates, he urged that the Ingalls Shipbuilding Co., be made to comply with Executive Order 10557, and the Navy with Executive Order 10479, in the matter.

LeFlore said that numerous complaints have been made to the Citizens' Committee by Pascagoula Negro shipyard workers that the Ingalls yard restricts their employment to certain categories of semi-skilled work and to jobs as common laborers.

Ask Jail For Two Leaders Of The NAACP

World Atlanta Daily

TALLASSEE, Fla. — (UPI)—An attorney for a legislative committee investigating alleged Communist infiltration of the NAACP asked the Florida Supreme Court on Tuesday to immediately jail two Miami NAACP leaders who refused to cooperate.

Mark Hawes told the court that the Revs. Theodore R. Gibson and Edward T. Graham deliberately violated the court's order to answer questions before the committee, and called their appeals to stay out of jail "frivolous."

The court took the matter under

Not Pink, NAACP Chides Caldwell

TAMPA — (UPI) — The NAACP Wednesday criticized former Gov. Millard Caldwell for putting it "in the same category as what he calls pinks."

Caldwell hailing Farris Bryant's victory in the governor's race, said the election "takes Florida out of the category of the pinks and the NAACP."

The statement released by state NAACP Field Secretary Robert W. Saunders also took issue with the segregationist principles of both Bryant and Caldwell.

Racial segregation by legal means is a dead issue," it said. "Any idea or belief that it can be resurrected or enforced is strictly conjecture."

"I think this was probably the most important election in Florida in a generation or more," Caldwell said of the victory of hard-core segregationist Bryant.

"It puts us definitely on the side of sound governmental philosophy, which includes segregation."

Caldwell endorsed Bryant as the man most likely to preserve segregation in Florida schools.

Mark Hawes, attorney for the committee, asked Judge Walker to outline the scope of questioning the committee could pursue. The committee set out more than two years ago to determine the extent of Communist infiltration into Florida chambers of the N. A. A. C. P.

Today Mr. Gibson testified that if any Negro minister in Florida who had been active in integration efforts was disclosed as being a member of the N. A. A. C. P. "his life would not be worth a plugged nickel."

He said that bomb threats had been made against his life last February.

Mr. Gibson said that the N. A. A. C. P. barred known Communists.

N. A. A. C. P. LEADERS CITE FLORIDA FEARS

TALLAHASSEE, Fal., May 30 (AP) — Two Florida leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who balked at testifying before a legislative investigating committee said in Circuit Court today that they feared reprisals against members.

Judge W. May Walker took under advisement the committee's request for contempt orders against the Rev. Theodore R. Gibson, head of the Miami branch of the N. A. A. C. P., and the Rev. Edward T. Graham of Miami, former president of the Miami branch.

NAACP chapter and Graham the past president.

Both said they had received threatening telephone calls and letters after their appearance before the legislative committee. Gibson, who refused to admit last November whether he belonged to the NAACP, testified "there is definite danger for a Negro to be linked to the NAACP in Miami, Fla."

He reported he got as many as 30 letters after the hearing, threatening his life, to blow up his church or to burn crosses in front of his home.

The Rev. A. Leon Lowry, Tampa Negro who is state president of the NAACP, said he also received such threats and testified that two shots had been fired into his home, one passing through his bedroom window.

Gibson, Dr. Gilbert Porter of Tallahassee and Mrs. Ruby Hurley of Atlanta all testified that NAACP memberships had dropped off in the past few years.

Porter, executive secretary of the Negro Florida State Teachers Association, said he had been encouraging Negro teachers for 25 years to join the NAACP.

"Since 1956, most Negro teachers have been afraid to join," Porter said.

Three Say Threats Followed Florida Label With NAACP

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — (UPI) — Three Negro leaders testified they received threatening telephone calls and letters after a Florida legislative investigating committee identified them as members of the NAACP.

Officials of the Negro organization also told Circuit Judge W. May Walker the legislative investigations had resulted in a sharp drop in NAACP membership.

The testimony was offered in defense of the Negroes' refusal to answer the legislative committee's questions about the NAACP at a hearing last November. As a result of the refusals, the defendants had been cited for contempt of the legislature. If found guilty, Judge Walker, could keep the Negro leaders in jail until they answered the committee's questions.

Walker, however, took the case under advisement and gave attorneys for both sides 10 days in which to file written memorandums.

The main defendants are the Rev. Theodore Gibson and the Rev. Edward T. Graham, two Miami Negro ministers. Gibson is the current president of the Miami

Caldwell Election Statement Is Hit By State NAACP

TAMPA, May 25 (UPI) — The NAACP today criticized former Gov. Millard Caldwell for putting it "in the same category as what he calls pinks."

Caldwell, in a statement last night hailing Farris Bryant's victory in the governor's race said the election "takes Florida out of the category of the pinks and the NAACP."

"Are we to correctly understand that merely because some of Florida's citizens have tried to make the American claim of Democracy workable in the state for all of its citizens, regardless of what their race may be ... they are to be classified as pinks?" the NAACP statement asked.

"Racial segregation by legal means is a dead issue," it said. "Any idea or belief that it can be resurrected or enforced is strictly conjecture."

BEFORE HEARING

NAACP Leaders Lose Move to Query Probers

TALLAHASSEE, May 25 (AP) — Two Miami NAACP leaders against whom a legislative investigating committee has brought contempt proceedings will not be permitted to question commitee members under oath prior to a May 30 hearing.

Circuit Judge W. May Walker said today he had denied a petition by the Rev. Edward Graham and the Rev. Theodore Gibson that they be permitted to cross examine committee members and committee staff workers before the case comes before the court for final hearing.

Lawyers for the two Negro leaders wanted to question Sen. Charley Johns, Rep. W. C. Herrell, committee chairman, and committee attorney Mark Hawes regarding the basis for their allegation that the Communists have infiltrated the Miami chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. They also wanted to look at committee records.

Judge Walker said that he found no reasonable basis for permitting Graham and Gibson to question committee members. He said most of the information they claimed to want to extract from the committee members was available from other sources. He also said the court rules permitting parties to legal actions to question the opponents under oath in an effort to secure information needed to perfect their cases did not apply to legislative committees.

The committee has asked Judge Walker to cite Graham and Gibson for contempt because of their refusal to answer questions put by the committee at a puhlic hearing last fall.

IN INTEGRATION SUIT

Volusia Submits Denial Of NAACP Accusations

The Times-Union Bureau

DE LAND, June 15 — The Volusia County school board today sent to Federal District Court in Jacksonville a denial of accusations listed in an integration suit filed by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Motions to delay hearing of this suit and to modify the complaint accompanied the board's answer.

The suit against the Volusia school board demands that the county initiate a plan for integrated schools above and beyond the Florida pupil placement law.

One of the motions filed by mail requests the federal court to stay the proceedings until a state suit initiated by the Volusia school boa.d April 14 is disposed of.

In that suit, filed in circuit court here the day after a petition for integration was presented to the school board, a declaratory decree is sought on grounds the plaintiffs have not pursued all legal avenues under the state pupil assignment law.

The petitioning group, consisting of some 32 Negroes and two white persons from the Daytona Beach area, filed a motion to dismiss the Volusia declaratory decree suit and that motion is scheduled for hearing before Circu' Judge Thomas N. Tappy June

The o' motion seeks to strike from the suit portions pertaining to teachers, principals and sustaining personnel, the statement that assignment of personnel is determined solely upon race and color, and a portion declaring assignment of school personnel on the basis of race and color is "predicated on the theory that Negro teachers, Negro principals and other Negro school personnel" are inferior to the white race.

The school board's 13-part answer to the federal court suit contained a point-by-point denial of NAACP accusations.

NAACP Leaders' Contempt Trial Set for May 30

TALLAHASSEE — (UPI) — The contempt trial of two Negro preachers who refused to give a legislative committee information dealing with the Miami branch of the NAACP Tuesday was set for May 30 in Tallahassee.

Circuit Judge W. May Walker set the trial after refusing to dismiss the charges against the Rev. Theodore R. Gibson and the Rev. Edward T. Graham, both of Miami.

But he delayed a ruling on Graham's demand that he be allowed access to secret records of the legislative committee and be permitted to question members and staff in order to prepare his defense.

Committee Attorney Mark Hawes maintained the Legislature's entire investigation, dealing with alleged Communist infiltration of the NAACP, would be destroyed if Graham and his lawyers were allowed access to confidential files.

Judge Walker indicated it would be several days before he rules on this major issue in the case.

But he immediately tossed out the demand of Graham and Gibson that they be tried in Miami rather than be forced to defend themselves in Tallahassee 500 miles from their home.

The judge said it was proper for the trial to be held here where the alleged contempt occurred during a public hearing of the committee.

The committee cited Gibson, president of the Miami NAACP, for refusing to bring NAACP membership lists he admitted having in his possession. Graham was cited for refusing to testify whether he was a member of the race organization or knew anyone else who belonged.

Negro Asks Dismissal Of Charges

TALLAHASSEE (UPI)—Negro Minister Edward T. Graham, a former president of the Miami NAACP, Wednesday filed a written memorandum asking Leon Circuit Court to throw out contempt charges lodged against him.

Graham, and the Rev. Theodore Gibson, also of Miami, refused to testify before a November meeting of the Florida Legislative Investigating Committee.

The two men were cited for contempt of the committee.

The memorandum said there was sufficient evidence of what Graham called "deterrent effects" 'to him if he had testified to warrant dismissal of the case.

Both Graham and Gibson said they received threatening telephone calls and letters after their appearance before the Legislative Committee.

Graham refused to tell the committee if he was an NAACP member and also refused to say if other persons were members of the group.

He said the court should take into account "those counteractions that might arise as a result of the revelations as to membership."

Leon Circuit Judge W. May Walker heard preliminary arguments in the case May 30 but gave attorneys for both sides additional time to file written memorandums.

STATE ACTION CITED

Volusia Asks Stay Of NAACP Suit

U.S. District Judge Bryan Simpson yesterday took under advisement Volusia County school board motions to abate a school integration suit filed by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, and to strike from the complaint portions relating to the assignment of teachers and supervisory personnel.

The motion to stay action was based on the fact the Volusia school board, prior to filing of the NAACP suit, had gone into Volusia Circuit Court with a petition for a declaratory injunction interpreting the Florida pupil assignment law.

Warren Ball Jr., representing the Volusia school board, stressed that no question of federal jurisdiction is being raised, but that the question of the adequacy of the pupil assignment law is the basic issue in both cases.

Cites State Court's View

He pointed out that the state court's ruling, and any ensuing directive it may give the Volusia board as to carrying out the law's provisions, might make the federal litigation unnecessary.

Ball declared it is a general rule of law that the court first obtaining jurisdiction of an issue of law should retain it until the question is settled.

He added that the "doctrine of abstention" by a federal court, until questions of state law are settled in state courts, is well established, even though a federal constitutional question is involved.

Constance Motley of New York, attorney for the NAACP, declared it was not necessary for Judge Simpson to even consider the Florida assignment law in granting the relief sought by the Negro children of Volusia County.

She added that federal courts have held several times that where a clear question of constitutional rights is involved, the federal court need not delay its consideration of an issue.

Teacher Assignment Issue

She pointed out the case before the court was not applicable only to the issue of pupil assignments, but also involves the issues of teacher assignments, the budgeting of funds, and the determination of the curriculum offered in various schools, which, the suit contends, are based on race or color.

Both sides submitted briefs upon the Volusia school board's motion to strike portions of the bill of complaint relative to teacher assignments.

Ball noted that U. S. District Judge Harrold Carson of Tallahassee ruled on a similar point in a segregation case originating in Escambia County, and granted the motion to strike.

The NAACP attorney countered with the opinion that the teacher assignment issue in the Escambia and Volusia cases were not identical.

Differences Claimed

She said the Escambia complaint called for an elimination of race as the factor in making teacher assignments. The Volusia case, she said, contends the Negro children have a right to attend schools to which teachers have not been assigned on a basis of race.

During arguments on the motion to abate the federal suit, pending a decision on the state case, Simpson made only one comment.

"I don't think who won the race to the courthouse has much to do with this case," he said.

He advised counsel he would reach a decision on the two issues at an early date.

COURT BACKS SOLONS

Delay in NAACP Probe Is Rejected

TALLAHASSEE, July 25 (UPI)—The way was cleared today for the Legislature's investigating committee to complete its look into alleged Communist infiltration of the Florida NAACP.

The Supreme Court refused to half the Wednesday meeting of the committee in order to give NAACP attorneys time to argue the case of the Rev. Theodore Gibson, Miami NAACP president.

Gibson recently was ordered by Leon Circuit Judge W. May Walker to answer questions asked by the committee and bring his membership records with him.

The ruling was appealed to the high court, but Gibson's attorney said he wouldn't have time to argue the case before the committee hearing.

Contempt Petitions

Following an earlier meeting the committee asked that Gibson and the Rev. Edward Graham also Miami, be held in contempt. Gibson refused to bring membership lists, and Graham refused to say whether he was a member of the race organization.

In refusing to halt the July 27 meeting, the high court noted the committee must comply with a ruling that membership records were not to be submitted as evidence, but to be used only by Gibson for reference when asked questions about specific members.

But Gibson's attorney, G. E. Graves, said he could visulaize a situation in which there would be questions asked about all names on the list, which would have the same effect as revealing the entire list.

Committee attorney Mark Hawes, Tampa, called the petition for a stay "frivilous." He said there were no new questions facing the court and the petition was only a device to delay the committee from its planned meeting.

He charged it was the plan to delay any new hearings until the April 1961 session of the Legislature, at which time the investigating committee would have to disband.

In Courts Three Years

Hawes pointed out the case had been in the courts for some three years, and asked the high court to refuse the stay so it could be settled one way or the other.

He said if Gibson refused to bring the records with him, then the committee would have to return to the Leon court and show the court's order was ignored.

They could then appeal from that decision, Hawes said.

"They are seeking nothing in the world but delay," said Hawes, who added, "It's time to let us go on to a final decision in this case."

Graves told the court that Gibson had cooperated with the committee at its last meeting by telling them no official of the NAACP was a Communist and that no Communists could hold office in the organization.

IN N.A.A.C.P. PROBE

The Florida Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Jan. 1-1-60

Contempt Hearings Set for 2 Negroes

TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 31 (AP)—Two Miami leaders of the NAACP must appear in Leon County Circuit Court here Feb. 17 to show cause why they should not be cited for contempt of the Florida legislative investigating committee.

Judge W. May Walker issued the order today to the Rev. Theodore Gibson, president of the Miami chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Rev. Edward Graham, a past president of the Miami branch of the Negro organization, which is spearheading the campaign to break down racial barriers in Florida.

Mark Hawes of Tampa, attorney for the committee, petitioned Judge Walker Tuesday to cite the two Negroes for contempt on the ground that they defied the legislators during a hearing here Nov. 4-5 on allegations of Communist infiltration of the NAACP.

The committee voted to ask a contempt citation against Gibson after he refused to produce NAACP membership records which the committee had subpoenaed. Graham aroused the committee's ire when he refused to say whether he was a member of the NAACP.

Both contended that to comply with committee demands would subject them to economic retaliation and possible physical violence. Gibson said that publicizing the membership records of the NAACP would break down the organization because Negroes would be afraid to join it and would endanger the safety of those whose names now are on the rolls.

The legislative committee also voted to seek a contempt citation against the Rev. Leon Lowry of Tampa, state NAACP president. Lowry appeared in Tallahassee in answer to the committee subpoena, but returned to Tampa without the committee's permission before he had been called to the witness stand.

However, the proceedings against Lowry will be filed with the 1961 Legislature rather than in the courts.

At the conclusion of its November hearings, the legislative committee in a formal statement said it had been established that Communists have penetrated the Florida NAACP.

The hearings culminated an inquiry which started in February, 1958, but was blocked by litigation challenging the committee's authority to subpoena membership and financial records of the NAACP.

The Florida Supreme Court finally ruled that the committee could require witnesses to produce records from which to testify, but could not seize the records. The U.S. Supreme Court declined to review the state court's decision.

N.A.A.C.P. BEGINS A SUIT IN FLORIDA

The New York Times
New York

Seeks Integration of All Students and Teachers in Pensacola School System

PENSACOLA, Fla., Feb. 1 (AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People filed a civil-rights suit today seeking integration of Negro students and teachers in Pensacola's white city-county school system.

An N. A. A. C. P. attorney said the action in United States District Court was the first of its kind filed in Florida.

The plaintiffs were listed as twelve Negro children, including two whose parents had sought for several months to have them transferred to a white school.

The attorneys in the action were Thurgood Marshall of New York, N. A. A. C. P. chief counsel; Mrs. Constance Baker Motely, also of New York, assistant chief counsel, and Charles F. Wilson, Pensacola Negro attorney.

Mr. Wilson said previous school integration suits in Florida sought admittance of specific pupils to specific schools instead of a class suit seeking integration of all pupils and teachers.

The suit requested an injunction prohibiting the Escambia County School Board from operating the school system on a bi-racial basis. It also requested an injunction barring the board from assigning teachers, principals and other school employes on a racially segregated basis.

As an alternative to the injunctions, the suit requested a decree requiring that the school board submit a plan to bring about integration with a period specified by the court.

Mr. Wilson said the N. A. A. C. P. had entered the case at the request of the plaintiffs because the latter did not have the several thousand dollars he said was necessary to maintain the legal action

5 Negroes Attend Class

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Feb. 1 (UPI)—Five Negroes entered an all-white elementary school here for the first time today.

Another school scheduled to begin token integration with the start of the second semester remained all-white when the only Negro assigned by a Federal judge decided to remain in classes at Washington, just across the Potomac.

Two other Negroes began classes at previously integrated Hammond High and Ramsay elementary schools, raising to sixteen the number of Negroes now attending formerly white schools here.

There are now 105 Negroes attending public schools with whites in six cities and counties in Virginia.

Pensacola Board To Defend Suit Seeking School Mixing

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Thurs. 2-11-60

PENSACOLA, Fla. (AP)—The city-county school board took the first steps Wednesday to fight a civil rights suit seeking integration of Negro students and teachers in the school system.

The board voted unanimously to defend against the suit. It voted to use county funds and authorized the retention of three Pensacola legal firms.

Board members also decided to send copies of the suit itself to the state attorney general, the state school superintendent and the school superintendents of each county in the state.

The suit was filed Feb. 1 in U. S. District Court by the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People. An NAACP attorney said the class action was the first of its type filed in Florida.

The plaintiffs were listed as 12 Negro children, including two whose parents have sought for several months to have transferred to an all-white school.

School board members said they felt they are complying with the laws and regulations relating to assignment of pupils.

The board has about two more weeks in which to reply to the suit.

Negro Sees Court Ruling Aid in Feud

The Florida Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Mon. 2-15-60

TAMPA, Feb. 24 (UPI)—The president of the Florida NAACP said today he hoped a U.S. Supreme Court decision yesterday would settle the NAACP's feud with the legislative investigating committee.

The Rev. Leon Lowry said, "We are hoping that the U.S. Supreme Court's decision will re-establish once and for all the rights guaranteed in the Bill of Rights shall prevail."

The court declared as unconstitutional two tax ordinances in Little Rock and North Little Rock, Ark., requiring local NAACP groups to file financial statements and to disclose their membership lists.

The Florida legislative investigating committee has been seeking for some time to get a look at the NAACP's Florida membership lists in connection with its investigation into alleged Communist infiltration of the NAACP in this state. The Florida Negroes have refused to hand over the names.

Lowry charged that the real reason for the investigation was to weaken the NAACP and to intimidate its members by making their names public.

Two Miami Negroes—the Rev. Theodore Gibson and the Rev. Edward Graham, have been cited for contempt for refusing to cooperate with the committee last year. Gibson refused to produce NAACP membership records and Graham refused to say if he were a member.

They were scheduled Feb. 16 to show cause why they should not be cited for contempt, or else produce the records. But the circuit court hearing at Tallahassee was postponed because of the illness of the committee's attorney, Mark Hawes of Tampa.

Negro Group To Pay Cost For Defense

The Florida Times-Union
Jacksonville, Fla.
Mon. 3-14-60

TALLAHASSEE, March 13 (UPI)—The NAACP will pay defense costs for 35 anti-segregation demonstrators arrested in Tallahassee yesterday, NAACP field secretary R. W. Saunders said today.

Saunders called police handling of the situation "one-sided and partial." Twenty-nine Negro demonstrators from Florida A&M University and six white students from Florida State were charged with disturbing the peace.

Saunders said several white persons opposing the demonstration should have been arrested.

State troopers finally used tear gas to disperse the demonstrators, who were preparing a third march downtown. Saunders termed the tear gas use "poor and not in accordance with proper crowd-handling methods." He said one Negro girl and several youths were burned by the missiles.

City court hearing for the 35 is scheduled tomorrow. Bonds are set at $500, but Saunders said only one of the Negroes and five of the whites have posted bond. He charged that local authorities are not permitting the demonstrators to post property bonds, but are requiring cash or the services of professional bondsmen in each case.

NAACP Hearing Monday

The Miami Herald
Miami, Fla.
Mon. 7-21-60

TALLAHASSEE (AP) — The Florida Supreme Court has set a hearing for Monday on the move of a Miami NAACP leader to block the legislative investigating committee's scheduled meeting next Wednesday.

The Rev. T. E. Gibson has been directed by Judge W. May Walker of the Leon Circuit Court to bring the organization's membership records with him and testify from them at the committee hearing.

But Gibson's attorney, G. E. Graves, asked the Supreme Court for an order superseding Judge Walker's directive. The court will hear Graves' arguments next Monday.

Graves also filed notice that he intends to appeal Judge Walker's order.

Judge Walker said that Gibson and another Miami Negro leader, the Rev. Edward T. Graham, would be in contempt of court if they refused to answer the committee questions as they had done previously. The committee is investigating alleged Communist penetration of the Miami NAACP.

Graham's attorney, Tobias Simon of Miami, said he also would bring his client's case to the Supreme Court but had not decided under what procedure.

Mrs. Mazique flays 'worship of things'

BALTIMORE, Md. — Women were called upon, here, Friday, to lead a movement to move "America out of the house that slavery built" lest this nation be destroyed by the "squalor of racialism" and the worship of "things".

The challenge to the women who have come "from Mother Africa" was issued by Mrs. Jewel Mazique, writer, history scholar and civic leader of Washington, D.C. Mrs. Mazique gave the principal address at the dinner held to climax Morgan State College's Fourth Annual Women's Week observed March 6-11, and dedicated to the theme "Better Women for a Better World."

* * *

TO AN audience of 365 persons assembled in the Memorial Refectory, Mrs. Mazique held that this nation "is rotting away in he squalor of racialism and that education and society as a whole are producing a "look culture" in which people worship things while illiteracy and immorality rise.

She said: "I'm not mischievous nor do I like to upset people needlessly. But I believe that colored leaders must be willing to 'live dangerously...' I am convinced that when trained women move into positions of leadership we can do much to revitalize this country."

She urged women to use patience, love, understanding and courage to fight for equality and for quality in American education.

* * *

TRAGICALLY, Mrs. Mazique said, American education is not doing a good job for while illiteracy rises in this country investigations of what is wrong with American education remains "boggel down exclusively in terms of appropriations."

"We seem to think the Yankee dollar has the capacity to do anything. We ignore subject matter," she declared.

She noted that in this country, according to Office of Education statistics, there are approximately eight and a half million functional illiterates and another ten million illiterates who have had five years of schooling. The vast majority of illiterates are to be found among the disadvantaged, the colored Americans and Puerto Ricans.

* * *

"TO BE both colored and an illiterate condemns the colored American to continued segregation and discrimination the Supreme Court not withstanding," the civic leader charged.

She also emphasized that contrary to what some people think "desegregation will not necessarily lead to integration."

She cited as illustrative of this the Washington public schools which have been desegregated for six years, but which have achieved only "token integration."

* * *

MRS. MAZIQUE was particularly strong in her attack on the weaknesses of the American educational system.

She described it as "the most unique in the world today," but she charged that "educational crutches are turning children into things, things in search of goods."

Tape recordings, television and films, movie projectors are some of the "gadgetry" which she said is weakening learning in this country.

"Madison Avenue gullibility", she claimed, is taught the American child right on the living room floor when he watches TV. Moreover, she said, Dewey eliminated depth concentration and independent study." As a result, American education today has become largely an "experience in living and adjustment living."

* * *

SHE CONTRASTED American education to the Russian system which she observed while visiting the Soviet Union last summer.

Giving the facts as "honestly and as accurately as I can," Mrs. Mazique described the Russian system as one geared toward the development of sound citizenship and designed to awaken a thirst for knowledge and a curiosity for learning.

"The Russian system emphasizes brainpower, not horsepower and the IQ is thought to be less important than attentiveness and perceptiveness."

* * *

THE DINNER also featured a tribute to the late Mrs. Carl Murphy, wife of the chairman of the board of trustees of the college. Mrs. Murphy, who has been traditionally a guest of honor at the dinner, was absent because of illness.

In saluting Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Beryl Williams, president of the Faculty - Trustee Wives Club, challenged the women of Morgan to live the kind of life of beauty and service Mrs. Murphy lived. "It's your turn, now," she said.

* * *

SOLE MALE at the dinner, Morgan President Martin D. Jenkins, in concluding remarks saluted the "weaker sex which is really the strong sex."

Said he:

"It must be wonderful to be a woman in America today. Women live longer. Your life expecancy is now six years longer than the male's. You're strong and enduring. Men wear themselves out working for you. Women own 65 per cent of the nation's private wealth. They inherit 80 per cent of all life insurance and they spend 85 per cent of all the money that men make. Men, as one writer has put it, labor as slaves to the buying whims of women."

But, said Dr. Jenkins, he for one would not have it any other way. Indeed, he said: "I salute you. . .for every week is women's week and I am only sorry that there are only fifty - two weeks in a year to serve you."

He urged Morgan's coeds to observe Women's Week as an occasion designed to encourage them to pause and consider their roles and responsibilities as women and one held to aid them to develop the realization of their potential and the determination to achieve that potential."

* * *

OTHER PROGRAM participants were: Dr. Thelma P. Bando, Dean of Women, who opened the program; Miss Burma Lee Smith, president, Women's Dormitory Council who presided; Mrs. Mary J. Spellman, assistant dean of women, who introduced guests at the speaker's table; Mrs. Sarah F. Diggs, of the Dean of Women's Staff, who introduced the approximately 70 mothers present; and Mrs. Olivette Harris, also of the Dean's Staff, who cited Morgan resident women who were First Semester Dean's Honor Roll students.

Miss Alberta Thomas, "Miss Morgan of 1959-60," extended greetings, Mrs. Evelyn Reynolds of Philadelphia, read three of her poems and Mrs. Martin D. Jenkins introduced Mrs. Mazique.

Solos were sung by Miss Harriet Datcher, accompanied by Miss Wilhelmina Goff and Miss Sandra Whitfield, accompanied by Miss Sylvia Thompson. The Morgan String Ensemble with William Haithcock directing provided incidental music.

* * *

HONOR STUDENTS cited were:

Delois Nichols, Anna Squarrel, Sue Poole, Barbara Quinton, Brenda Hemingway, Mary Hazel Jenkins, Hilda G. Lewis, Lillian Yearwood, Nadia Jenkins, Burma Smith, Lorraine Liburd, Rosalie Laurie, Omega Robbins, Juanita Doughtery, J. Lauretta Murray, Joan Morris, Lorraine Roberson, Beatrice Hendricks, Alberta Thomas, Lonzella Praileau, Doris Bethea;

Annette Jones, Marva Sprauve, Janice Fennell, Katherine Ruffin, Peggy Woolford, Joan Simms, Norma J. Duncan, Jean Irvis, Gloria Mathews, Shirley washington, Delores Griffith, Harriet Gaines, Judith Gordon, Margaret Jackson, Alberta Rice, Hyacinth Ross, Greta Edness, Mary Moore, Cherron Pindell;

Betty Johnson, Loretta Hughes, Hope Gray, Marion Quarles, Norma S. Brown, Una DeWindt Ellen Pettigrew, Harriett Datcher, Barbara Flamer, Shirley Holmes, Joan Butler, Eunice Purnell, Loretta Thompson, Lillian Chappell, Bernice Evans, Marcia Lloyd, Mary Cummings, Betty Ellis, Elouise Kelley.

Shots Fired Into Home Of Tampa, Fla. NAACP Leader

TAMPA, Fla. (UPI)—The Rev. A. Leon Lowry, president of the Florida NAACP, reported that two pistol shots were fired into his home early Sunday, one zipping over the bed where his wife lay sleeping.

Police found one bullet in a flower pot. Lowry said the slug came through his wife's bedroom window, passed over her bed and drilled through the wall, then fell into the flowerpot after it hit another wall beyond.

Police said another bullet hit the house over a window and bounced off a roof eave. It was not found. Police said the bullet in the flower pot came from a 45-calibre pistol.

The shots were fired about 2:15 a. m. Sunday. Lowry said his wife would have been hit if she had been standing up in the bedroom.

Lowry planned to have police and volunteer members of his congregation guard his home Sunday night. He said he had received about 30 threatening telephone calls since a wave of sitdown demonstrations against lunch counter segregation began in Florida recently.

Most callers, he said, tell him to "cease your NAACP activity or get shot through the head." But, he said, incidents such as the calls and the pistol shots "only make me more determined than ever."

NAACP scathes Fla. judge for 'legal' talk

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. (UPI)—Two state NAACP officials took a Tallahassee judge to task for his remarks in convicting white and colored students of trespassing in staging a sitdown.

Judge John Rudd, in passing sentences of $300 fine and 60 days in jail reportedly said of them: "They might try to excuse their behavior under the guise of Christianity but no where in the Bible do you find where so small a group could intimidate and frighten the majority."

Replying, the Rev. A. Leon Lowry, president of the state NAACP, and Robert W. Saunders, field secretary, said in a letter to him:

"... You are aware of the impact of Christianity upon the great Roman empire .. You are aware of the impact that Christianity has upon the world of today.

"Yet, in each instance, Christians were and are a minority group. This is the first inconsistency in your statement ..."

* * *

THE LETTER continues: "Furthermore, there was nothing frightful or intimidating in the conduct of those students; if so, it was only because some people through sheer prejudice chose to look upon it as such."

The letter further criticised other statements made by the judge and concluded by asking:

"We of the NAACP hope that you will clarify some of the things that the newspapers are carrying as having been said by you.

"This is important because you have chosen to make them from the bench of a court of law and having been said, are considered as part of the law.

"As such, their inconsistencies to American jurisprudence must and should be corrected."

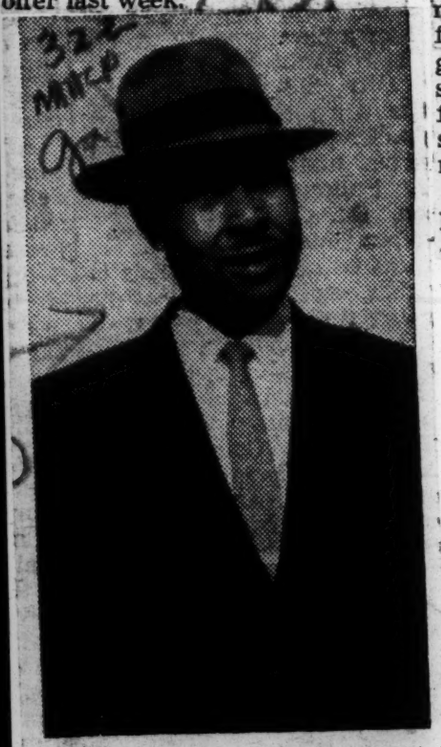
Pushing Pullum's Case

NAACP Supporting Dawson, Ga., Leader

ATLANTA — Resources of the NACP have been put behind beaten Terrell County NAACP leader D. Ulysses Pullum, with Georgia Field Secretary Rev. Amos O. Holmes having made a personal investigation of the beating, in addition to having asked Gov. Ernest Vandiver to take some official action in the case.

The request to the Governor resulted in a Georgia Bureau of Investigation agent being sent to Dawson to work with local officials.

Not satisfied, however, that this probe will result in any corrective and punitive action, the NAACP has let Mr. Pullum know that it will help raise funds to employ a private investigator to work on the case, if he wants it that way. Mr. Pullum was pondering this offer last week.



REV. AMOS O. HOLMES
. . . Georgia NAACP secretary

IT WAS the alert action of Rev. Mr. Holmes that gave the first publicity to the outrageous crime against the highly respected and prosperous Mr. Pullum, a key figure in the voter-registration picture in Terrell County for a long time. Mr. Pullum, himself, has voted since he was 21, but his college-educated son has been denied the right to register.

Rev. Mr. Holmes has been an energetic worker for the NAACP since becoming field secretary almost two years ago. He is a Methodist minister who has pastored in Georgia and Mississippi. He was active for the NAACP in Mississippi also. He is a native of Alley, Ga., but went to high school in Atlanta, finishing B. T. Washington High School. He attended Gammon Theological Seminary and Rust College in Mississippi. He has pastored for 27 years, starting at the age of 17.

It was Rev. Mr. Holmes' alert sleuthing, along with that of Dr. C. Clayton Powell, which last year prevented the success of a mysterious "Mr. Temple" who—for money—was trying to get Negro parents in the Atlanta school segregation suit to withdraw from the case. It is now understood that whites were behind this move which failed.

Rev. Mr. Holmes visited Mr. Pullum in Dawson last week. —TWA.

Youth leadership retreat planned

ATLANTA, Ga.—Plans for a Southwide Youth Leadership Retreat on Nonviolent Resistance to Segregation, to be held during the Easter weekend of April 15-17, was announced this week by Miss Ella J. Baker, executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The site of the meeting had not been finally determined at press time, but it is expected to be in either Virginia or North Carolina.

When asked what relationship the retreat had with the recent wave of student sit-in demonstrations, Miss Baker pointed out that youth workshops on nonviolence had been announced early in November as part of the stepped up program of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference for 1960.

* * *

"HOWEVER," SHE added, "the recent attempts of students to be served at variety store lunch counters have both demonstrated the growing demand for action among young Negroes and highlighted the value of trained and disciplined leadership in direct mass action. It is obvious there is need to intensify and increase the leadership potential of aspiring young Negroes through a wider understanding of nonviolent resistance to segregation as a creative and postive force for change."

While SCLC is initiating the Easter retreat, it will welcome and seek the technical assistance of other advocates of nonviolent resistance, it was emphasized.

Local workshops for youth presently scheduled the Leadership Conference in connection with adult institutes, will be held in Mobile, Ala., March 18-19; Nashville, Tenn., April 8-9; and Shreveport, La., May 11-12 The Shreveport meeting will be attended by representatives from other states, since it is the regular session of SLC.

$25,000 Fine Against NAACP Upheld In Atlanta

ATLANTA (AP) — An Atlanta judge has upheld a $25,000 fine against the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Judge Durwood Pye of Fulton Superior Court also refused to dismiss a one-year suspended sentence given J. C. Calhoun, president of the Atlanta branch of the NAACP for failure to produce records requested by the Georgia Revenue Commission in 1956.

The NAACP was fined by Pye on a contempt charge when it declined to permit an inspection of its books for tax purposes.

In the same order Pye dismissed contempt charges against L. D. Milton, former treasurer of the Atlanta branch of NAACP and Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeastern regional secretary.

Pye admitted the records were finally produced and held that none of the three committed any additional acts of contempt. But he refused to amend, modify or vacate his sentence against Calhoun. He did rule that Calhoun would not have to go to jail "at this time."

The NAACP called the fine "illegal, unlawful, unreasonable and an abuse of discretion." It contended payment of the fine would seriously undermine the NAACP because it operates on a limited budget.

NAACP will not appeal Ga. ruling

NEW YORK — Attorneys for the colored children in the Atlanta school case will not appeal Federal Judge Frank Hooper's order fixing May 1, 1961 as the date desegregation in the city's public schools must start, it was announced today by the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. The order was entered by Federal Judge Hooper on May 9.

The decision not to appeal, Legal Defense attorneys stated, is based on the fact that desegregation of Atlanta's public school system is no longer contingent upon legislative approval. Judge Hooper's order provides that desegregation begin in 1961 whether or not the legislature acts.

The May 9 order came as a result of a move by Legal Defense Fund attorneys to put into effect as of September, 1960, Atlanta's court-approved desegregation plan which provides for grade - a year desegregation beginning with the twelfth grade, through the use of court - approved pupil assignment criteria. Consideration of race as a criterion has been specifically enjoined by the court and the reasons for assignment must be in writing.

* * *

IMPLEMENTATION of the plan approved by the court in January, 1960 was originally made contingent upon approval of the Georgia legislature, which was then in session, by Judge Hooper. The Georgia legislature, however, adjourned without approving the plan and without repealing laws providing for the closing of desegregated schools and the withholding of funds from such schools. However, the legislature did appoint a committee of 19 Georgia citizens to hold hearings around the state to determine whether there should be a vote in Georgia on the school closing issue.

Immediately after the legislative session, Legal Defense attorneys moved for implementation of the plan on the ground that the legislature had failed to act. Judge Hooper, on March 9, denied this motion on the ground that he would await the recommendation of the legislature's school committee, which was to be filed on or before May 1, 1960. In denying the motion at that time, he set a hearing on the motion for commencement of the plan for May 9, 1960.

Judge Hooper, in postponing the start of integration until May, 1961, ruled that he wants to give the newly elected Georgia legislature a "last chance" to prevent the tragedy of closed schools, but also ruled that the plan will go into effect in 1961 whether the legislature acts or not.

Thurgood Marshall, chief NAACP Legal Defense counsel, and his assistant, Constance Baker Motley — one of the attorneys for the Negro children in Atlanta — believe that the Atlanta case, originally filed in January, 1958, is presently the most crucial school desegregation case, since in their opinion, desegregation in Atlanta will crack the "hard core" states.

Legal Defense Fund attorneys representing the colored school children are E. E. Moore, Jr., A. T. Walden and Donald L. Hollowell, all of Atlanta; Thurgood Marshall and Constance Baker Motley of New York City.

DeKalb NAACP Pledges Help For Students

In the regular monthly meeting of the DeKalb Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the group went on record as pledging the resources of the Branch to support one of the students set for trial later this month for the sit-in demonstrations in Atlanta last March.

The action taken by the Branch, set forth it's intent to assume the full responsibility for legal defense and "other possible eventualities" of it's adopted student.

The Branch was unanimous in its action.

John Shank, president of the Branch, expressed the hope, that the idea will snow-ball throughout the state, with other communities adopting a student, he said he plans to present this idea to the State NAACP Rally in Atlanta on Sunday, May 15.

The group voted an extension to the current Membership Campaign, and announced Freedom Fund Rallies to be held throughout the county May 15 and May 22.

Charles Price, former State Field Secretary and presently on the Morris Brown College faculty as assistant professor of Political Science was guest speaker. The meeting was held at the Mt. Zion Methodist Church, North Decatur.

Atlanta NAACP Stepping Up Efforts On Steel Firm Bias

The Atlanta Branch NAACP through its Labor and Industry Committee is stepping up efforts to remove discrimination against Negro workers in the local plant of the Atlantic Steel Company here.

According to Mrs. Isabel Webster Atlanta Attorney and Chairman of the Committee, Local No. 2401 United Steel Workers of America, although integrated, has not negotiated a new contract because of separate lines of promotion and other unfair practices which bar Negro workers from advancing to higher positions for which they are qualified. She further states that although David McDonald, Pittsburgh, Penn., president of United Steel Workers of America has stated that fair employment practices have long been one of the major aims of the international organization, little has been done to remove separate lines of promotion for white and Negro workers. It appears that Negroes are hired in certain limited job classifications only; there seems to be indefference among union leadership to the pattern of racial discrimination with the result that there is possible collusion with managment to deny Negro workers their rights under the union contract.

One of the compaints registered with the Atlanta Branch Committee is that grievances of Negroes in attempts to secure their job rights have not been processed. The most recent complaint is, however, that an appeal was made to President McDonald asking direct and immediate intervention from his office After considerable delay and negotiation through Boyd L. Wilson of the International Union Staff, L. W. Abel, secretary-treasurer of the U. S. W. A. sent a telegram which was read in the local union meeting inviting all members who had some part in attempting to resolve the problem of "alleged discriminatory practices" which affect the members to a meeting in the Pittsburgh, Penn. headquarters.

Nathaniel Brown, only Negro member of the Bargaining Committee of Local 2401, reported that Negro members of the union raised money to pay his expenses to the International Union office as their representative. On arriving at the headquarters however, he claim that he was refused admittance to the conference which was attended by: Lorne Nelles, Atlanta District Director; Boyd L. Wilson of the Pittsburgh office; Charlie Mathias, Atlanta Field Representative; Francis Shane of the International Staff; Tom Murray, Mr. Abel's assistant and Jimmie Jones of Philadelphia. He also complained that one of the reasons that he was refused admittance to the conference was given that it was purely one for District and International Officers, although C. E. Dye, white president of Local Union No. 2401, Atlanta, was admitted.

The Negro representative claim further that a later meeting was called which included only Messrs. Jones, Shane, Wilson Murray and himself. In spite of the fact that he presented the problem of dual lines of promotion and discriminatory practices where Negro workers are laid off without consideration of seniority, their jobs are abolished leaving them without employment and white workers with only two and three years experience are advanced over Negro workers with 15 to 20 years seniority, no definite solution was reached.

Mrs. Webster reports that efforts will be mdae to work out the problems within the frame-work of the union before taking any outside action.

Pye Refuses to Drop NAACP Citations

Judge Durwood T. Pye has declined to dismiss contempt citations against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and its former president, John C. Calhoun,

The Fulton Superior Court judge also refused, at this time, to consider reducing a $25,000 fine which he levied on the organization in 1956 for alleged failure to produce records requested for tax inspection purposes by the state revenue commissioner for tax purposes.

Judge Pye did dismiss contempt charges against L. D. Milton, former treasurer of the Atlanta NAACP chapter, and against Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeastern regional secretary.

He ruled they had compiled with his order to produce records.

In ruling on a one-year suspended sentence for contempt which he had placed on Calhoun for failing to produce records, Judge Pye ruled against a contention that it should also be dismissed.

The judge said in an order signed last week that Calhoun has never served the sentence, but that he was released on his promise to comply with a court order to produce the records.

Judge Pye held that Calhoun "has fully complied" with the order, but that he "should not be discharged" on the contempt case because he has not served the sentence.

However, the order added:

". . . The court holds that no service within the confines of the common jail will be required at this time."

Judge Pye held that there is no question before the court at this time on reducing or apportioning the fine. That could not be considered, the order said, until the full time is paid into the registry of the court.

If the organization's assets are less than that it could pay "all that it has," the order added.

The proper application could be made to reduce the fine.

The NAACP argued it is improper to make an "unconditional" assessment of a fine.

The organization asked for discharge of the contempt order on grounds it had fully complied with the order to produce its tax records.

But Judge Pye said in his order that any question of reducing the fine might also consider whether the organization has ever paid its taxes.

Some of the records asked by the revenue department were produced, but the department said it had not been given enough. The NAACP let a tax agent inspect records in New York City.

Dr. MacDougall 'Explodes' Color Myth, Chides Race

By EDDIE L. MADISON, JR.
(First Of A Series)

Dr. Curtis D. MacDougall, professor of journalism, Northwestern University, speaking at the Chicago Branch NAACP's housing conference, said he was not satisfied with the efforts of "intellectual Negroes" in racial matters.

"Negro leaders should know the Negro problem better than anyone," MacDougall declared as he addressed the one-day conference held at Roosevelt university. He expresssed the opinion that Negro leaders should work harder in helping to solve race problems.



DR. CURTIS D. MACDOUGALL

MacDougall, one of a group of panelists, spoke on "Exploding the Race Myth." His topic was one of five covered in the Saturday meeting which also included a luncheon at the Sheraton-Blackstone hotel.

Dr. MacDougall, citing Vance Packard's "The Status Seekers," said that values in property usually go down when Negroes move into an area only because the neighborhood is already deteriorated. Stating his agreement with Packard's book, Dr. MacDougall concluded: "Non-white entry into an area has no effect on lowering property values."

While property values may go down with non-white entry, the race angle generally has no direct bearing, according to points advanced by others following MacDougall's talk. To the contrary, the conference cited many instances where property values have gone up following non-white entry. The Chatham neighborhood of Chicago was given as an example of property values which increased after non-white entry.

A high-point in Dr. MacDougall's address was his comment on resistance to the breakdown of segregation and expression of the belief that integration is here to stay. He said that while it may take time to get over the idea of integration, in time people — even diehards — will have to accept it.

"Any new idea takes time to get over. Diehards will hold on. But remember, it took years for the idea that the world was round to replace the old belief that it was flat," Dr. MacDougall said.

Fear of prices falling and the adverse effects of "hysteria selling" were advanced by Dr. MacDougal as some of the reasons used by those who would resist the breakdown of segregation.

The Rev. Merrell Booker, co-pastor of Normal Park Baptist church, asked the conference at large if something could be done to protect Negroes who unknowingly move from one slum area to another. He said something should be done to make them aware of proposed urban renewal plans before they make contractual agreements.

Titled "Blueprint for Democracy in Housing," the NAACP conference speakers included Svend W. Godfredsen, Chicago; George W. Grier, New York; Dr. Luigi Laurenti, San Francisco, and Dietrich C. Reitzes, associate professor of sociology, George Williams college.

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NAACP

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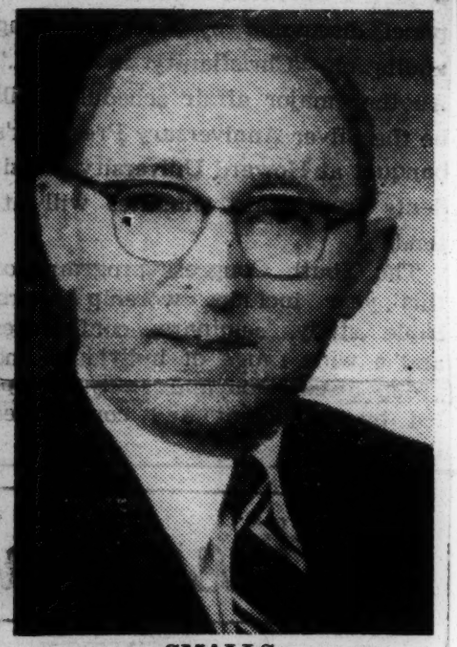
Completes 30 Years Of NAACP Service

Ike Smalls, national NAACP vice president and veteran civil rights advocate, has completed his 30th year of service to the Association.

Smalls is best known to NAACP members for the Ike Smalls award, named in his honor. It is presented annually at the NAACP national convention to the branch showing the largest percentage of membership increase during the previous year.

Worked Thru Ranks

Although he has served as a top NAACP officer since 1950, Smalls



SMALLS

worked through the ranks. He joined the local branch in 1930 and was elected to the executive board the next year. Three years later, he became vice president and subsequently president. He built a 195-member branch up to 600 during his first year. From there Smalls became a national convention delegate, president of the Iowa State Conference of NAACP branches, and a national Board member in 1946.

Life Member

Smalls is a life member of the Association and serves on the national life membership committee. He has solicited 11 life memberships in Iowa. But, his activities are not confined to the NAACP.

He has been cited for securing 6,500 blood donors for seven local hospitals since 1937. He is also president of the Beth El Jacob synagogue and was responsible for erecting a $250,000 edifice.

As general chairman of the 195[illegible] Goodwill Industries drive here Smalls raised $40,000. Among other duties carried on by Smalls are chairman of Building Fund Bond for Israel, and former executive director of Polk County Blood Donor Service, Inc. Also chaplain of Jewish War Veterans Post No. 673 member of Board of Governors of Midwestern States Region—American Association for Jewish Education and numerous others.

N.A.A.C.P. Readies Bill To Bar Bias In Privately Owned Places

The Louisville Chapter of the National Association for The Advancement of Colored People is preparing legislation to bar racial discrimination in such places as restaurants, stores, and movie theaters.

Attorney Charles W. Anderson, Jr., a member of the chapter's executive council and a United States delegate to the United Nations, said the group hopes to have the legislation dealing with public, but privately owned, places brought before the General Assembly and the Board of Aldermen.

Louisville Representative William H. Childress and Eighth Ward Alderman William T. Beckett, both Negroes, will be asked to introduce the laws after Anderson completes them next week.

Beckett said yesterday he could not commit himself to introducing an ordinance until he sees it. Childress could not be reached.

Anderson, a former member of the General Assembly, said the Frankfort bill will take the form of a home-rule law. It would permit cities of the first class—in effect, Louisville—to pass laws barring such discrimination. The proposed ordinance would be along similar lines.

Kentucky NAACP Files Suit Against Distillery, Union

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP) — A $250,000 damage suit was filed Monday against the Distillery Workers Union and Julius Kessler to search for the remaining bodies ler distillery for alleged discrimi-

The suit was filed by James A. Crumlin, state attorney for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

His action charged that separate seniority lists are kept for Negro and white workers and when there is a cutback, Negroes with greater seniority have been dropped while whites with less tenure have been retained.

The same sort of discrimination, the suit alleges, has applied to re-hiring. It also alleges that Negroes have been confined to jobs in the plant sanitation department.

Crumlin said he was acting in behalf of nine men—six of them Kessler employes who have been furloughed and three now working.

He said the plaintiffs and other Negro workers have demanded that local 16 of the union represent them in grievance proceedings "to abolish this discrimination."

But Crumlin continued, the union voted that "no genuine grievances existed and adopted a motion never again to consider grievance involving racial discrimination execpt by petition." It must be signed by a two-thirds majority of the union.

The attorney said he filed in federal court because "it involves a union and a company concerned with Interstate Commerce and the Federal Labor-Management Relations Act of 1957."

Local President Charles Owen said the union motion mentioned in the suit was for special meeting to take up the issue, which he called "traditional practice." He declined further comment.

Field Secretary Laws Against Token Integration

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—Clarence Laws, field secretary for the Louisiana State Conference of the NAACP, urged an audience of approximately 500 to not be "satisfied with token integration." He told them to be discontented enough to continue to fight, have courage enough to accomplish the difficult. And to have faith enough to follow "your fellowman and God".

He was addressing the annual Freedom Award banquet of the Eighth Annual Southeast Regional Conference of the NAACP, which was held in the cafeteria of Universal Life Insurance building Saturday evening.

Laws told how some of the branches of the NAACP in the south had been suspended by local governing bodies and how many of the NAACP members had been harassed, and their properties been mutilated.

He said "if we fail in this great fight for full citizenship, it will not be so much the strength of our oppositions as it will be the weakness of those who stand nearest to us." He went on to say that in many southern states that the only thing that Negroes can qualify for is relief. "But we must work to obtain employment for them so that dignity and security in them may be established.

Laws was pinch-hitting for Clarence Mitchell, who was present but had to pinch-hit for Thurgood Marshall on Sunday.

Mitchell was introduced by Atty. Donald Hollowell of Atlanta, Ga., who was toastmaster.

Meritorious awards and trophies were presented to NAACP volunteer workers in the Southeast region which consists of Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida.

Court Rules For NAACP On Records

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—A three judge federal court ruled Saturday that the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People does not have to comply with a Louisiana law requiring organizations to file membership lists.

The court, which met in New Orleans, said forcing the NAACP to comply with the law would violate the first amendment's freedom of speech and assembly clauses and the due process clause of the 14th Amendment.

The 1924 law originally was designed to curb the activities of the Ku Klux Klan. It required organizations to file a list of their members each year.

1958 LAW

At the same time, the judges ruled that a 1958 law aimed at the NAACP "would require the impossible" and is "clearly unconstittuional."

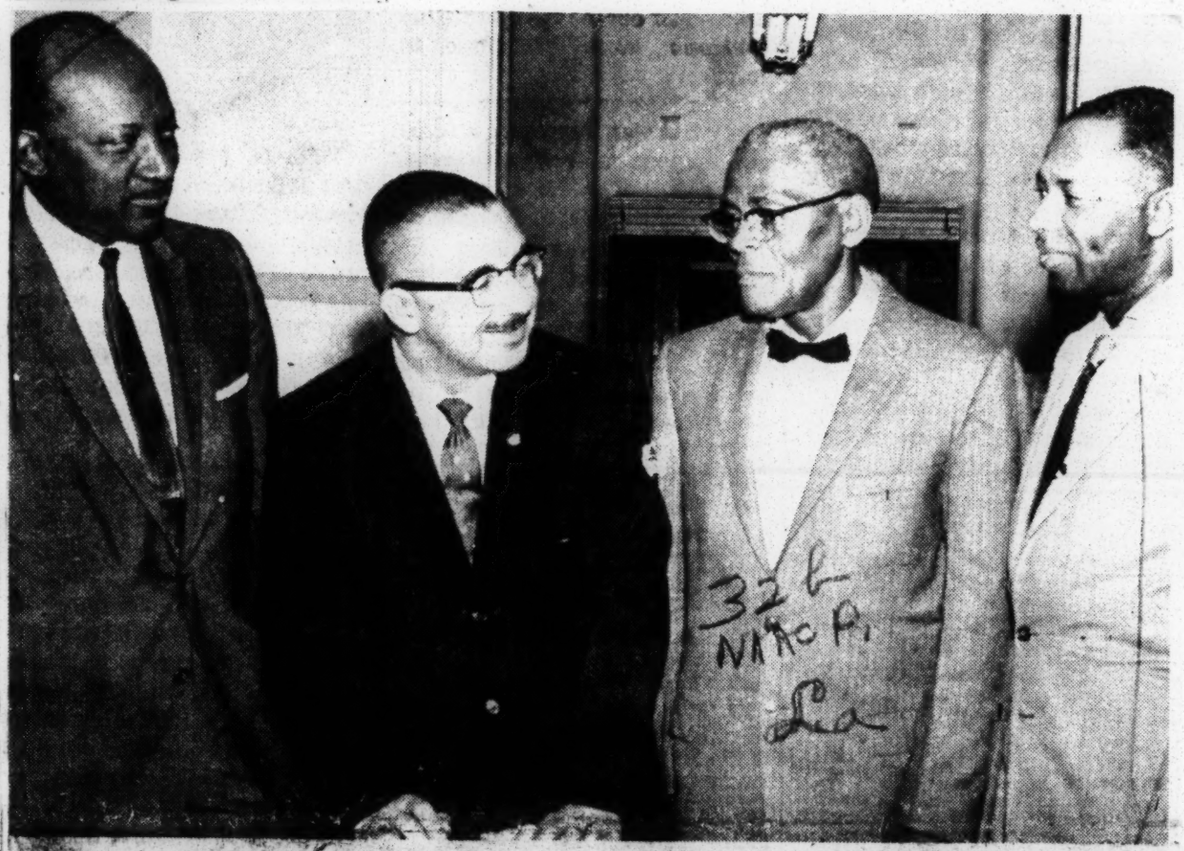
The law requires that a Louisiana chapter of an organization with affiliates in other states must attest that officers of the affiliates are not connected with groups cited by Congress as Communist, Communist front or subversive.

NAACP Wins Membership Case Here

New Orleans----(ANP----A petition was denied last week for a rehearing in a case in which a special three-judge federal court declared that a state law requiring organizations to file membership lists is not enforceable against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The denial of the rehearing was contained in a brief minute entry filed in federal district court and signed by Judge John

Minor Wisdom of the United States fifth circuit court of appeals and district Judges Herbert W. Christenberry and J. Skelly Wright.



AT NAACP MEETING HERE -- Four of the outstanding officers of the NAACP huddle to discuss the legal situation prior to the mass meeting staged Sunday afternoon at the St. John Institutional Missionary Baptist Church. From left to right they are Clarence A. Laws, field secretary; Ben Geyeny, treasurer of the Lake Charles Branch; Dr. John A. Morsell, assistant to the executive secretary and Lawrence L. Conley, president of the Lake Charles Branch and treasurer of the Louisiana State Conference of NAACP branches. (Porter Photo)

Not Required To File List Of Membership

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans La
2-13-60
32b

The character of the NAACP is unlike that of the KKK three U. S. judges said in their decision here Saturday.

The three-judge federal court that rendered the history-making opinion was composed of US District Judges Herbert W. Christenberry and J. Skelly Wright and US Court of Appeal Judge John Minor Widson.

To require the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to file membership lists, the court ruled, would be in violation of the First Amendment's freedom of speech and assembly clauses and the due process clause of the 14th Amendment.

The NAACP asserted in its allegations that to make known its membership would subject members" to economic reprisals, loss of employment, threat of physical violence and varied hostile acts."

The court's opinion was rendered in two cases involving the NAACP which had been consolidated. Opponents of the NAACP in the cases were Louisiana's Atty General Jack P.F. Gremillion and Secretary of State Wade O. Martin, Jr.

Involved in the cases were Act. 2 of 1924 which was passed into law to restrain the Ku Klux Klan, and Act 260 of 1958 which the three-judges declared "would require the impossible and is clearly unconstitutional." The court maintained that a supreme court decision in the 1958 case of the NAACP vs Alabama controls the Louisiana application of the KKK statue. The court in that decision contended that the NAACP was protected against forced disclosure of its membership.

"Unlike the Ku Klux Klan the NAACP, however unpopular in Louisiana, officially and unofficially, is not shown to be an organization dedicated to "unlawful intimidation and violence."

According to the judical group's statement evidence submitted by the NAACP and accepted by the court indicated that some members whose names had been made known have been subjected to economic reprisals. It was pointed out further that the record shows that the membership of the NAACP was composed of a great number of teachers, which is contrary to a Louisiana law that refuses employment of teachers and others who believe in the integration of public schools.

The New Orleans court's per curiam stated;

"The documentary evidence submitted by the NAACP shows that some members, after exposure as members, have been subjected to certain economic reprisals. The court's attention is called to the fact that the record shows that a large part of the NAACP membership was made up of teachers, and that Louisiana statues deny employment to teachers and others who believe in the integration of the races in public schools. After disclosure of the membership of NAACP affiliates in Louisiana, virtually all the teachers resigned and the general membership was reduced significantly."

The three-judge court said that a judgement and injunctive order would be issued in keeping with its opinion regarding Act 260 which requires a Louisiana chapter of an organization affiliated with units in other states must attest that officers of the affiliates are not cited by Congress as Communist, Communist front or subversive.

NAACP activity is resumed in La.

The Afro-American
Baltimore Md
2-20-60

NEW YORK — NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins this week called on the Association's Louisiana State Conference of branches to "immediately revive all activity and take up where it left off last October."

Mr. Wilkins termed a three-judge federal court ruling, Saturday, Feb. 6, restoring the NAACP to operation in Louisiana, "a vindication of the Association's view that its program is just, necessary and supported by the U.S. Constitution."

A temporary injunction forbidding all organizational activity was issued against the Louisiana State Conference of NAACP branches on October 9. Such an injunction had been called for by State Senator Willie Rainach, then a candidate for the Louisiana governorship.

Mrs. Doretha A. Combre, president of the Louisiana NAACP, said at the time that Rainach was making a desperate bid for anti - Negro white votes. Rainach ran a poor third in a field of eleven candiates. He is also president of the Louisiana White Citizens Councils.

* * *

THE NAACP is currently spearheading a drive to secure 2,500,000 additional colored voters in Southern states before the November presidential election.

Wilkins told Mrs. Combre, in a letter dispatched Feb. 11, that NAACP members throughout Louisiana "are now free to go ahead with the Association's program of eliminating racial segregation and discrimination.

"You are free to step up registration and voting activities," Mr. Wilkins asserted, "for use of the ballot can help bring about more speedily a change in attitudes of entrenched political forces which have attempted to frustrate the legitimate aspirations of colored people for freedom and equality.

"We are hopeful that our Louisiana branches will push ahead on every front enrolling more members and financial support, seeking to complete desegregation of schools, and working for enjoyment of public accommodations and all other rights to which they are entitled under the Constitution and laws of the United States of America."

Wilkins stressed that NAACP "membership lists do not have to be turned over to the state or made public. The ruling of the courts in the Louisiana and Alabama cases is clear on this point."

Wilkins concluded by applauding "the courage of our Louisiana members and supporters and we know that with this favorable decision behind us, there will be increased activity toward our goals."

Louisiana Appeals Court Ruling On NAACP Donors

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala
2-7-60

WASHINGTON (AP) — The State of Louisiana Friday appealed to the Supreme Court a lower court ruling that denied the state's right to compel the National Assn for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) to disclose the names or addresses of its members or contributors.

Louisiana appealed from a ruling by the U.S. District Court of Louisiana. A three-judge court last February entered the judgment. On March 31, 1960, the same court denied a motion for a new trial.

The suit for appeal contends that the lower court erred:

1. In failing to recognize the sovereign right of the state to exercise its police power by requiring that certain organizations, doing business within the state, file membership lists.

2. In failing to recognize that the production of the membership and officers list was vital in order that the state perform its obligations to its citizens.

3. In holding that the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People or its affiliates do not have to file with the state a list of officers of the parent organization, of its affiliate branches located within the state.

4. In denying to the state of Louisiana the right to protect itself against associations dominated and controlled by communist or subversive leadership.

5. In permitting the action originally brought to the state court to be removed to federal court, despite the complete failure to comply with the removal statutes.

The appeal said that "in view of the serious constitutional or procedural errors made by the trial court. . ., it is seriously urged that the questions presented herein are substantial and of great importance not only to appellants but to each state in the union and the citizens thereof."

State will try to justify new laws

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, (NNPA) — In a surprise order, the Supreme Court Monday granted a hearing to the State of Louisiana in two consolidated cases involving the constitutionality of two state statutes aimed at curbing NAACP activities.

A three - judge Federal District Court at New Orleans had declared both statutes unconstitutional and enjoined their enforcement against the NAACP, its branches, members and contributors.

One of the statutes is an act passed in 1924 to curb the Ku Klux Klan which was then engaged in Louisiana, as in other states, in acts of lawlessness and violence.

* * *

THE KU KLUX law requires the principal officer "of each fraternal, patriotic, charitable, benevolent, literary, scientific, athletic, military or social organization" operating in Louisiana to file annually with the secretary of state a list of the names and addresses of its membership in the state.

It provides mandatory jail sentences for failure to file as well as holding meetings without filing.

The 1958 Louisiana General Assembly passed a law barring organizations "engaged in social, educational or political activities" from being affiliated with out - of - state organizations whose officers or board members are members of the of the "Communist party, Communist front or subversive organizations" cited by the House Un - American Activities Committee or the U. S. Attorney General.

Such organizations were required to file annually an affidavit that none of the officers of the out - of - state organization are members of any organization cited by the Un - American Activities Committee or the United States Attorney General.

Failure to file an affidavit or the filing of a false affidavit subjected the officers and members of the local organization to a fine of $100 and 30 days in jail.

THE STATE of Louisiana on March 1, 1956, brought suit in the 19th Judicial District Court of East Baton Rouge Parish (County) to enjoin the NAACP from carrying on its activities in Louisiana because of its failure to comply with the old Ku Klux Klan statute.

On March 28, 1956, the NAACP filed a petition in the Federal District Court at New Orleans for removal of the suit to the Federal court.

The State court did not await decision by the Federal court as to whether it had jurisdiction. On April 24, 1956, it enjoined the NAACP from engaging in any activities in Louisiana until it complied with the law.

On Nov. 26, 1956, the Louisiana Court of Appeals ruled that the proceedings in the Louisiana state court were a nullity since the case had been formally removed to the Federal District Court.

* * *

IN NOV., 1958, the NAACP brought suit in the Federal District Court attacking the constitutionality requiring the filing of non - Communist affidavits.

While the case was pending, Louisiana Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion on Oct. 9, 1959, brought suit in the First Judicial District Court of Caddo Parish and secured a temporary restraining order barring all NAACP activity in the state because of its failure to comply with the state.

The cases were consolidated. After a hearing, a three - judge Federal court held that the statutes were unconstitutional and enjoined their enforcement against the NAACP and its members.

THE SUPREME Court, in agreeing to review the judgment of the three - judge court, gave no reason. But observers at the court generally assumed that the justices wanted to take another look at a 1928 decision upholding a Ku Klux Klan Act similar to the Louisiana law which the three - judge court struck down.

Robert L. Carter of New York, general counsel for the NAACP, and Alexander P. Tureaud of New Orleans, an NAACP attorney, had asked the Supreme Court to affirm the judgment of the three - judge court.

They took the position that the consolidated cases were controlled by the case of the NAACP against the State of Alabama.

The court in that case held that the NAACP could not be compelled to disclose it membership list on the ground that privacy in group association is indispensable to preservation of freedom of associaton, which is protected by the Federal Constitution against state invasion.

Negro Teacher in Forefront Of Montgomery Racial Row

The Sunday Star Washington D.C.
Sun. 7-17-60

By DANA BULLEN
Star Staff Writer

A quiet, 30-year-old school teacher has plunged into the battle against racial discrimination in Montgomery County.

She is Mrs. Mary Y. Williams, teacher at Arcola Elementary School and head of the county chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In her own family, Mrs. Williams counts a number of victories in the desegregation fight. She says her husband is the only Negro dentist in the county. She is a Negro teacher in an all-white elementary school.

Children Her Reason

Her big concern, however, and the main reason she became active in the local NAACP are her two children, both students at formerly all-white West Rockville Elementary School.

"I want to set them an example. I don't want my children to grow up with a feeling of inferiority. They won't have that feeling if they can see that by fighting and working together Negroes can make gains.

"I hope they will grow up with the same idea I have of not accepting second-class citizenship," she said.



MRS. MARY Y. WILLIAMS

Mrs. Williams came to the fore in the local NAACP as the result of a racial incident at the Hi-Boy Restaurant, recently the scene of picketing against discrimination.

Shortly after the restaurant was built last year near her home at 708 Lenmor avenue, Rockville. Mrs. Williams took her children there for a snack.

"They wouldn't serve us and they wouldn't say why," she said. Mrs. Williams kept asking. Finally, an employe said "We don't serve colored people."

"My little girl cried."

Told Group Story

The mother told her story at the next meeting of the local NAACP. About two months later, she was elected president of the group.

Since then, Negroes in Montgomery County have made gains and are pressing for more.

After protests by the NAACP, a Woodward & Lothrop store in the county ended segregation at its tea room. In keeping with the pattern at Glen Echo amusement park and other places where segregation presently is being challenged, the NAACP had the support of some white customers.

The county group pays bonds for demonstrators arrested in current segregation protests. Its members join other Negroes and whites for duty as pickets.

Mrs. Williams claims most of the credit for the present vitality of the protests against discrimination is due to the efforts of others.

As president of the NAACP unit, however, she is a leader in the rights battle. There are two telephones in her modern apartment. One is listed in her name. The other is the one that rings when you dial the NAACP number listed in the phone book.

NAACP Plans Appeal in Miss.

JACKSON, Miss. (UPI) — An NAACP official said Tuesday conviction of one of its young members for disturbing the peace and resisting arrest is being appealed.

Medgar Evers, the NAACP's Mississippi field secretary, also said that "interested Negro citizens who are sick and tired of police brutality" posted $1000 bond for Johnny Frazier, 19, of Greenville.

The NAACP said Frazier was beaten by officers "because he refused to move to the rear of a Trailways bus at Winona" Saturday. Evers said Frazier has been under a doctor's care for a "bleeding nose" inflicted by officers.

Frazier was convicted in a justice of the peace court Monday and was fined $50. The claim that he was beaten for riding in the white section of the bus was not brought out in the trial.

Officers testified he disturbed the peace when they tried to ask him routine questions at the Winona bus station.

Groups Rap Dual Miss. Justice

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 2-13-60

The president of the Mississippi State NAACP has denounced the state's "dual standard of justice" in a telegram to President Eisenhower and called upon the President "to use his influence to enact such Federal laws that will safeguard the rights of Negro citizens."

P. 9

At the same time, the Ministers Conference of Meridian and Vicinity in Mississippi, protested "dual justice" in a wire to the Chief Executive.

C. R. Darden, state NAACP head, stated in his message:

"We are disturbed by the dual standard of justice as it is so obviously administered by the powers-that-be in Mississippi. We do not condone willful or deliberate violence and we are opposed to the 'black shirt' attack used by three Negro boys in Tupelo, Miss. on three white men. We also observe that these Negro boys were sentenced to prison for terms of 20 years to life, although no one was killed.

WORLD SEES

"We, as other people in the world, have observed that only one of eight white boys in Corinth, Miss. received a sentence of five years in prison (with four years suspended) for the willful and deliberate murder of a Negro boy by a shotgun blast and the wounding of another.

"This is typical of Mississippi officials' double standard of justice. There can be no question in the minds of people everywhere that Federal civil rights is a must."

The ministers' telegram protested the same case, comparing sentences given white boys for crimes against Negroes and the terms given Negro boys for crimes against whites. The message concluded:

"We are sure you are aware that our state cannot survive under such practices. We do not want and cannot afford violence in any measure."

NAACP at bigotry leader hits

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 11-12-60

JACKSON, Miss. — "Eternal vigilance is the price of freedom, justice and equality. We must be willing to pay the price," C. R. Darden, president of the Mississippi State Conference of NAACP Branches, declared at the 16th annual meeting of the Conference last week.

32b

Calling Mississippi one of the "Dead End Kid" States, Mr. Darden declared:

"Mississippi is recorded as the 50th State in the union. Its record of bad behavior, inpolitics, religion, education, voter registration and economic pressure on colored citizens who stand up for their civil rights is evidence that Mississippi is a liability upon the Nation.

"We fully recognize that we live in a state where bigotry and hatred are taught to white children.

"Police brutality against colored citizens is on the increase. Gross injustice in the courts is heaped upon Negro citizens who seek their human and constitutional rights, while those of the Caucasian race are permitted to go free on crimes perpetrated against colored citizens ... This represents a break down in law and order and proves that Mississippi has chosen to be "Dead-End-Kid, of States."

* * *

TURNING TO education, Mr. Darden, a national NAACP board member, said:

"The big school program in some Mississippi counties is a big monstrosity of brainwashing, down grading techniques which cripple our children for the crucial years ahead.

The Mississippi NAACP president concluded:

"We are dedicated, resolute and resolved that we shall be free in our lifetime ... We want to be free. The fight for freedom cannot be held back any more than a flowing river can be pushed back by hand. With God as our helper we shall achieve these goals, when every Negro boy and girl can be free to cultivate and develop their God - given faculties."

Robert Williams, Acclaimed Branch Head Anew, Says NAACP Asked Hands-Off 'Kissing Case'

By JOHN H. McCRAY

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Robert Williams, center of an NAACP controversy a year ago when he drew a suspension as president of the Monroe, N. C., NAACP branch, guessed he was somewhat in dutch before the suspension because of his role in the celebrated North Carolina "Kissing Kids" case.

State and national NAACP leaders didn't want to handle the case of the two small Monroe colored boys jailed on charges of kissing a little white girl, Mr. Williams said, " . . . came to see me and told me to leave it alone. I then went to New York where I talked with . . . , who also told me he didn't think it was a case for the NAACP to handle," Mr. Williams said.

"I guess they didn't think the boys were worth defending. They did say it wasn't the kind of case they wanted to handle."

■

MR. WILLIAMS said he turned down an NAACP field job on this trip to New York. He made it clear that he wasn't angry or bitter in the least because of the suspension, which came after white reporters said he expressed the opinion that Southern Negroes ought to match violences and abuses inflicted on them by whites.

Mr. Williams is back in his office as president of the Monroe branch, having been unanimously elected president again when the suspension was lifted. "I did not want to just go back to my duties," he said, "so we held an election."

NAACP's Frank Reeves of Washington, D. C., was on the legal staff in Superior Court in January of 1959 when a circuit judge refused to order the boys released from the state reformatory. A few weeks later, however, the boys were released to the custody of their parents, both families then moving to Charlotte, N. C., in homes secured by state NAACP leaders. One of the boys was in trouble again recently, this time for criminal assault on a colored girl.

■

THE FIERY Monroe leader said nothing about his recent trip to Cuban, where he went to get first-hand information on the government of Cuban dictator Fidel Castro. The Williams family received threats of bodily harm while Mr. Williams was out of the country, which fact probably figured into his return at this time.

Mr. Williams spent Wednesday afternoon and evening in Columbia in interest of his weekly mimeograph newspaper, The Crusader. He left for Charleston, S. C., from which point he was scheduled to speak before a student gathering in Atlanta.

Robinson's Nixon Endorsement:

NAACP Offers An Explanation

CHARLOTTE (UPI)—The North Carolina branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said Monday it was not endorsing any candidates for public office.

State President Kelly Alexander of Charlotte said former baseball star, Jackie Robinson was "expressing his own personal view" Sunday when he attacked Democratic Presidential Nominee John F. Kennedy and urged support of Vice President Richard M. Nixon in a speech at the closing session of the NAACP State Convention at Greensboro.

In a statement issued here Monday morning, Alexander said the objective of the NAACP's political action program is to "expand and make effective the Negro vote to attain the goal of complete and absolute equality and to translate into law an effective civil rights program for the common good and welfare of all citizens.

"We are interested in candidates who are concerned with the fair administration of the law and unbiased enforcement of justice," Alexander said.

He added "We are a non-partisan organization and the personal expresson of Jackie Robinson does not represent a political choice of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. We certainly do not endorse candidates for public office."

Alexander said he received several telephone calls Monday morning from persons under the impression that Robinson was speaking from persons under the imdorsed the Republican presidential nominee.

Medical Society

New President Blasts NAACP In Race Issue

The incoming president of the North Carolina Medical Society Wednesday blamed the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People for the society's current integration problem.

Before closing its 106th annual meeting here, the society reactivated a committee to look into possible means of bringing Negro doctors into the society on a non-social basis.



JOHNSON

This action, taken by incoming society President Amos N. Johnson of Garland, resulted from Negro doctors' refusal to join the organization under a scientific membership plan developed in 1955.

Plan Failed.

Only two Negro doctors sought such limited membership and another effort is now under way to gain full membership for Negros.

Johnson, who was installed as president Tuesday night, charged the NAACP with applying pressure to members of the Old North State Medical Society, the State's Negro doctors' professional organization.

Johnson said North State representatives met with a State society committee in 1954 and hammered out the scientific membership plan after general agreement. The plan was effective in 1955.

"The faith was not broken by the North Carolina Medical Society," he said. "It was broken by the Old North State Medical Society under pressure and duress of the NAACP whose sole purpose was to forment unrest and disorder." Doctors applauded Johnson's off-the-cuff comment.

Suggested Move.

Johnson suggested that the special commission consider making scientific membership in the society compulsory if doctors are to retain their State licenses to

Afterwards he told a newsman, "This was purely an out of the blue statement. It does not imply a mandate." He admitted such a proposal may require legislative action.

If such a plan were affected, Johnson told the doctors, social functions at State meetings would be handled on an "Invitation only" basis.

Johnson, telling the doctors that the scientific membership plan received an apparent endorsement by the Negroes in 1955, said, "Somewhere, however, their attitude changed. They were touched by an outside influence. Only two accepted scientific membership and I have not seen either of them at any meeting. Now they come back and want full membership. Now they want to dance with us and sit at the banquet."

Tiger and Lion.

Johnson said, "The tiger doesn't consort with the lion. I know of no law that says we must integrate two elements of our society as separate and diverse as we have now."

On another subject the president indicated he would fight vigorously medical legislation pending before Congress. He said there is a "social, economic and political cancer eating at the medical profession from the periphery and from within."

He said unlike most minority groups "ours is the whipping boy. The politicians figure they can get more votes by maligning us."

"The trend today," he continued, "is for politicians to give everything to everybody—to be all things to all men. The press seems to go along with this philosophy."

Earlier the society heard a progress report from the State Board of Health at the annual joint session between the two agencies.

The board's report, given by Dr. John R. Bender of Winston-Salem, said major increases were noted last year in the total of paralytic polio and infectious hepatitis cases.

Bender also said the top public health need in 1960 is enlargement of programs dealing with chronic diseases.

Debate Set Tonight

Charges Lake Playing Into Hands of NAACP

RALEIGH (AP)—Gubernatorial candidate Terry Sanford charged Sunday that the "foot - stomping appeal to blind prejudice" of opponent I. Beverly Lake was playing into the hands of the NAACP.

He also called Lake "The advocate of massive resistance and private schools" who "tried to defeat the Pearsall Plan — the only hope North Carolina, and especially Eastern North Carolina, has to avoid the program of the NAACP."

Sanford said Lake was enabling the NAACP to gain strength in its integration program. In a statement read to Eastern North Carolina supporters, Sanford said: "He is selling memberships for them and putting money in their coffers to allow them to go to court, to lead us to closed schools, to present us with federal troops, to press integration upon us, to even bring on federal schools."

Sanford continued, "North Carolina is not going to be fooled by fear even if it is dressed up by a combination of Bilbo and Daddy Grace."

Sanford, who led four candidates in the first primary by more than 87,000 votes, meets Lake, his foe in the June 25 runoff, in a face-to-face debate over a statewide television hookup Monday night.

He told his eastern supporters, "Lake has answered our appeal to reason with his appeal to fear. And I am not afraid to discuss it for just what it is." He charged that Lake "tried to defeat the Pearsall Plan by preparing a 'massive resistance' plan which was introduced by Robert Morgan, Lake's campaign manager. "He advocated private schools as the only hope. In Gastonia on Oct. 5, 1955, he said 'We should be thinking about a substitute for the public schools.'"

Sanford said, "Lake hasn't matched our positive program with any program of his own. We still have the positive program for progress. I am still talking about it and I am going to put it into effect."

NAACP Will Oppose Dr. Beverly Lake

CHARLOTTE (AP) — The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) will vigorously oppose Dr. I. Beverly Lake in his campaign for governor, a spokesman said Wednesday.

Kelly Alexander of Charlotte, NAACP state chairman, said aggressive voter registration campaigns will be intensified to increase the voting strength of Negroes all over the state.

"Dr. Lake's announcement on Tuesday as a candidate for governor presents a far greater threat to equality for the Negro than all other candidates from both parties combined," Alexander said in a statement.

He said Dr. Lake's position on race advancement is common knowledge "and does not contribute toward constructive race relations.

"The Negro citizens are interested in a candidate who will not review the race question from a deep - rooted segregationist viewpoint, but with wisdom and understanding."

Alexander said that Dr. Lake's candidacy means that "Negroes will vigorously renew their strength, communicate their unity and rededicate their efforts firmly but peaceably to the attainment of freedom."

He said Negroes will support a candidate "who treasures the heritage of equality before the law and who will uphold this principle with the understanding that every man, whatever his race, religion or station must be free in our nation is to remain strong and if North Carolina is to continue to be the most progressive Southern state."

Alexander said any segregation platform "is a grevious violation of Christian justice" and not justified "in this modern age of enlightenment and loudly - proclaimed democracy."

For Whom Does Williams Speak?

Robert F. Williams, the Monroe, N.C., NAACP head who was suspended by the national office for advocating extremist measures in the school situation and subsequently became the darling of Leftist elements, just recently turned up in Havana, Cuba, praising that country's Communist-controlled schools to the detriment of those in the United States.

This is quite revealing in view of the ruthless Red administration of Cuba's schools, the militaristic curriculum to which they have been arbitrarily subjected, the widespread illiteracy, and the hymns of hate against the United States which every Cuban teacher must daily chant on pain of dismissal.

For what American Negroes does Mr. Williams speak?

And who arranged for him to go to Cuba to issue his statements?

NAACP Official Reports Threat In North Carolina

MONROE, N.C. (AP) — Mrs. Robert F. Williams, 28, secretary of the Union County chapter of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said Sunday an unidentified telephone caller had "threatened to come over and kill all of us."

She said she notified Monroe police, who said they would send squad cars to the home, about three blocks from a white neighborhood.

Police said they notified their three squad cars to be on the lookout, but no further incident was reported.

Mrs. Williams said her son, Robert F. Williams Jr., 12, had answered the telephone July 23, about 5 p.m. and a male voice had asked for Williams Sr., who is president of the NAACP chapter here.

Williams was not at home.

Mrs. Williams said the caller then asked whether her husband had a machine gun. She said the boy answered "no."

She said the Ku Klux Klan held a rally in Monroe that night and that she saw a large number of automobiles drive by her home, many of them with South Carolina and Georgia license plates.

Mrs. Williams said a defense guard, composed of Monroe Negroes, patrolled her home that night.

Her husband, who edits a weekly newsletter, The Crusader, now is in Havana, Cuba. Mrs. Williams said he is there "to see for himself what the revolution is."

Williams was suspended as president of the NAACP chapter here on May 6, 1959, by Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the national NAACP after publication of remarks Williams made advocating Southern Negroes "meet violence with violence."

He was reinstated six months later.

Klan Rally Held

Union NAACP Official Reports Phone Threat

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He was reinstated six months later.

Mrs. Williams also said she had reported to the FBI office in Charlotte that a Negro teen-aged boy, Wilkie Redfern, was struck by a Monroe policeman on Friday, July 22.

Donald E. Roney, agent in charge of the office, verified today that Mrs. Williams had filed a civil rights complaint in this case. Roney said that in line with policy, his office is submitting the case to the Justice Department in Washington.

Police Chief A. A. Mauney of Monroe said no complaint had been made to him that the boy was struck.

32b 1960

NAACP

OKLAHOMA

Oklahoma NAACP Youth Cited By Magazine

The Call 7:22

Kansas City, Mo.

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — According to Margaret B. Kreig, director of Youth Group Achievement Awards of Parents' Magazine, "juvenile decency took the limelight away from juvenile delinquency when the magazine announced that 106 youth groups would receive public service awards.

N.Y. 11-4-60

The youth organizations, from 34 states including Hawaii and Alaska, will receive Youth Group Achievement awards for outstanding teen-age public service.

Top winner for 1960 is the Cancer Club of Central Catholic High school, Great Falls, Mont., whose 110 members staged a lively anti-cigarette smoking campaign.

Winning in a special award category was the NAACP Youth Council of Oklahoma City. These young people, averaging 15 years in age, staged a city-wide stand-in campaign against segregation in restaurants, drug and department stores.

As a result of their efforts, 62 stores are now open to the general public, and the governor of Oklahoma, J. Howard Edmondson, has appointed a Human Relations committee to curb discrimination.

Officer Names Six Negroes in Libel Suit

The Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City

Four Black Dispatch Publishing company officials—one, the founder and retired editor of the Negro publication, and three officers of the local branch of the NAACP were named as defendants in a $100,000 libel action filed Wednesday in district court by D. D. Pierce, police scoutcar officer.

The action is based on the fatal shooting of Albert E. Scott in the yard of his home at 3200 N.E. 10th last February 14 by Pierce who was investigating a hit-and-run accident in which the victim was believed to have been involved.

The petition cites that a letter written and signed by local NAACP officers to Police Chief Roy Bergman, following the shooting and printed in the February 26 issue of the Black Dispatch, contained matter described as "unprivileged, untrue, malicious and damaged his character and reputation."

The petition continues that the letter accuses Pierce of "lynching" Scott. The circumstances surrounding the shooting are not recited. Ike Xamrzla and Robert C. Grove, counsel for Pierce, said that the officer and at least one other officer had gone to the Scott home to question him concerning the hit-and-run accident.

Name Retired Editor

Defendants named in the suit are: Earl Temple, Dr. E. C. Moon jr. and W. E. McMurray, NAACP officers; and Roscoe Dunjee, retired Black Dispatch editor, and John Dungee, Comelia B. Sanford and Gravelly E. Finley, executive Board members of the publication.

According to Pierce, he shot Scott when he saw the victim level a shotgun at him.

In statements made to a Black Dispatch reporter, **Mrs. Etta Mae** Scott, wife of the victim, said, **"I** know my husband didn't **try to** kill anybody because **I know my** husband."

She continued, **"He might have** had a gun, because **he is always** shooting rats around this dump, and he is a good shot. **If he had** wanted to shoot anybody Sunday night, he could have; **but I know** my husband and he would not shoot anybody."

A similar story on the Scott shooting and NAACP charges, with excerpts of the letter from which the charges stem, was carried in the February 25 edition of the Oklahoma City Times under a kicker and head which read: "NAACP Charges 'Lynching'", "City Cops Under Fire." However, this publication was not named in the suit.

NAACP Urges Protest Of South Africa Racism

Convention Hits Intimidation In West Tennessee

ST. PAUL, Minn. — (UPI) — The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, NAACP, Saturday urged non-use of South African goods and called for United Nations military intervention, if necessary, to guarantee rights for South African Negroes.

Delegates to the NAACP convention, in its final business session, adopted a resolution urging the protest as long as "dangerous racist policies and 'ruthless violence" continue in South Africa. The resolution called for "prompt action by the United Nations" on complaints brought against the Union of South Africa by Africans and Asians and said, if necessary, the action should include "military intervention by the United Nations to stop the violation of fundamental human rights."

Another resolution, which would have condemned "Black Nationalism" in America and was referred to a group known as the "Muslims" a semi-religious Negro supremacy group, was finally tabled.

PRESSURE IN WEST TENNESSEE

The convention also threatened a campaign of economic pressure against on oil company for alleged "intimidation of colored citizens in Haywood and Fayette counties in the state of Tennessee." It was charged that the firm has refused to supply Negro gasoline station operators and Negro farmers with fuel in reprisal for a drive to increase the number of Negroes on voter rolls.

In other resolutions adopted, the NAACP:

Rejected "Violence as a way to achieve any of the objectives which we and other fair-minded people seek for all Americans."

Endorsed "without reservations" the sit-in demonstrations and condemned the actions of schools which have expelled, or threatened to expel, students for such activities.

Urged an end to senate filibusters and called for "the ouster of all chairmen of the House and Senate who use their power to throttle and destroy civil rights legislation regardless of the operation of seniority.

Called for an end to segregation in labor unions. It endorsed the closed shop, except where it is used to exclude members of racial miporities.

NAACP ATTACKS S. AFRICA STAND

Backs Boycott as Protest Against Policies

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—A campaign for a nationwide boycott of goods imported from South Africa as a protest against its racist policies has been approved by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People as part of its civil rights program for the coming year.

Delegates said, "We condemn the dangerous racist policies of the Union of South Africa and the ruthless violence with which protests against them have been suppressed."

In addition to the boycott or South African goods, they called on government and private financial organizations to insist that the country "abandon its persecution of Africans, Indians and to some extent the British minority" as a prerequisite to further loans of financial aid or trade.

They further urged that the government of the United States "welcome the oppressed people of South Africa to America to live."

ATLANTA SELECTED

Delegates to the annual convention of the 350,000 member organization shouted down a committee suggestion that they hold their 1962 convention in Portland, Ore., and voted to approve Atlanta, Ga., instead.

The move was made to "bring the civil rights struggle to the heart of the Confederacy where our fight is the most intense."

The site of the 1961 convention, Philadelphia, was chosen a year ago.

Two past NAACP conventions have been held in Atlanta.

The delegates called for prompt action by the United Nations, including military intervention if necessary, against the Union of South Africa "on behalf of both Americans and Asians."

DISCRIMINATION RAPPED

On the home front, the group served notice on the nation's labor organizations that discrimination must be stopped within union ranks.

In the case of the building trades skilled craft unions the NAACP will, "as a last resort" call for enforcement of the anti-closed shop provision contained in the Taft-Hartley Act.

Other resolutions adopted, included:

Support "without reservation" of the sit-in demonstrations;

Reaffirmation of the struggle against racial segregation with 1963 a target date for removal of legal barriers against integration;

A blanket condemnation of service organizations "which give baskets of food to needy people at Christmas time while rigidly adhering to racist policies in their membership requirements."

BACKS AMENDMENT

Backing the inclusion of an anti-segregation amendment in federal aid-to-education legislation;

Condemning the administrations of colleges and universities for expelling or threatening to expell students engaging in racial protest movements;

Eliminating discriminatory medical society and hospital administrative practices.

The convention moves into its final day at the University of Minnesota Sunday where the NAACP executive secretary, Roy Wilkins, will receive the university's outstanding achievement award.

Africans Undaunted, NAACP Meeting Told

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 23 (AP).—The Africans have declared they are through with colonialism and "nothing will stop them," the 51st annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was told last night.

Dr. Jlahleni Njisane, former professor at the University of Natal, Union of South Africa, brought greetings from the African National Congress and the Pan-African Congress, now banned by the South African government. Dr. Njisane, a congress member, is presently serving as a visiting professor at Howard University in Washington.

He said the American press and public have been bribed into observing "a conspiracy of silence about what is happening in the South and in South Africa, because white civilization means gold and diamonds, and subordinate, underpaid semi-slave labor."

Thousands in Jail

Dr. Njisane said that today thousands of Negroes are languishing in South African jails without trial, living in cells without furniture and "with the type of food Europeans in South Africa feed to their animals."

Earlier yesterday leaders of the NAACP Youth Division recommended a stepped-up summer campaign of sit-in and wade-in demonstrations to open segregated lunch counters and beaches.

They urged at a workshop session that the intensified campaign be launched "from the New England States to Texas."

Back Leadership

A seven-point program approved by the southwestern region of the NAACP youth group for summer and fall was discussed. It went on record "reaffirming our belief" in the present NAACP leadership and pledging to increase the organization's youth membership.

Another point pledged to seek the opening of National Guard ranks in Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana to Negroes. Sill another pledged to press further integration of public schools.

Another workshop discussed the congressional records of the major presidential candidate possibilities as they have acted on civil rights issues.

Cite Symington Record

According to a scorecard prepared by Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP's Washington bureau, Senator Symington, Democrat of Missouri, had the record most closely paralleling the NAACP's position.

Senator Symington, Mr. Mitchell said, had 22 opportunities to act and acted "right" 21 times. He said Senator Johnson, Democrat of Texas, had 29 opportunities and was "wrong" 21 times.

He said Senator Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, had 26 chances, acting right on 14, in the organization's view, wrong on 3 and was absent on 4.

Vice President Nixon, Mr. Mitchell said, had 20 opportunities. He said he acted wrong 3 times, right twice and on 15 others was presiding over the Senate and did not vote.

On several rulings while Mr. Nixon was presiding, Mr. Mitchell added, the Vice President acted in a "pro-civil rights" manner.

NAACP Seeking Expanded Efforts

The News and Courier
Charleston, S.C.

A state Negro leader last night urged a Charleston audience to expand integration efforts to include libraries and state parks as well as schools.

The Rev. H. P. Sharper of Florence, president of the state branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, made his appeal to a crowd of some 350 persons. The meeting was the opening session of the annual state NAACP conference, held at the Greater St. Luke's AME Church at 244 St. Philip St.

"The first - class privileges we seek are just down the road apiece," Rev. Sharper said, "just beyond the next two or three federal court decisions."

The conference, all sessions of which are open to the public, continues through Sunday. Speakers include Mrs. Marguerite Belafonte, ex - wife of the folk singer; Gloster B. Current, national director of NAACP branches; and the Rev. Edward J. Odom, NAACP national church secretary.

Rev. Sharper launched attacks on Gov. Ernest F. Hollings and State Sen. J. Marion Gressette, as well as on certain Negro school principals, whom he did not call by name.

Citing claims by Gov. Hollings that both Negroes and white people of the state are satisfied with segregation as it exists, Rev. Sharper said Negro children disproved his contentions. "Those children started sitting everywhere but in Hollings' lap.

Of Sen. Gressette, chairman of the state segegation study committee, Rev. Sharper said: "I wouldn't call myself a man and talk the slop that man talks. . ."

And in an attack on school-principals of his own race, Rev. Sharper said: "I don't want to live in luxury on money a white school boards pays me to keep my race down."

Current will address the conference tonight, as will Mrs. Ruby Hurley, NAACP southeast regional secretary.

NAACP Affiliation Of Nixon Cited By Democratic Elector

The News & Courier P. 4c
Wed. 9-14-60 Charleston, S.C.

Statement Answers GOP Denial

ANDERSON (AP)— John Pracht of Greenwood charged Tuesday that South Carolina Republican Party Chairman Gregory D. Shorey Jr. of Greenville "is deliberately trying to deceive the people of this state when he says that Richard Nixon is not a member of the NAACP."

Pracht, Democratic presidential elector for the Third Congressional District which includes Anderson County, warned South Carolinians "not to vote for a member of the NAACP who would as president have power to appoint three federal judges in South Carolina."

Shorey, speaking in Anderson Monday night in support of the Republican nominees, declared he "is sick of reading in newspapers that Nixon is a member of the NAACP. He is not a member and has never had anything to do with the organization."

CITES REPLY

Pracht, in his statement Tuesday, declared "Nixon, the Republican presidential candidate, is a member of NAACP." He added:

"His membership dates back to 1946, in Monrovia, Calif. Furthermore, at a press conference in Houston, Texas, during the 1956 campaign, he was asked if he was a member of the NAACP and he replied in the affirmative and said he was proud of it.

"A reporter who was present said Nixon had been entertained the night before by a group of wealthy Texas oilmen and had refrained from saying on the platform earlier that he belonged to the NAACP because of the unfavorable reaction that might have developed at the Houston rally or at the swanky party.

REPEATS CHARGE

"I say," Pracht declared, "that Richard Nixon is a member of the NAACP, that it has been published time and again, and his membership is of the utmost importance to South Carolinians who recall what he helped to do at Little Rock, where federal paratroopers with fixed bayonets crammed integration down the throats of the people there.

"It is of great importance, also, to the people of this state to know that three United States judges likely will be appointed within the next year—judges who will be named either by Nixon, a member of the NAACP, to deal with issues of segregation, or by Kennedy."

NAACP Fund Held Illegal In Virginia

The Evening Star
Washington, D.C.

STAUNTON, Va., Sept. 3 (AP).—The Virginia Supreme Court ruled yesterday the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and its defense and educational fund were clearly engaged in the unlawful solicitation of legal business for their attorneys.

Sat. 9-3-60

But in the same opinion the court ruled that a Virginia statute was unconstitutional in attempting to deny the NAACP and those associated with it from acquainting persons with what they believed to be their legal rights and advising them to assert these rights.

Thus the high court upheld in part and nullified in part acts of the General Assembly attempting to restrict the activities of the group whose aim is to eliminate racial segregation.

The case was sent back to the circuit court of the city of Richmond by the Supreme Court with instructions to enter a decree consistent with the high court's findings. The NAACP had lost on both counts in the lower court.

In an opinion by Justice Lawrence W. I'Anson, the high court said, "When we apply the plain language and meaning of the statutes to the evidence it is perfectly manifest that the NAACP, its Virginia conference, its branches and the fund are engaged in unlawful solicitation of legal business for their attorneys in which resulting litigation they are not parties and have no pecuniary right or liability . . ."

The court said that a State had a perfect right to regulate the practice of law in accordance wih the standards of legal ethics under its police powers. It said the fund did not serve as a legal aid society since those it aided were not necessarily indigent and the aid was given only in matters where constitutional rights were involved.

NAACP Regional Confab Is Slated for Memphis

MEMPHIS — The Southern regional meeting of the NAACP will be held here Feb. 18-20.

Thurgood Marshall, chief legal counsel for the NAACP, will speak at a public meeting at the Metropolitan Baptist Church that Friday night. Clarence Mitchell of the organization's Washington Bureau will be banquet speaker in Universal Life Insurance Company's cafeteria. The Rev. E. J. Odom, an affiliate of the national committee, will conduct a seminar for ministers.

Delegates are expected from South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Tennessee.

THE MEMPHIS BRANCH will kick off its annual membership drive during the conference. The branch has set its goal at 10,000 members. The branch also is seeking volunteer workers for typing and to secure memberships.

New officers of the Memphis branch are the Rev. David S. Cunningham, president; Edward Davis, vice president; Rufus Thomas, secretary, and James C. Stafford, treasurer. Members of the executive committee are the Rev. D. W. Browning, W. B. Crawford, W. Johnson, F. W. Morgan, Mrs. H. T. Lockard, W. H. Parrish, the Rev. S. A. Owen, the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, Jesse Bishop, the Rev. Alexander Gladney, Frank Kilpatrick, Williard Bell, George Holloway, Jesse Turner and Mrs. Thomas.

Suppliants Given Food By N.A.A.C.P.

Somerville, Tenn., July 5 (AP)—The National Association for The Advancement of Colored People Tuesday delivered 75 bags of food and some clothing to Negro residents of Fayette County in what it called a response to a plea for help.

Jesse Turner, an N.A.A.C.P. spokesman in nearby Memphis, said Negroes here were suffering from an economic boycott imposed by white businessmen because of their efforts to vote.

"It's plumb ridiculous," said Somerville Mayor I. P. Yancey. "There is no need evident in this county." A similar statement came from George Green, chairman of the county's Red Cross Chapter.

The N.A.A.C.P. said white merchants were refusing to sell to Negroes, especially 370 who have registered to vote. About 60 per cent of the county's population is Negro. Few, if any, Negroes have voted here since reconstruction days.

FOR VOTING

Starving Of Negroes Is Denied

MEMPHIS (UPI)—A spokesman for the Memphis chapter of the NAACP announced today the association will begin sending food and clothing to Negroes in Fayette County, Tenn.

He said the shipments will bring relief to Negroes who are unable to buy from white merchants in the county.

NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins said in New York that white merchants refuse to sell to Fayette County Negroes who have registered to vote.

George Green, chairman of the Fayette County Red Cross chapter, said, "No one in Fayette County, white or Negro, is in dire need. There is no emergency."

Seek NAACP Charter For Tenn. Town

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — More than 50 citizens residing in and around Somervill in nearby Fayette County, scenne of current tensions over voting rights, have applied for an NAACP branch charter.

The branch is being organized in Somerville, which is 40 miles from here, through efforts of the Memphis NAACP president, the Rev. D. S. Cunningham Allen Yancey is acting as chairman of the group.

L. New Yok, Gloster Current, NAACP director of branches, said, "because of unrest and economic reprisals in Somerville, the Memphis NAACP branch is serving as sponsor and protector of the new group."

This week the Memphis branch sent basic food and clothing supplies into the area to relieve the plight of persons who have been unable to obtain such supplies locally because of their attempts to register and vote.

Negroes have not voted in the area in any large numbers since Reconstruction days.

Fall Membership Roundup Highlights State NAACP Branch Session, Sept. 29–Oct. 2

Voter Registration Workshops Among Features

Plans for the annual fall round up of memberships for the Nashville Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have been shaped to highlight the meeting of Tennessee State Branches of the N. A. A. C. P. at Pleasant Green Baptist Church, Sept. 29—Oct. 2.

The roundup opened September 1 and continues through November 30.

Heading the list of regular solicitors are Mrs. Carrie Hull, life membership chairman, and her



MRS. RUBY HURLEY

committee, Mrs. M. W. Day, A. Z Kelley, branch president, the Rev. J. T. Patton and Mrs. Zach Tompkins.

The state branch session has scheduled six top NAACP officials of national note as principal speakers. Voter-Registration Workshops and seminars will also be program features.

Speakers will include Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Southeast regional secretary; Gloster Current, national director of NAACP branches; Atty. Constant B. Motley, assistant to Thurgood Marshall; the Rev E. J. Odum, NAACP church secretary; Atty. H. T. Lockard, State president; and James Farmer, NAACP national program secretary.

In addition, a tremendous increase in memberships is anticipated because of the diligent workers constituting the Standing Committee on memberships. Available to accept memberships at anytime are:



ATTY. CONSTANT B. MOTLEY

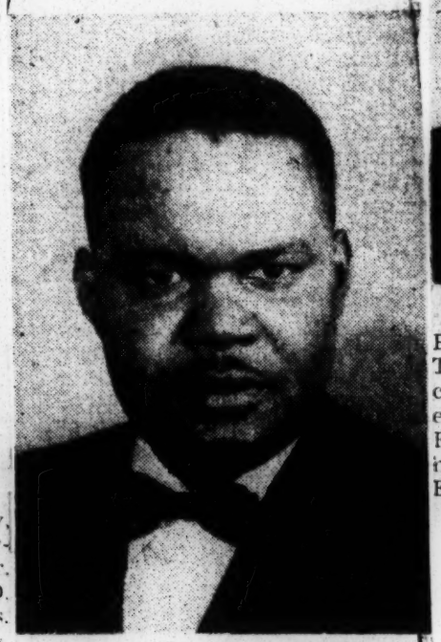
Mr. and Mrs. George Abernathy, Mr. Hicks Abernathy, Dr. Rutherford Adkins, Mrs. Laura Avery, Mr. Allen Black, Dr. and Mrs. H. D. Bollinger, Mr. J. W. Bowden, Mrs. H. R. Bridgeforth, Mrs. Bumpas, Atty. R. B. J. Campbelle, Jr., Mrs. Lora Cannon, Mrs. Cecelia Crutchers, Mr. Robert Churchwell, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Craighead, Mr. J. C. Crawley, Mrs. Clara Crenshaw, Mrs. E. P. Crump, Mrs. Rafael Hernandez, Mrs. Walter Fields, Mrs. Bessie Flemming, Mrs. Earline Hall, Mrs. S. B. Hemphill.

Mrs. Annie Holt, Miss Lucille Jordan, Mrs. Odessa Kelly, Mrs. James Kimbro, Mrs. G. G. Kizer, Mr. M. H. McClain, Miss Lorenzo



MR. GLOSTER CURRENT

Parker, Mrs. Edward Patton, Mr. and Mrs. John Pigg, Rev. J. L. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Roberts, Mrs. Virginia Rucker, Mr. Paul Sharper, Atty. A. J. Steele, Mrs. Odessa Wade, Miss W. M. Walker, Mrs. S. H. Watson, Mrs. W. M. Wheeler, Atty. Eugene White, Miss A. Theressa Whittaker, Elder Braden, Dr. Wallace P. Dooley, Mrs. J. F. Grimmett, Dr. V. W. Henderson, Mr. Manlon Griffith, Mrs. H. B. Johns, Mrs. Frances



ATTY. H. T. LOCKARD

Lindsay, Atty. Z. A. Looby, Mr. Lafayette Love.

Mrs. E. L. McCline, Mr. W. C. Newton, Mrs. Edith Otey, Dr. Calvin King, Mr. Lee Pennington, Mr. James Henry, Mrs. C. M. Hayes, Mr. Jasper Patton, Mr. M. W. Day, Mr. N. A. King, Rev. Herman McCarter, Mr. John Turner, Mrs. Cleo Herron, Mr. Raymond Walker and Mrs. Jemison.

NEW NAACP OFFICE VOLUNTEER WORKERS LISTED

The office of the Nashville Branch has been moved to 1308 Jefferson Street. The new office is being handsomely furnished through contributions from several church, civic, and social organizations. Contributions from any organizations are highly appreciated.

Thanks to volunteers who offer secretarial services Monday through Saturday, the office is maintained at a minimum cost. Among the volunteers are Mr. J. C. Crawley, Mrs. Darden, Mrs. James Kimbro, Mrs. Annie Bumpas, Mrs. Edith Otey, Miss Earline Hall, Mrs. George Abernathy, Mrs. Elizabeth Dozier, Mr. Raymond Walker (Intercolegiate Chapter



REV. E. J. ODOM

President), Mrs. Strozier, Miss A. Theressa Whittaker (Youth Council President), Miss Carolyn Hoover, Mrs. Isolene Grimmett, Miss Ethel Davis, Miss Jewell Raymond, and Miss Viola Sadler. Everyone is welcome during office hours 9:45 a.m. until 3:00 p.m.

ECONOMIC PRESSURE
TENNESSEE

Mitchell Tells NAACP Convention

Atlanta Daily World

Economic Squeeze Under U.S. Probe

Atlanta, Ga.
Sat, 6-25-60

Convention Expected to Adopt Resolution On Tennessee Reprisals Before Adjourning

By LOUIS LAUTIER
(NNPA and Atlanta Daily World Correspondent)

ST. PAUL, Minn. (NNPA)—The economic squeeze of colored people in two Tennessee counties, particularly business men, because they registered to vote, is being investigated by both the Justice Department and the Federal Civil Rights Commission.

Clarence Mitchell, head of the Washington, D. C., bureau of the NAACP, made this disclosure when asked what the NAACP was doing to aid the people against whom economic reprisals are being directed in both Fayette and Haywood Counties, Tenn.

The 51st annual convention of the NAACP was expected to adopt a resoltuion on the reprisals before it adjourns Sunday.

Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, said he would write such a resolution himself if the resolutions committee fails to report one.

Since he has been here attending the convention, Mr. Mitchell said, he has been informed by Frank Polhaus, an attorney in the Washington office, that the Justice Department had requested additional information concerning a blacklist allegedly compiled by the White Citiezns Council of colored persons in Fayette County.

John M. Brooks of Richmond, Va. NAACP voter registration director, said he had talked with Polhaus also and the additional information had been given to the Department.

The Civil Rights Commission also had called Mr. Patton and indicated that its agents are still working on the reprisals. Mr. Brooks added that Civil Rights Commission agents are in Brownsville, the county seat of Haywood County.

Because national leaders of organized labor are seeking to avoid an internal fight on racial issues, the Ku Klux Klan and White Citizens Councils have taken over control of AFL-CIO unions, Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, told the convention.

Mr. Hill told a workshop on selective use of economic power that the threat of several southern local unions to organize a Southern Federation of Labor had not materialized, but that the KKK and White Citizens Councils in several southern states, especially Alabama, had made over many local unions into virtually segregationist organizations.

These developments, he asserts, are alienating colored workers and causing them to reject organized labor.

As evidence of this, he noted that about three months ago in a National Labor Relations Board election at the Savannah River Atomic Energy project 600 colored workers voted almost as a solid bloc against the union and the election was lost.

In this election, the Metal Trades Department of the FL-CIO was seeking certification by the NLRB as bargaining agent. Of 3100 workers who voted, 600 were colored.

Mr. Hill also noted that at the South Wire Company, Carrollton, Ga., where several hundred workers were involved, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers Union (AFL-CIO) lost the election by eight votes.

It was reported by union organizers that the decisive vote was cast by 45 colored workers against the IBEW, which has a history of racially discriminatory practices in the North as well as the South, Mr. Hill said.

NAACP.

In Atlanta, the union was badly defeated in an NLRB election involving employees of the Atlanta Hotel, almost all of whom are colored, he added.

The fact that the AFL-CIO has been losing its influence among colored workers in the South, Mr. Hill said, is because local unions have become one of the "major sources of recruitment for White Citizens Councils, Ku Klux Klan, and other segregationist organizations and that the national AFL-CIO has permitted its civil rights declarations to remain an empty ritual."

Colored workers in many states, he continued, "no longer feel that organized labor represents a positive force in current civil rights struggles and that local union leadership is in too many instances actually allied with the segregationist forces in southern communities."

Looby Blasting, Membership Campaign Highlight NAACP Mass Rally Sun., 3:30 P. M. Clarence Mitchell, NAACP Washington Head, Speaker At Gordon Memorial Methodist Church

Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington Bureau of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will speak here Sunday at a mass meeting closing the local NAACP membership campaign and asking restoration funds for the hate-bombed homes of Z. Alexander Looby and the David Ezell.

The meeting, sponsored by the local NAACP chapter, will be held at Gordon Memorial Methodist Church at 3:30 p.m.

The membership campaign has covered all of Davidson County during the past month. Mrs. Edith Otey, campaign chairman, has conducted a drive geared to sign up 5,000 to 7,000 members for 1960-61 activities. Her report Sunday will tell of progress made in the direction and of plans for continuing the drive through future days.

The part of the program to ask money for restoration of the home of City Councilman Z. Alexander Looby, will recall the malicious hate blast early one morning last month that wrecked the home of the veteran human rights fighter, as well as the home of his next door neighbors, the David Ezells.

The part of the program will offer all those present opportunity to pay honor to the Looby's and Ezell, while making tangible contributions in the "strike back" at bigotry, hate and violence.

Clarence Mitchell directs a Washington bureau that is a department of the national NAACP. It handles legislative matters and problems

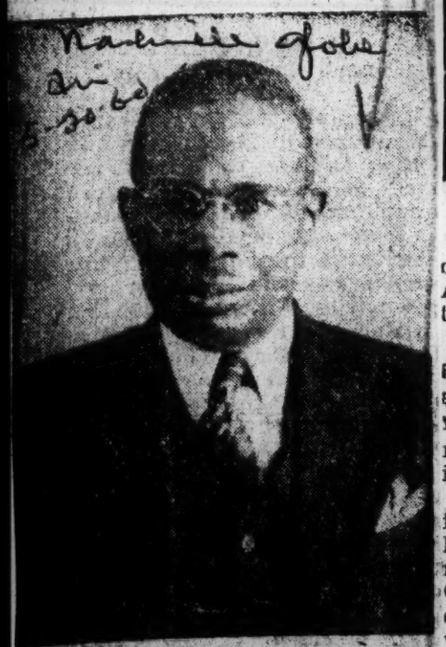


MRS. DAVID EZELL

or policies of interest to the NAACP in the Executive Branch of the U. S. Government.

It is expected that Mitchell, a great platform speaker, will bring an address Sunday out of the many years of experience in pushing civil rights legislation right on the Washington scene.

In 1957, for example, during the first session of the 85th Congress. Mitchell and the Washington Bureau led the fight for passage of Civil Rights legislation. Congress during this time approved a bill which is now Public Law 85-315.



Z. ALEXANDER LOOBY

NAACP

The regular monthly meeting of the NAACP for May will be held at the First Baptist Church, 8th Avenue, No. on Tuesday, May 24 at eight o'clock p.m.
The June meeting will be at Friendship Baptist Church, on the 22nd.

32b 1960

NAACP

VIRGINIA

NAACP Pledges Fight Against Effort to Disbar Va. Lawyer

NEW YORK. — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last week announced support of a Virginia attorney facing disbarment proceedings.

The attorney is Samuel W. Tucker of Emporia, Va., a member of the legal staff of the Virginia State Conference of NAACP branches.

Proceedings against Tucker spring from his participation in three cases involving racial justice, sponsored by the Virginia NAACP branches and the NAACP State Conference.

At its regular monthly meeting here on Jan. 4, the Association's national board of directors passed the following resolution: "We believe implicitly in Mr. Tucker's personal and professional integrity.

"We pledge the full resources of the Association to his support in his fight to vindicate his right to use his professional talents in the interest of social justice.

"We commit these resources through all the procedures which may be necessary and empower the general counsel and the National Legal Committee to take immediate steps to implement this pledge of support."

Disbarment proceedings against the NAACP attorney were initiated by the Virginia State Bar.

The NAACP Board further stressed that the issue is of "crucial importance" to attorneys involved in civil rights litigation. This action, the resolution asserts, threatens "the basic fight for social justice in the United States."

Other organizations and persons interested in "equal rights and equal justice" were urged to join forces to fight disbarment proceedings.

The NAACP Board concluded that "this is an ultimate test of the use of state power to circumscribe participation of a lawyer in the effort to secure full citizenship rights for all persons regardless of race or color."

Va. tries to disbar civil rights here

EMPORIA, Va. — On Friday, the Greenville County Circuit Court will hear a complaint against S. W. Tucker, noted NAACP attorney, brought by the Virginia State Bar Association.

The association alleges that Mr. Tucker engaged in the so-called "Unethical practice of law." If convicted, Mr. Tucker could be disbarred.

This is one of a long list of offenses by which Virginia has attempted to handcuff the NAACP in its fight against segregation.

The case was urged on the bar association by the Boatwright and Thomson joint legislative committees. These committees were created in a 1956 session of the state legislature called especially to strengthen the state's "massive resistance" against the Supreme Court school decision.

The committees were called: The Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice (the Boatwright Committee), and the Committee on Racial Activities and Law Reform (the Thomson).

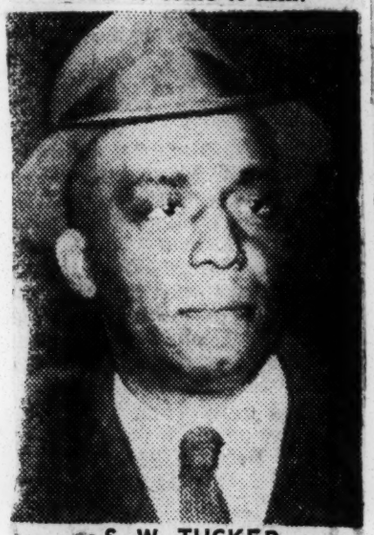
These committees, saying they were interested in all groups on both sides of the school desegregation question, repeatedly called NAACP officials before them to discover the organization's organizational affairs.

* * *

THE COMMITTEES' interest in Mr. Tucker came from its attempts to find a way to halt militant (and brilliant) NAACP lawyers.

They redefined some outmoded statutes on the practice of law. These statutes, dealing with the professional conduct of law, dealt with such themes as "barratry," "running and capping" and similar offenses.

"Barratry" is the offense a lawyer would commit by seeking out clients and stirring up litigation rather than waiting for clients to come to him.



S. W. TUCKER

THE THREE CASES cited by the association as being proof of barratry are: the Jodie Bailey case, in which a colored man killed a white man in self defense; the Collins case, in which a white man was freed after admitting he raped a 16 year-old colored girl; and the Tabb Watts case where a colored man fought a white man.

W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the NAACP state conference of branches, said: "In all three cases, we believe Attorney Tucker, in defending the persons of color involved, was not only upholding the highest ethical standards of his profession, but was at the same tie giving daily application of the true meaning of brotherhood."

In reference to the "Barratry" charge, Mr. Banks said: "While the NAACP supports financially certain matters involving the denial of individual constitutional rights, in every case, the lawyer-client relationship is always maintained."

Mr. Banks said that the NAACP membership in Virginia is solidly behind Mr. Tucker in the pending case.

Negroes Told to Be Ready to Fill Jails in Fight on Eating-Places

RICHMOND, Feb. 28 (AP) An NAACP leader said here today Negroes who object to segregated eating places should be willing, if necessary, to go to jail in such numbers that the jails will become havens of liberty.

Oliver W. Hill of Richmond, chief counsel for the Virginia Chapter of NAACP, told a rally of 1000 Negroes that they should picket all merchants who refuse to seat Negroes.

"We should also picket the General Asembly to let the world know Virginia is not the birthplace of democracy, but the burying ground of democracy," Hill declared.

The NAACP lawyer was interrupted by applause several times during his address before the rally at Cedar Street Memorial Baptist Church.

"Liberty ought to be precious enough for us to be willing to spend some time in jail. I am willing to go to jail first," Hill said.

Sunday's rally and several other meetings here in the last few days have followed a growing protest movement by Negroes against segregated-eating facilities in Richmond. Thirty - four demonstrators were arrested last Monday at a downtown department store, Thalhimers, when they would not leave after they were refused service.

Hill said Thalhimers is no worse than other merchants on the basic issue of segregation "but Thalhimers had the students arrested. The other merchants had sense enough not to do that."

Hill criticized the General Assembly for its hurried enactment last week of three emergency laws beefing up the State's trespass laws.

"The General Assembly hasn't been able to do anything constructive in the field of human relations for the past 100 years," he said.

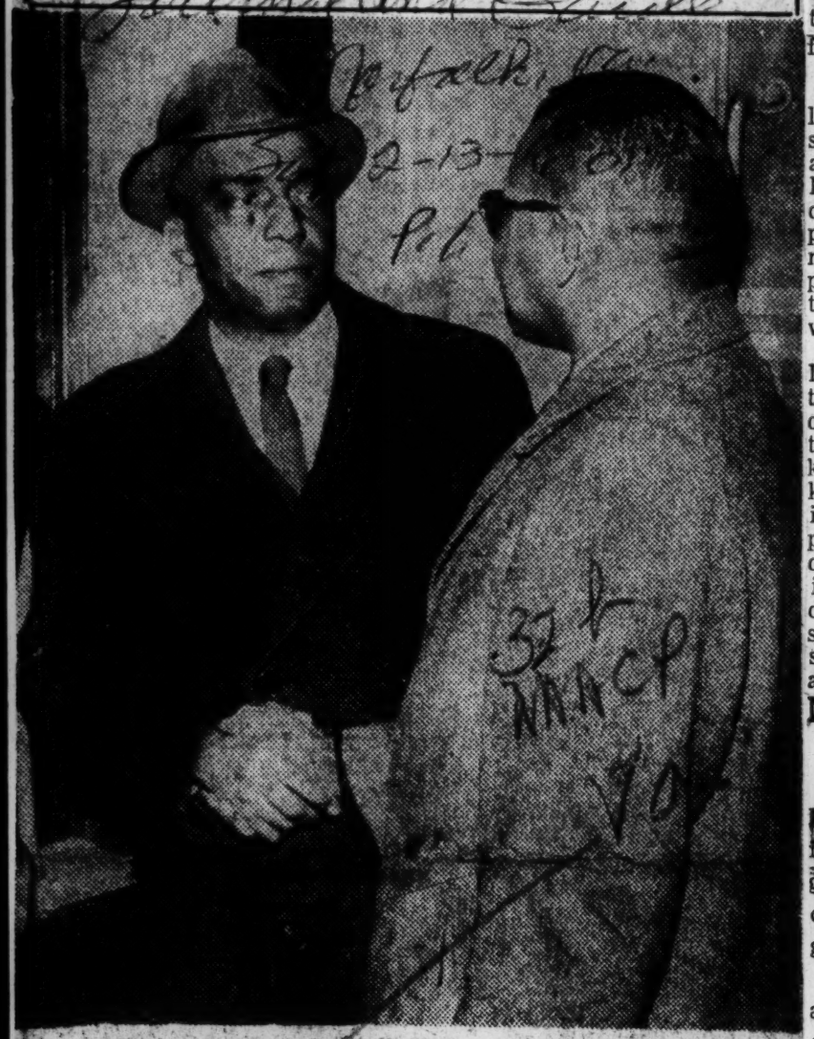
The NAACP attorney said it's true that stores are privately owned, but, he said, merchants are in business by virtue of public funds—tax money—spent for streets, and police and fire protection.

"I cant be called upon to go into the service to protect the property of these merchants," he said.

Hill said he had "no quarrel" with Richmond police, who, he said, have acted in proper fashion throughout the demonstrations.

Te cautioned those at the rally against "running out pell-mell to get locked up. . . We are fighting for a great principle. Maintain the same respect for law as you have for God."

Rights Lawyer Under Fire



S. W. Tucker (left) civil rights lawyer and member of the legal staff of the Virginia State Conference NAACP, enroute to Lawyers Conference in New York City pauses in Richmond's Broad Street Station to receive a reassuring hand clasp from W. Lester Banks, executive secretary of the NAACP state organization. Mr. Banks assures Atty. Tucker that the entire membership of the NAACP stands one hundred per cent behind him. The attorney will be brought before the Circuit Court of Greensville County, Va., on Feb. 12, charged by the Wainwright Legislative Committee and Virginia State Bar Association of the "unethical practice of law." ((Story, First Page, Section Two).

Virginia NAACP units mark school decision

WASHINGTON — Fairfax and Prince William Branches of the NAACP celebrated the sixth annual observance of the desegregation decision of the Supreme Court on (May 17, 1954) Sunday, in Falls Church at the Galloway Methodist Church.

Eugene Davidson, former president of the District Branch NAACP, lauded the branches for annual observance of "the great decision" which rivaled in importance for America the Emancipation Proclamation.

In ending the vicious, "separate but unequal" pronouncement of the court in the Plessy-Ferguson decision, Mr. Davidson said that the nation took steps to indicate to the world that democracy was meaningful and that "our nation was on the road back to the fundamental principles of which it was founded."

* * *

THE SPEAKER said the only reason the great majority of southern people do not acclaim and express accordingly a belief in the moral righteousness of desegregation is because the present-day politicians find it necessary to stay in power by playing upon and keeping alive the fears and prejudices of the voters.

Mr. Davidson cautioned his listeners against thinking that the NAACP is working for colored people alone. He said it is the one great force striving to keep civilization alive and to keep our nation in the vanguard in the fight for world peace and people to back up the struggle of younger people in their "sit-ins" and picketing. They are determined to secure for themselves the full rights of citizenship and eliminate American apartheid.

NAACP DEFEATED IN VIRGINIA CASE

RICHMOND, Va. (UPI) — The NAACP has lost another round in its court fight to keep a Virginia legislative investigating committee from obtaining the organization's membership rolls.

The Virginia supreme court of appeals upheld the Richmond circuit court in refusing to block the committee on offenses against the administration of justice from obtaining the membership lists.

The high court did not rule on the constitutionality of the 1958 so-called "anti-NAACP" laws, saying there were other routes the NAACP could take to challenge this.

But the court made it plain the 1958 law setting up an investigation of improper practices of law was still in existence.

2,500 At Closing Rally

Robertson Again To Head State NAACP

By JOHN B. HARRIS

RICHMOND — Robert D. Robertson of Norfolk was re-elected president for a one-year term on Sunday by the Virginia State Conference of NAACP Branches.

Mr. Robertson, a labor union official, also is president of the Norfolk branch.

Dr. Phillip Y. Wyatt, former state conference president presided over the session which elected officers at Virginia Union University.

EUGENE WILLIAMS of Charlottesville and David E. Longley of Richmond were re-elected vice-president and treasurer, respectively.

Re-elected to the state Conference board for three years were Mrs. Virginia Carrington, Charlottesville; Joseph N. Carver, Portsmouth; J. D. Carrington, South Boston; and Dr. E. B. Henderson, Falls Church.

MORE THAN 2,500 persons attended the rally at the Richmond City Mosque Sunday afternoon. This was the final session of the 25th annual convention. Roy Wilkins, national NAACP executive secretary, gave the address to 500 delegates from branches all over Virginia and 2,000 visitors.

Jackie Robinson, former Brooklyn Dodger star, gave the kick-off speech at Moore Street Baptist Church on Friday night. Mr. Robinson is co-chairman of the 1960 NAACP freedom fund campaign.

MOORE STREET Baptist Church was packed to capacity as Mayor Claude W. Woodward of Richmond welcomed the convention.

Mrs. Mamie B. Scott, Fredericksburg branch secretary, gave the response to the mayor.



ROBERT D. ROBERTSON
Re-elected

ALSO PARTICIPATING in the opening meeting were Lester Banks, Virginia NAACP executive secretary; Mr. Robertson and Kelly M. Alexander North Carolina NAACP state president.

At the closing rally on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Wilkins reviewed the legislative records and pronouncements of Vice President Richard M. Nixson, Senator John F. Kennedy, Henry Cabot Lodge and Senator Lyndon B. Johnson. He said that all had contributed to the cause of civil rights although in varying measure, in his opinion.

He stated that on the basis of the NAACP Washington bureau compilation, Senator Kennedy had the best voting record on civil rights, with Vice President Nixon, Mr. Lodge and Senator Johnson following in the order named. Mr. Wilkins said that colored voters will divide their ballots between the major parties.

SATURDAY evening was marked by the Jackson memorial dinner, which was addressed by Spottswood W. Robinson 3rd, dean of Howard University law school and the freedom fund queen's pageant at Armstrong High School. The late Dr. Luther P. Jackson, was a Virginia State College history professor, dean of NAACP research and an advoate of civil liberties.

Mrs. Bernetta B. West, Cumberland County NAACP president, presided and Clarence Newsome, and attorney, presented Mr. Robinson.

MRS. JULIA TUCKER presented life memberships to Ebenezer Baptist Church, the Orange County branch, Richard Reese of Prince George County, and Moses D. Knox of Emporia. Junior life memberships went to Thomas F. Law of Lawrenceville and Venieda Macklin of Emporia.

Freedom fund pageant queens selected were Mrs. Rose Allen of Greenville county, Mrs. Murrilel Spratley of Petersburg and Miss Florence B. Reid of Norfolk, who represented small, medium and large branches, respectively.



THE POSTER AND THE PLANNERS—Kelley Alexander (left), president of the Virginia NAACP holds the poster which will be used to bolster the voter registration campaign as Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, and the Rev. M. L. King, Jr., head of the Southern Christian Leadership Movement, look on.
ATLANTA, Ga.—(SNS)— (Photo by Perry)

Still Try To Muzzle Va. NAACP

By VICTOR CALVERTON

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — Die-hard segregationists here are still trying by every scheme imaginable to make the Virginia Conference of NAACP Branches turn over its membership list to the State Corporation commission. The commission wants to inspect the association's records and list of members.

Virginia segregationists have been smarting under gains made by Negroes through court battles ever since the school desegregation decision of the U. S. Supreme court on May 17, 1954. They are hot after the NAACP for spearheading the victories which have been won in the past 10 years.

Virginia Negro haters hope to frighten NAACP members with the hope of breaking up the organization. If the list is released, it is certain that members of the NAACP would be subjected to economic reprisals and harassment, Oliver W. Hill, NAACP council, told the commission not to require the disclosure of the names and addresses of NAACP members and contributors, but he said the NAACP was willing to provide information on its financial accounts.

"The only thing we don't want to reveal are the names and addresses of people who give us money," said Hill.

Shortly before conclusion of the hearing, Hill urged that the NAACP not be forced to disclose this information until the courts have handed down decisions in pending suits challenging the constitutionally of the so-called NAACP laws enacted in 1956.

Hill argued that the commission, if it held the statute required disclosure of the membership, would "be impinging on the rights of these people."

Commissioner Ralph T. Catterall said the sole purpose of Tuesday's hearing, which had been requested by the NAACP and the conference, was to "get an interpretation" of the statute. He pointed out the commission has no enforcement power. After Catterall announced the commission's decision, Hill asked for a stay, but Catterall replied:

"There is nothing to stay."

He added certain material already has been sent to the Richmond commonwealth's attorney who has responsibility for enforcement in the case.

Va Legislature Moves To Disbar NAACP Attorneys

RICHMOND, Va— A Virginia State legislative committee has moved to throttle and disbar, if possible, lawyers working with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in this state.

The General Assembly organ, which is titled Committee on Offenses Against the Administration of Justice, recently filed a report with Governor J. Lindsay Almond calling for the Virginia State Bar to investigate and decide whether NAACP lawyers are guilty of misconduct.

Earlier the legislative group, known best as the Boatwright Committee, conducted closed hearings aimed at getting NAACP records of membership, financing and other details.

The NAACP refused to open its books to the committee contending that releasing such records would subject members to harassment, loss of jobs and other disabilities. A federal court order sustained their contention.

Sensing that support is growing for the NAACP program to end segregation in public education in this state, the Boatwright Committee now aims its guns at the organizations' attorneys.

Among its proposals, the committee suggests setting up new restraints on legal aid groups, which would serve to limit suits to the capacity of a person to pay for expensive legal proceedings. One objective of such legislation would be to block what the committee terms "direction and control of lawyers by the NAACP national headquarters in New York."

2nd Va. attorney faces disbarment

The Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — The NAACP last week placed its "full resources" in support of Samuel W. Tucker of Emporia, Va., now facing disbarment proceedings initiated by the Virginia State Bar. A three-judge court will hear the case Feb. 12.

Mr. Tucker, a member of the Virginia NAACP legal staff, is to be accused by the Bar. Otto L. Tucker of Alexandria, the brother of the Emporia man, faced a similar hearing Dec. 21.

The Emporia attorney represented his brother at the hearing at Front Royal, Va., when a three-judge court reprimanded him on a charge of unprofessional conduct.

According to the association, the action against Mr. Tucker springs from his participation in three cases involving racial justice.

Re: Church fight

NTW YORK — The NAACP Church Department spent considerable time during 1959 "stimulating church concern in the area of juvenile delinquency," it was revealed last week.

The Rev. Edward J. Odoms, Jr., association church secretary, noted, during his report to the 50th annual NAACP meeting that this "was done in accordance with the resolution passed by the NAACP Board of Directors." He cited a Harlem community project as an example.

Activities for 1960

NEW YORK—As a preliminary to launching his 1960 activities, NAACP Program Director James I Farmer Jr., has announced results of extensive analysis of varied association activities.

Mr. Farmer revealed that "many NAACP branches have expressed need for further guidance in registration and voting campaigns in northern cities."

'Discrimination against physicians and patients in hospitals and other medical facilities," were cited as sore points among NAACP branches. Also educational problems posed by de facto segregated schools in the North.

Automation dangers

NEW YORK — Automation and other technological changes threaten to "have a devastating effect upon the economic well-being of the whole colored community," Herbert Hill, NAACP labor secretary, said here recently.

Colored persons will suffer this hardship "unless there is a rapid development of industrial, technological and scientific skills among colored workers," he asserted.

Mr. Hill linked the danger to the "dissproportionate concentration of colored people in the ranks of the unskilled and semi skilled."

NAACP Maps Drive In Virginia

Washington Post
D.C. Sun. 1-24-60
p. A-13

By Elsie Carper
Staff Reporter

State leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People see desegregation moving at a snail's pace in Virginia.

As part of the overall NAACP plan to fight discrimination wherever it exists, there will be a stepped up program to level racial barriers in Virginia.

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Action will take the form of "wade-ins" at Virginia's public beaches this summer, "sit-ins" at all public facilities now closed to Negroes and mass applications by Negroes for admission to schools for white children.

The program was outlined by Robert D. Roberts, president of the Virginia State Conference of the NAACP, and W. Lester Banks, NAACP executive secretary for Virginia, during an interview at the national convention of the NAACP in St. Paul, Minn.

Robertson, recently elected state president, is also president of the Norfolk NAACP branch. He is an organizer for the AFL-CIO. Banks, a former high school principal in Charles City County, has been an employe of the NAACP for 13 years.

Token Compliance Seen

At present there are 103 Negro students attending desegrated Virginia schools. Roberts described this as "token" compliance with the Supreme Court decision.

The Virginia chapter will launch an extensive educational program to encourage parents "by the hundreds" to seek assignment of their children to segregated schools. Robertson said the NAACP is prepared to follow up each application with a court suit.

The recent Federal court ruling admitting Negro students to schools for whites in Pulaski is the most far-reaching court order yet issued in Virginia, Robertson said. In previous court decisions involving the assignment of students in Alexandria, Arlington, Norfolk, Charlottesville and Warren and Floyd counties, the court ordered individual Negro students admitted.

The Pulaski ruling is a blanket order that sets the stage for admission of other qualified students without having to go to court, Robertson said.

Cases are now pending for the admission of Negroes to schools in Newport News, and Richmond. Applications have been filed for admissions in Roanoke and Fairfax.

The NAACP after a year of postponing action has moved to force Prince Edward County to reopen schools that were shut down by the County supervisors in the face of a court order to admit negroes.

NAACP Goal Stated

The goal of the NAACP is to have every Negro child attend the school closest to his home.

Banks said that city and county planning boards throughout the State are now trying to evade school desegregation orders by locating new school buildings in all-white or all-Negro neighborhoods.

In Norfolk, Banks said, temporary schools have been set up in Negro residential areas to prevent further admission of Negroes into schools for whites.

Part of the NAACP campaign will be an increased emphasis on educating Negroes to pay poll taxes and register to vote. In many areas, Banks said, Negroes if registered would hold the balance of power. Since 1958 Negro registrations have increased from 82,000 to 109,000.

Robertson said the NAACP will continue to give financial and legal aid to students who take part in sit-down demonstrations at variety and drug store lunch counters. Local Negro communities are solidly behind the students, he declared.

The NAACP also will expand picketing and boycotting of stores that refuse to serve Negroes at their lunch counters and in their restaurants. He said the boycott at Richmond's Thalhimer's store has been 95 per cent effective.

Robertson said that on the issue of public beaches, the law is clear that Negroes must be admitted if public facilities are to continue to operate. This was established in the Norfolk Seashore Park case. The recreational area was permanently closed after Negroes won the right in court to use the beach.



HOSTESSES TO the 37th annual parley of the National Association of College Women held in Washington over the week end, included the above, seated, left to right: Mrs. Anita L. Moss, Mrs. Geraldine Rhodes, Mrs. Esther Halstead, Miss Portia Bullock, Mrs. Mayme Mehlinger, president of the D.C. branch; Mrs. Willie L. Churchill, chairman of the convention planning committee; Miss Faustine Brown, Mrs. Carrie Johnson, Mrs. Mattie C. Lee, Miss Thomasine Corrothers, program chairman; Miss Louise Madella. Standing, left to right: Miss Margaret Scott, Mrs. Ida Mae Robinson, Mrs. Virginia Harris, Mrs. Marie Boyd, Mrs. Lou Ethel Morton, Mrs. Florence Toms, Mrs. Josephine Bentley, Miss Esther Peyton and Dr. Sadie St. Clair.

Urge college women to invest in Freedom

WASHINGTON — College women were urged to invest in freedom rather than in status trappings, here, Thursday.

"It will be the real tragedy of our time if we, the College Women, of all people, stay s busy maintaining our plush-Women, of all people, stay so lined ghettos that we fail to hear what our young people are saying to us," Mrs. Juanita Jackson Mitchell declared.

The Baltimore attorney delivered the keynote address at the 37th annual convention of the National Association of College Women in the Willard Hotel, here.

Under the theme "Youth Speaks to College Women", Mrs. Mitchell continued:

"They (youth) are saying that the time for absolute freedom is now. They are challenging us to a new courage, to stand up and be counted, to quit being such nice fellows in the face of legalized contempt for our race. They want us to stop rationalizing segregation and discrimination. They ask that we stop acquiescing to it.

"They see racial segregation for what it is, a system of highway robbery of human beings of their God - given rights to equal opportunity."

* * *

OUR STUDENTS reflect the world-wide surge for freedom, Mrs. Mitchell pointed out. Africa and Asia, where two - thirds of the world's people live, are on the march for human dignity, and the same fire burns as brightly in the breasts of our young people in Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Maryland, she said.

Our young people, said Mrs. Mitchell, have made going to jail for freedom a bright badge of honor. They are asking what we are willing to sacrifice to help give birth to this absolute freedom, she added.

"It is a sad commentary that we college women still strain to pay for new cars, new homes, new furs, the material trappings which we think are the best measurements of success", she said.

There are many things college women can do to help this movement for absolute freedom, the speaker said.

She urged them to invest the cost of a mink stole in a NAACP life membership, to give the price of an evening gown to Thurgood Marshall to aid in paying fines and appeal convictions of southern students.

* * *

COLLEGE WOMEN can form committees to see that such books as John Hope Franklin's "From Slavery to Freedom" and Rayford Logan's "Short History of the Negro in the United States" are must reading in the public school systems of America for all children, Mrs. Mitchell said.

They must also see that undesirable text books are removed from circulation, the speaker said.

* * *

MRS. MITCHELL was introduced by Dr. Sadie D. St. Clair. Mrs. Willie L. Churchill presided at the session which was open to the public.

The convention was attended by 300 delegates who represented 28 chapters of the Association.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLORED GIRLS
A DIVISION OF THE ASSOCIATION OF COLORED WOMEN's CLUBS

Girls Convention Urges Ike To Give Leadership

Say firmer stand needed in crisis

WASHINGTON

About 40 high school and college girls are in town this week for a tour of federal Washington which has included an audience at the White House and an appeal to President Eisenhower for a firmer stand on racial conflicts in the South.

The National Association of Colored Girls, a division of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs (NACWC), visited the Exclusive Mansion Thursday morning to present a plaque "expressing faith" that the President will exert his office to a greater extent in face of the current lunch counter sit-in strikes and other instances of tension.

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..ALSO THURSDAY, the girls presented a congratulatory plaque to Chief Justice Earl Warren for 13 Supreme Court reversals in civil rights cases since the 1954 ruling on school integration.

On Tuesday, they awarded a similar citation to Vice President Richard Nixon for his efforts through the President's Committee on Government Contracts in urging building firms under government contracts to adopt equal employment practices.

The delegation, representing some 500 girls from throughout the country, is here conducting its first annual Citizenship Institute at Howard University, sponsored by the parent group in cooperation with Howard's Department of Government Citizenship Project.

Business already has taken them to the Capitol for brief sit ins on the Senate and House and a tour of the Supreme Court.

The girls have conducted panels on such political matters as "The NAACP and Civil Rights," "The Role of the Presidency," "The American Jewish Congress and Civil Rights," and "How a Bill Becomes a Law."

During panels they heard Clarence Mitchell, executive of the NAACP's Washington branch; Sanford H. Bolz, local counsel for the American Jewish Congress, and several instructors at Howard, including Dr. Robert E. Martin, acting chairman of the Department of Government and director of the Citizenship Project.

Informal speakers included Dr. Carl F. Hansen, superintendent of schools, and Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard.

"So far it's been a successful first try," said Mrs. E. Pauline Myers, youth director of NACWC and advisor to the girls, who wind up their institute last Saturday.

"This is an area whose possibilities have not yet been explored. We regard it as an experiment."

MOST OF THE GIRLS are from southern states, the largest delegations from Virginia and Florida.

The group is led by its president, Mattie Turner, an 18-year-old senior at Hampton, Virginia's Phenix High School.

Miss Turner, who took over the helm of the 33-year-old junior organization during its 1958 convention in Detroit, carries out policy as suggested in the Girls Guide, prepared by the senior group.

This year's convention will be in New York City, July 30-Aug. 5.

"We're a growing organization," said Miss Turner, a member since the age of 11. "We hope to be back next year—in larger numbers."

NACG TO GIVE SOLID SUPPORT IN 'SIT-DOWNS'

Washington, D. C.--Some 65 teen-age girls representing Negro organizations in seven states and the District of Columbia pledged their organizations' "solid support" to the current drive by southern students to end racial discrimination in eating places.

The action came in a resolution by delegates to the first Citizenship Institute of the National Association of Colored Girls. The Institute, which comprised a week-long study of the processes of government, was co-sponsored by Howard university and the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs. The girls group is an affiliate of the latter organization.

In the resolution, the girls declared that the students involved in the sitdown demonstrations, which are currently going on throughout the South, are "acting within the province of their constitutional rights." They said tha the demonstrations are peacefully executed, but, in some instances, have been met with "civil violence and political contrivances."

"We deplore the conditions limited the constitutional guarantees of these students in their protest," the resolution continued, "and we salute these students in their protest," the resolution continued, "and we salute these students for their courage and discipline in insisting upon their rights."

Other resolutions passed by the girls at their final meeting included appeals to Congress for a strong civil rights bill and for Federal aid to education.

NACAW collected $57,121.95; spent $64,039.62 in 1959-60

NEW YORK—Too much enthusiastic spending and not enough enthusiasm in giving was the keynote of the report of the treasurer of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs at the business session, here, Tuesday.

The report was made by Mrs. Inez W. Tinsley of Boston, Mass. at a business session of NACWC which held its 32nd biennial session in the Park Sherton Hotel, here, last week.

"The President," said Mrs. Tinsley, "is so enthusiastic over furthering the program of NACWC that the spending becomes pretty enthusiastic, too. So you are going to have to work up some enthusiastic providing of the money for her to spend," the treasurer continued.

THE REPORT covered the two-year period since the last meeting of the convention.

It showed an income of $27,479.50 for 1959; and $29,642.45 in 1960. This made a total of $57,121.95.

It showed headquarters operating expenses for 1959 of $33,138.85 and for 1960, $30,900.77 or a total of $64,039.62. The report also showed operating expenses of the Health Center for 1959, $33,948.29; and for 1960, $36,656.09; making a total of $70,605.38.

MEMBERSHIP DUES provided the largest income during the period, when $32,974.10 came from this source. The second highest amount was from headquarter's use, amounting to $7,278.05.

Salaries and office help cost the organization $16,531.84, administrative travel, $6,068.97; repairs and maintenance of the Washington property, $5,821.44; and convention expenses, $2,435.21. Interest on the headquarters building cost the Association, $2,418.81.

Repairs and maintenance of the Health center run by NACWC, also in Washington, cost $2,943.82. The association also provided $1,150.00 in scholrships. Legal and accounting fees amounted to $3,618.40.

NACWC Votes to Establish Lobby Group For Civil Rights Legislation

One hundred thousand-Member Organization Pledges All-Out Effort to Obtain Equality in Education, Voting, Housing and Employment; Sit-Ins Are Encouraged and World Disarmament Called for by Delegates

Dr. Rosa L. Gragg of Detroit Re-elected to NACWC Presidency

NEW YORK, N. Y., August 5—The National Association of Colored Women's Clubs voted today to register in Washington as a lobby group in order to press for the enactment of further civil rights legislation. The action came as the 100,000-member group concluded its week-long 32nd biennial convention at the Park Sheraton Hotel.

The group's immediate objective will be to obtain new legislation and encourage enforcement of current laws in four areas. They are education, housing, employment and voting.

In a series of resolutions, which won unanimous approval of the 1,500 delegates attending the convention, NACWC called for immediate public school desegregation throughout the country; equal accessibility to housing, particularly that financed with Government funds; equal employment opportunities; and Federal, state and local action to protect voting rights. The group also went on record in support of the current "sit-in" demonstrations.

In another resolution, NACWC voted to petition Congress and the President to continue its nuclear test ban and to press for world disarmament.

Today's action climaxed the NACWC convention, which drew delegates from 41 states and the District of Columbia. One of the highlights of the program was an awards banquet at which citations were presented to seven persons, including Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Other honorees were Dr. Martin Luther King; Althea Gibson; Howard University President-Emeritus Mordecai W. Johnson; Carmel Carrington Marr, legal advisor to the U. S. Delegation to the United Nations; Christine Ray Davis and Dorothy Watts, director of NACWC's Health and Guidance Center in Washington, D. C.

In an address to the group, Mrs Roosevelt called for support of a program to send Americans to the newly-independent nations of Africa to help train civil servants for the new governments. She said that in most cases the colonial powers had failed to educate African nationals, and the current difficulties in countries such as the Congo are due to the scarcity of trained civil servants. She urged young Americans to give two or three years of their lives to help the newly-freed peoples establish democratic governments.

The former "First Lady" also called upon the delegates to urge all Americans to exercise their right to vote. She took to task those citizens who live in sections of the country where they can vote, but don't; while citizens in some sections are registering and voting at great personal risk. Mrs. Roosevelt said that by exercising the right to vote in the North, Negroes can hasten the day when citizens will be able to vote in the South.

Dr. Rosa L. Gragg of Detroit, NACWC president since 1956, was re-elected to a two-year term as head of the organization. Others elected to NACWC posts included:

First Vice President—Mrs. Iola W. Rowan of Dallas, Texas

Second Vice President—Mrs. Dollie Alexander of Atlanta, Ga.

1st Recording Secretary — Miss Juanita P. Morris of Griffin, Ga.

2nd Recording Secretary — Mrs. Juanita Brown of Indianapolis, Ind

3rd Recording Secretary—Mrs. Elizabeth Crichlow of Boston, Mass

Treasurer—Mrs. Inez W. Tinsley of Boston, Mass.

Parliamentarian — Mrs. Mabel L. Neeley of Birmingham, Ala.

Chaplain—Rev. Eula Smith of Los Angeles, Calif.

Statistician—Mrs. Mamie Fields of Charleston, S. C.

Executive Council:

Chairman—Mrs. Louella Goff of Covington, Ky.

Secretary—Mrs. Daisy Murrell of West Palm Beach, Fla.

Member—Mrs. Olga Galloway of Beacon, N. Y.

Member—Mrs. Esther Greenlee of Los Angeles, Calif.

Member—Mrs. Ella Mitchell of Chicago, Ill.

Member—Mrs. Mamie Moore of Columbus, Ohio

Regional Directors:

Southeastern—Mrs. Mamie B. Reese of Albany, Ga.

Southwestern—Mrs. Myrtle Ollison of Shawnee, Okla.

Northeastern—Mrs. Melnea Cass of Roxbury, Mass.

Northeastern—Mrs. Melnea Cass of Roxbury, Mass.

Northwestern— Mrs. Lucinda E. Bryant of Yakima, Wash.

Central—Mrs. Fannie Baxter O'Bannion of Chicago, Ill.

Honoree: Mrs. Daisy Bates of Little Rock, Ark.



GREETINGS FROM N. Y. GOVERNOR. — Dr. Rosa L. Gragg (right), president of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, is shown with Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller, wife of the Governor of New York, during NACWC's 32nd biennial convention at New York City's Park Sheraton Hotel last week. Mrs. Rockefeller brought greetings to the group from her husband. Some 1,500 delegates from 41 states and the District of Columbia, attended the convention which saw Dr. Gragg, a resident of Detroit, re-elected to a two-year term as head of the 64-year-old, 100,000-member organization.

NACWC Votes To Establish Civil Rights Legislation Lobby Group

The Call, Kansas City, Mo.
Date: 8/19/60

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The National Association of Colored Women's Clubs voted August 5, to register in Washington as a lobby group in order to press for the enactment of further civil rights legislation.

The action came as the 100,000-member group concluded its week-long 32nd biennial convention at the Park Sheraton hotel.

The group's immediate objective will be to obtain new legislation and encourage enforcement of current laws in four areas. They are education, housing, employment and voting.

In a series of resolutions, which won unanimous approval of the 1,500 delegates attending the convention, NACWC called for immediate public school desegregation throughout the country; equal accessibility to housing, particularly that financed with Government funds; equal employment opportunities; and Federal, state and local action to protect voting rights. The group also went on record in support of the current "sit-in" demonstrations.

In another resolution, NACWC voted to petition Congress and the President to continue its nuclear test ban and to press for world disarmament.

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One of the highlights of the program was an awards banquet at which citations were presented to seven persons, including Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Other honorees were Dr. Martin Luther King; Althea Gibson; Howard University President-Emeritus Mordecai W. Johnson; Carmel Carrington Marr, legal advisor to the U.S. Delegation to the United Nations; Christine Ray Davis, staff director of the House Committee on Government Operations; and Dorothy Watts, director of NACWC's Health and Guidance Center in Washington, D. C.

In an address to the group, Mrs. Roosevelt called for support of a program to send Americans to the newly-independent nations of Africa to help train civil servants for the new governments. She said that in most cases the colonial powers had failed to educate African nationals, and the current difficulties in countries such as the Congo are due to the scarcity of trained civil servants. She urged young Americans to give two or three years of their lives to help the newly-freed peoples establish democratic governments.

The former "First Lady" also called upon the delegates to urge all Americans to exercise their right to vote. She took to task those citizens who live in sections of the country where they can vote, but don't; while citizens in some sections are registering and voting at great personal risk. Mrs. Roosevelt said that by exercising the right to vote in the North, Negroes can hasten the day when citizens will be able to vote in the South.

Dr. Rosa L. Gragg of Detroit, NACWC president since 1958, was re-elected to a two-year term as head of the organization.

Others elected to NACWC posts included: first vice-president, Mrs. Iola W. Rowan of Dallas, Texas; second vice president, Mrs. Dollie Alexander of Atlanta, Ga.; first recording secretary, Miss Juanita P. Morris of Griffin, Ga.; second recording secretary, Mrs. Juanita Brown of Indianapolis, Ind.; third recording secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Crichlow of Boston, Mass.; treasurer, Mrs. Inez W. Tinsley of Boston, Mass.; parliamentarian, Mrs. Etta Jackson of Carbondale, Ill.; historian, Mrs. Mabel L. Neeley of Birmingham, Ala.; chaplain, Rev. Eula Smith of Los Angeles, Calif.; and statistician, Mrs. Mamie Fields of Charleston, S.C.

The executive council includes: chairman, Mrs. Louella Goff of Covington, Va.; secretary, Mrs. Daisy Murrell of West Palm Beach, Fla.; Mrs. Olga Galloway of Beacon, N. Y.; Mrs. Margery Gaillard of Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Esther Greenlee of Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. Ella Mitchell of Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Mamie Moore of Columbus, Ohio, members;

Regional directors are: Southern, Mrs. Mamie B. Reese of Albany, Ga.; Southwestern, Mrs. Myrtle Ollison of Shawnee, Okla.; Northeastern, Mrs. Melnea Cass of Roxbury, Mass.; Northwestern Mrs. Lucinda E. Bryant of Yakima. Wash.; and Central, Mrs. Fannie Baxter O'Bannion of Chicago, Ill.

Meeting simultaneously with NACWC was the National Association of Colored Girls, an NACWC affiliate. The youth group is headed by Miss Mattie Turner of Hampton, Va.

Mrs. Mossell Griffin of Philadelphia kept her unbroken record intact by attending her 32nd consecutive convention. Mrs. Mossell who formerly served as NACWC legislative chairman, attended the first convention in 1896, and has not missed one of the biennial meetings since that time. She called the keynote address by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president-emeritus of Howard university, the "most inspiring," which an NACWC convention has ever heard.

Singer Maxine Sullivan, who gained acclaim two decades ago with her jazz rendition of Loch Lomond, was the featured soloist in a musical pageant produced and directed by Dr. Eva Jessye, Wednesday evening. The production was titled "From Vict'ry Unto Vict'ry," and depicted the founding and development of NACWC.

Madam Mary Caldwell Dawson, director of the National Negro Opera Company, directed a group of outstanding young opera singers, who were featured during Empire State Night, on Monday and the Awards Banquet, Thursday evening.

The Eleanor Roosevelt trophy for the convention's outstanding model went to Miss Rose Nichols of 268 N. State Street, Marion, Ohio, who represented the Ohio Association of Colored Women's Clubs.

The featured speaker during Tuesday's Youth Night program was Nuwah Shaw of Detroit, a student at Central State college of Ohio. Shaw led the student sit-in demonstrations in southern Ohio.

The two ranking women officials in the Federal Government were featured speakers during the Thursday afternoon session. They were Miss Bertha Adkins, undersecretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and Mrs. Alice Leopold, assistant secretary of Labor. Both ladies predicted equal employment opportunities for minorities and women in the near future.

Margaret Eubanks of Muskogee, Okla., won the convention's oratorical contest for high school students. Second place went to Joyce Ford of Albany, N. Y.; and third place to Bessie Conyers of Sumter, S. C.

The State of Illinois had the largest representation with 115 delegates in attendance. Michigan was second with 88, and New York third with 84.

The delegate who traveled the greatest distance to attend the convention was Mrs. Anne Watts of Anchorage, Alaska.

Among the New York officials who spoke during the convention were Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller, wife of the Governor; Mayor Robert Wagner of New York City; and Hulen Jack, president of the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The Pittsburgh Courier
P. 2
Jul. 8-13-6
Pittsburgh, Pa.
32nd

NACW HIGHLIGHT—Dr. Rosa L. Gragg, national president of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs Inc., congratulates three of the awardees at the banquet of the 32nd biennial and 64th convention of the NACW, held in New York's Park-Sheraton Hotel. Left to right: Dr. Gragg, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Mrs. Carmel Carrington Marr, adviser to UN Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, and Mrs. Christine Davis, administrative assistant to Congressman William Dawson of Illinois.

Club Women Call For Civil Rights, Aid For Underdeveloped Countries

Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 8/5/60

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Civil rights in America and economic aid for underdeveloped countries, particularly those in Africa, were called for this week as the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs convened for its 32nd biennial convention at the Park Sheraton Hotel. Action in both of these areas was deemed imperative if the United States is to maintain its position as leader of the free world.

The appeals came from two prominent Negroes who delivered the principal addresses on the first day of the 100,000-member N. A. C. W. C.'s week-long meeting. Some 1,500 delegates from 41 states and the District of Columbia are in attendance. Monday's speakers were: Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president - emeritus of Howard University, and Dr. Rosa L. Gragg of Detroit, NACWC president.

Dr. Johnson, who retired last June following 34 years as head of the nation's largest Negro school, took both major political parties to task for what he called their failure to include strong, clear pledges for fair employment in their recent party platforms.

Declaring that the positions of both the Democrats and Republicans are "ambiguous, equivocal and unclear," Dr. Johnson said, "Until both parties face up to the issue of employment, there is not a political party that we as a minority can trust."

The 70-year-old educator said that both parties had made significant progress in civil rights at their convention, however.

"The Democrats for the first time disassociated themselves from the dominance of the South, while the Republicans threw off the poke of the extreme right wing," he said. "Only in the area of employment did the parties resort to their evasiveness of the past."

Dr. Johnson called upon NACWC delegates to demand of their elected representatives legislation for fair employment. He described such legislation as the most basic need of America's minority groups.

On economic aid, the former Howard president said that the West, and particularly the United States, must come to the aid of undeveloped countries or risk their falling into the Communist bloc. He said that Russia has embarked on onslaught designed to win over the underdeveloped countries of the world, and that this will be accomplished unless drastic changes are made in our present aid program

"The Soviet Union already has 1,600,000,000 people under her control and if India alone defected to the East, it would give Russia control of the majority of the world's population," Dr. Johnson said. "If we lose India, we will have suffered a defeat from which we may never recover."

Dr. Gragg told the delegates that they were entering a decade which could be the most significant in the history of the world.

"The next 10 years will see the Negro attain full citizenship in America and see freedom come to all the peoples of the world," she said.

The NACWC president cautioned against complacency on these matters, however, saying that they can only be achieved if the progress of the 1950's carries into the '60's.

NACWC President With Rockefeller



Dr. Rosa L. Gragg (right), president of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, is shown with Mrs. Nelson Rockefeller, wife of the Governor of New York, during NACWC's 32nd biennial convention, at New York City's Park Sheraton Hotel.

Mrs Rockefeller brought greetings to the group from her husband. Some 1,500 delegates from 41 states and the District of Columbia attended the convention, which saw Dr Gragg, a resident of Detroit, re-elected to a two-year term as head of the 64-year old, 100,000-member organziation.

Dallasite Chosen 1st Vice Of National Women's Clubs

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Also elected were: Treasurer, Mrs Inez W. Tinsley, Boston; parliamentarian, Mrs Etta Jackson, Carbondale, Ill; historian. Mrs Mabel L. Neeley, Birmingham; chaplain, Rev Eula Smith, Los Angeles, statistician, Mrs Mamie Fields, Charleston, S. C.

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NACWC 1st Vice



MRS. I. W. ROWAN

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLORED WOMEN'S CLUBS VOTES TO ESTABLISH LOBBY GROUP FOR CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION

100,000 Member Organization Pledges All-Out Effort For Full Rights

DR. ROSA L. GRAGG OF DETROIT IS RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT OF GROUP

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1st Recording Secretary, Miss Juanita P. Morris of Griffin, Ga.

2nd Recording Secretary, Mrs. Juanita Brown of Indianapolis, Ind.

3rd Recording Secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Crichlow of Boston, Mass.

Treasurer, Mrs. Inez W. Tinsley of Boston, Mass.

Parliamentarian, Mrs. Etta Jackson of Carbondale, Ill.

Historian, Mrs. Mabel L. Neeley of Birmingham, Ala.

Chaplain, Rev. Eula Smith of Los Angeles, Calif.

Statistician, Mrs. Mamie Fields of Charleston, S. C.

Executive Council: Chairman Mrs. Louella Goff of Covington, Va.; Secretary, Mrs. Daisy Murrell of West Palm Beach, Fla; Members: Mrs. Olga Galloway of Beacon, N. Y.; Mrs. Margery Gaillard of Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Esther Greenlee of Los Angeles, Calif.; Mrs. Ella Mitchell of Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Mamie Moore of Columbus, Ohio.

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Governor Loveless to Welcome Delegates

The Iowa Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa
6/2/60

Welcoming the opening session of the IACW Saturday, June 4 at 9 a.m. at the YWCA, 9th and High streets, will be Gov. Herschel Loveless, followed by the presentation of Dr. Rosa L. Gragg, of Detroit, Mich., president of the National Association of Colored Women Clubs, Inc.

Major discussions will be centered around the club house committee, of which Mrs. Joseph Wimberly is chairman, its formal organization, budget, location and purpose.

Workshops

Workshops Saturday afternoon on "Youth in Our Times" will include Mrs. Marguerite Cothorn, secretary of the recreation division of the Des Moines Council of Social Agencies, as moderator; Misses Shirley Carter, Irene Hayes, Sandy Parris, Messrs. Warren Barmish and Terry Jackson as panelists.

It will be followed by a workshop on "Community Problems." Mrs. Wimberly, moderator, will introduce Jack Mills, executive secretary of Citizens Committee for a Constitutional Convention, who will speak on reapportionment; Miss Charlene Wharton, executive director of Willkie House, "Problem Families"; and Mrs. Mame Mason Higgins of Chicago, Ill., will discuss the status of the Negro family as related to housing and employment. An expert in this field, Mrs. Higgins, is an informative representative of the Illinois Public Aid Commission, developing programs and projects centered around the problems in our highly mobile population and increasingly urban culture which produces dependency and delinquency.

Banquet

Highlight of the convention will be the banquet Saturday at 7 p.m. at the Y.M.C.A. Dr. Rose L. Gragg, national president will be guest speaker. The Mattie Dameron Award will be presented by Mrs. Wimberly



MRS. A. P. TROTTER
State President



DR. ROSA L. GRAGG
National President

to the club making the most outstanding contribution to the club house project.

Music will be furnished by Miss Alberta Bates, and Misses Alice Clinton, Paula Propes, Darlene King, Justine Whiteside, and Talva Hayes of the Iowa Association of Colored Girls with incidental music by Mrs. Doris Davis.

Mrs. Gragg

An outstanding church woman and civic leader, Dr. Gragg, is a prominent officer and member of the Bethel A.M.E. church in Detroit and for many years was a public school teacher and principal. Her fraternal and civic activities are numerous and included among her many accomplishments was the purchase of a building to house the Detroit Association of Women's Clubs, and the founding of the Slade-Gragg Academy of Practical Arts, a trade school later known as the "Tuskegee of the North." She has numerous citations and appointments include her appointment as Commissioner of the Department of Public Welfare of Detroit by ex-mayor I. VanAntwerp. She was subsequently named president of the Commission which supervises almost 2,000 employees and has an operating budget of almost 20 million dollars.

Dr. Rosa Gragg Receives 5 Life Memberships From GSM

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa
32b

WASHINGTON, D. C.—National Association of Colored Women's Clubs officials announced the receipt of five life membership subscriptions from the Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company of Los Angeles. The memberships, purchased at the cost of $100 each, will be in the name of the company and four of its employes who are NACWC members. They are Mrs. Helen E. Batiste, Mrs. Lollette F. Davis, Mrs. Verna A. Hickman and Mrs. Armanda G. Lockett.

This week marks the midway point in Dr. Gragg's cross-country itinerary of visits to NACWC local and regional clubs.

During the next three weeks Dr. Gragg will visit NACWC officials at Des Moines, June 3 and 4; Wichita, June 16 and 17; Kansas City, Mo., June 18 and 19; Columbus, Ohio, June 20, and Jefferson City, Mo., June 22.

Serving as hosts for Dr. Gragg during her Midwestern tour will be the following NACWC state presidents: Michigan—Mrs. Dulce Pace, 449 Pleasant St., SE, Grand Rapids; Wisconsin—Mrs. Ocie Peterson, 125 Park Ave., South Beloit, Ill.; Iowa — Mrs. Goletha Trotter, 934-14th Place, Des Moines,; Kansas — Mrs. Dora Reynolds, 405 E. Fifth St., Coffeyville; Missouri—Mrs. Marjorie Banks, 302 Second St., Chillicothe, and Ohio—Mrs. Carrie Roberts, Tiffin Rd., Route 2, Findlay.

NEGRO WOMEN'S PARLEY

Des Moines Tribune
6/2/60

1,500 Begin 4-Day Convention —Yonkers Party Set Today

Delegates to the thirty-second biennial convention of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs registered yesterday at the Park Sheraton Hotel from forty-one states and the District of Columbia. The convention will close Tuesday.

Preliminary meetings of the directors and executive council took place yesterday. The delegates, expected to number about 1,500, are scheduled to attend a garden party today on the estate of the late W. C. Handy, Negro musician, in Yonkers.

The convention's general sessions will open at 9:30 A. M. tomorrow. Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president-emeritus of Howard University, will deliver a keynote address at 2:30 P. M.

Dr. Wesley commissoned to chronicle history of NACWC

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON, D.C. —Dr. Charles H. Wesley, president of Central State College of Ohio and a noted historian and author, was commissioned, Monday, to write the history of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, the nation's oldest continuing organization of colored women.

Dr. Wesley will be assisted by Mrs. Mabel Neely of Birmingham, Ala., NACWC historian. The work is expected to be published in late 1961.

* * *

DR. WESLEY, who has served as president of the Ohio school since 1942, is a prolific writer, having authored eight books and more than 100 chapters in books and articles for scholarly publications. Among his books are three histories of organizations.

They include The History of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, 1929; The History of Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity, 1954, and A History of the Improved Benevolent Protective Order of Elks of the World, 1955

A native of Louisville, Dr. Wesley holds degrees from Fisk, Yale and Harvard Universities. Prior to assuming the presidency at Central State, he was dean of the Graduate School at Howard University, Washington, D.C. He currently serves also as president of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

* * *

IN HIS BOOK Dr. Wesley will trace the growth and development of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs since its founding at Washington, D.C. in 1896. The book also will treat the leadership of the organization from its first president, Dr. Mary Church Terrell through Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune down to incumbent president, Dr. Rosa L. Gragg of Detroit.

First in U. S. With Fully Paid NACWC Life Membership



Members of the Parliamentary Law and Culture club learned recently that they were the first club in the nation with a fully paid life membership in the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, Inc.

Posing proudly above, (seated, left to right) are Mesdames Rosa Wilson, Dorothy B. Bush, Helen T. Carter, Oradell Henry and Lucille Smith; Second row, left to right are Mesdames Mary Franklin, Jeanne Morris, Mayme Moore, Myrodeen Rhone, Sadie Peters, Roberta Frazier, Rose Johnson and Georgia Goggins; Standing on stairs, left to right are Mesdames Helen D. Wimberly and Sarah E. Jett and Atty. Gertrude Rush.

Not pictured are Mesdames Willie S. Glanton, Felice Rhodes, Harriet Scott, Minette Scott and Goldie Fant of Los Angeles, Calif.—**Photo by Frye.**

Parliamentary Law and Culture Club Becomes First to Pay Full Life Membership in NACWC

Dr. Rosa L. Gragg, of Detroit, Mich., president of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, Inc., announced that the Parliamentary Law and Culture club in Des Moines is the first in the United States to pay in full for a life membership in the organization.

The club, organized in 1945 has in its membership the first vice president of the Central Association of Colored Womens Clubs, Mrs. Rose Johnson; four past presidents of the Iowa Association of Club Women, Mesdames Sarah E. Jett, Rose Johnson, Helen D. Wimberly and Atty. Gertrude Rush; and three state officers elected at the 1960 convention of IACW, Mrs. Roberta Frazier, first vice president, Mrs. Jeanne Morris, state organizer, and Mrs. Lucille Smith, parliamentarian.

Officers of the club are Mesdames L. Smith, president; Oradell Henry, vice president; Helen T. Carter, secretary; Jeanne Morris, assistant secretary; Dorothy B. Bush, treasurer; Rosa L. Wilson, chaplain; and Executive board members, Mesdames Sarah E. Jett, Rose Johnson, and Helen D. Wimberly.

ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS SUPPORTS PICKETING OF STORES

New York—One of the nation's oldest and most respected Negro women's organizations went on record this week in support of the NAACP's selective buying campaign.

A resolution was read and adopted at the workshop section of the 100,000-member National Association of Colored Women's Clubs at its 32nd biennial convention here. The organization further resolved to "participate in the orderly picketing demonstrations against northern outlets of national chains practicing discrimination in their southern stores."

Earlier, three top NAACP executives led a workshop on civil rights. They were Dr. John A. Morsell, assistant to the Association's executive secretary, who discussed civil rights legislation; Gloster B. Current, director of branches, who discussed registration and voting. Also Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations, who discussed the Association's expanded racial defense policy, often referred to as selective buying. Other NAACP staff members participating included Miss Mildred Bond of the life membership department and Jesse DeVore of the public relations department.

Mrs. Muriel S. Outlaw, of the Association's labor department, served as resource person on the workshop entitled "Women in Industry."

Designers amend Constitution to re-elect Mrs. L. Alexander

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 7-23-60

NEW YORK, N.Y.—By unanimous vote the National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers amended its Construction to re-elect Lois K. Alexander, of New York and Washington, national president for a third two-year term.

The occasion was the Association's 11th Annual Convention held last week at the McGregor Memorial Conference Center, Wayne University, Detroit, Michigan.

* * *

OTHER OFFICERS elected for the 1960-62 term were:

Regional vice presdients Margaret Martin of Boston; Lilyan Cooper Smith, New York City; Sarah Young, Philadelphia; Mildred Allen, Cleveland and Johnetta Starks, Los Angeles;

Recording secretary, Roberta Welch of Los Angeles; corresponding secretary, Ruth Campbell, Detroit; financial secretary, Henrienne Vincent St. Louis; treasurer, Armaza Bennett, E. Orange, N.J.; parliamentarian, Bertha Clifton, Chicago; historian, Nell Sheridan, Baltimore; reporter, Grayce Matthews, Detroit.

* * *

LAY MEMBERS of the Board of Directors elected were Alma Hogan, Newark; Edy Moore, Chicago and Elnora Bess, New Haven. Dr. Deborah P. Wolfe, grand basileus, Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, installed these officers for NCNW President Dorothy Height.

The body passed two resolutions: Number 1 endorsing the Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial idea which will culminate in the erection of a monument in Washington, D.C. to the noted educator and Founder of the National Council of Negro Women; and No. 2, endorsing the Life Membership program of the NAACP.

The Association voted to sponsor a third Fashion Tour of Europe in 1961.

* * *

THE SURPRISE event of the Convention occurred at the President's Luncheon. Each of 18 senior and six junior chapters represented at the convention presented gifts valued at over $500 to the National President. Mrs. Sadie T. Orr of Detroit, was principal Luncheon speaker.

Highlights of the session was the awards presentation and convention fashion show at the Latin Quarter on Sunday night. Probate Judge Frank Szymanski, representing Gov. G. Mennen Williams, presented the Key to the State to Mrs. Alexander. Other events follow:

* * *

NAFAD TOOK OUT a Life Membership in the NAACP. Mrs. Margurite Belafonte accepted the check for the civil rights organization.

Citations were presented to Best-Dressed Women Mesdames Okabena Lawson and Bernadame C. Washington of Chicago, Carmen Murphy of Detroit, Mary Agnes Walker of Cleveland and Margurite Belafonte of New York.

Detroiters who won trophies for the Best in Apparel and Accessory Design were General Convention Chairman Mary Johnson, President of the Detroit Chapter, Ruth Campbell, Juanita Chapman, Marie Harris and Juanita Reese. The trophies were the courtesy of the Detroit Coca Cola Bottling Co., Taylor Cox, Representative.

* * *

NAFAD FOUNDER Jeanetta Welch Brown of Springfield Gardens, L.I. served as mistress of ceremonies for the awards program.

The designers group was organized in New York City in 1949. Membership includes all persons engaged in fashion and its related fields. Its program includes local and national scholarship awards, career and job opportunity workshops, refresher courses at home and abroad and an Africa research project. NAFAD is one of 22 affiliates of the National Council of Negro Women and actively supports the program of the Council.

Among its goals are the setting up of a National Office and Salon in New York City and the publication of a fashion magazine.

* * *

MAYOR RICHARD C. DALEY invited NAFADers to hold their 1961 Convention in Chicago. However, because the group had never met in the Nation's Capital, they chose Washington D.C. as their 1961 Convention site. '63 headquarters will be in Chicago. Persons interested in joining the organization may write Mrs. Marion H. Brown, Executive Secretary 105-01 131st St., Richmond Hill, I.I.

32b 1960

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LETTER CARRIERS

Letter Carriers Ass'n Drops Racial Barriers

Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.
32b

CINCINNATI, Ohio — The National Association of Letter Carriers, in its 42nd bi-ennial convention here, Aug. 21-27, amended its constitution to provide that no applicant be denied membership in any branch or state association because of race, color, creed or national origin. Sessions were held in the Music Hall; William C. Doherty, Bethseda, Md., was re-elected president, and Denver, Colo., was chosen as the site of the 1962 convention.

The successful move in inserting the non-discrimination clause in the constitution of the NALC, oldest and largest of all postal organizations, was led by Fred T. Bechet, New Orleans; Guy West, Washington, D. C., and Walter Samples, Mobile, Ala.

Sat. 9-3-60

Another objective achieved was the adoption of a provision under which President Doherty will appoint a bi-racial committee of five members to go into areas where dual charters, based upon race, prevail. This committee will ascertain possibilities and make its recommendations on dissolving the dual charter practice and having all members in the cities involved become members in the NALC branch holding the original charter.

The groundwork for the liberal proposals adopted by the NALC convention was done by Pelican Branch 3866, New Orleans, Paul Ellsworth, president, and Fred T. Bechet, Secretary.

Other delegates from the Pelican Branch were Reginald Rouzan, C. P. Thomas and Talmadge Thomas. They were part of the bi-racial Louisiana group which escorted Congressman James Hobson, Morrison, Hammond, La., into Music Hall when he addressed the 2,800 delegate convention.

The Pelican Branch, in February, 1960, prepared and circulated to the 5,000 NALC branches representing 138,000 members over the nation, a petition to wipe out the racial discrimination existing in 17 cities.

32b

This discrimination, the circular stated, is "due to the separate charters issued by the NALC based solely on racial differences." These cities are Montgomery, Ala.; Jacksonville, Fla., Atlanta and Albany, Ga., Washington, D. C., New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Shreveport, La.; Jackson, Miss.; Memphis, Tenn.; Houston, Texas; Charleston, S. C.; Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.; St. Petersburg, Fla.; Lubbock, Texas, and Greenville, S. C.

Postmen won't deliver rights

Afro American
Baltimore, Md.

CINCINNATI, Ohio — The National Association of Letter Carriers is composed of men who will take a great many steps to deliver the mail but are hesitant when it comes to taking steps toward integration.

Sat. 9-10-60

Meeting here last week, the association voted down a proposal to integrate its southern jim crow locals. As a hesitant step forward, the group authorized gradual integration "where feasible."

Letter Carriers Adopt Anti-Bias Clause at Meet

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat 9-10-60
32
8 5

CINCINATTI, Ohio—The National Association of Letter Carriers, in its 42nd bi-enniat convention here, amended its constitution to provide that no applicant be denied membership in any branch or state association because of race, color, creed or national origin.

Sessions were held in the Music Hall, William C. Doherty Bethesda, Md., was re-elected president, and Denver, Colo., was chosen as the site of the 1962 convention.

The successful move in inserting the non-discrimination clause in the constitution of the letter-carriers, oldest and largest of all postal organizations, was led by Ferd T. Bechet, New Orleans; Guy West, Washington, D. C., and Walter Samples, Mobile, Ala.

■

ANOTHER objective achieved was the adoption of a provision under which President Doherty will appoint a bi-racial committee of five members to go into areas where dual charters, based upon race, prevail.

This committee will ascertain possibilities and make its recommendations on dissolving the dual charter practice and having all members in the cities involved become members in the branch holding the original charter.

The groundwork for the liberal proposals adopted by the convention was done by Pelican Branch 3866, New Orleans, Paul Ellsworth, president, and Ferd T. Bechet, secretary.

■

OTHER DELEGATES from the Pelican Branch were Reginald Rouzan, C. P. Thomas and Talmadge Thomas.

They were part of the bi-racial Louisiana group which escorted Congress James Hobson Morrison, Hammond, into Music Hall when he addressed the 2,800-delegate convention.

The Pelican Branch, in February, 1960, prepared and circulated to the 5,000 branches representing 138,000 members over the nation, a petition to wipe out racial discrimination existing in 17 cities.

THIS DISCRIMINATION, the circular stated, is "due to the separate charters issued by the NALC based solely on racial differences." These cities are Montgomery, Ala.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Atlanta and Albany, Ga.; Washington, D. C.; New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Shreveport, La.; Jackson, Miss.; Memphis, Tenn.; Houston, Tex.; Charleston, S. C.; Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va.; St. Petersburg, Fla.; Lubbock, Tex., and Greenville, S. C.

The Pelican (N. O.) Branch delegation went into last week's convention armed with thousands of mimeographed petitions and also lapel badges, the latter stating: "Another vote against separate charters in the NALC." This literature was passed out to the 2,800 delegates.

The non-discrimination proposal adopted by the convention was submitted by Pelican Branch 3866, New Orleans; Branch 172, Atlanta; Branch 55, Mobile, and Branch 4022, Washington, D. C.

The provision that the president appoint the biracial committee to study the abolishing of dual charters resulted from a conference which was attended by President Doherty, James Rademacher, assistant secretary-treasurer; Walter Samples, Mobile; Guy West, Washington, and Bechet of New Orleans.

Organized 15 years ago, Pelican Branch has 447 members, while the white counterpart, Local 33, has 215 members.



Negro Market Developers Hold Seventh Annual Marketing Clinic And Convention

1961 Convention In Philadelphia, Pa.

CHIVAGO—LeRoy W. Jeffries, vice president, Johnson Publishing Company, was re-elected president of the National Association of Market Developers here last week during the Seventh Annual NAMD Marketing - Clinic and Convention at the Sherman Hotel.

Other elected officers included Jesse L. Lewis, Jesse L. Lewis & Associates, public relations representatives for Coca-Cola in Birmingham, Ala., first vice-president; William G. Porter, Anheuser-Busch, St. Louis, second vice-president; and 3rd and 4th vice presidents Julian Nicholas, the Pepsi-Cola Company, and James "Bud' Ward, associate for Carnation Company, The Moss H. Kendrix Organization, both of Washington, D. C.

Leuneer Pemberton, executive director, Kansas City Urban League, was elected to another term as NAMD secretary. Williaf F. Nabors, Memphis, Tenn. Coca-Cola Bottling Company, was returned as treasurer. Frank A. Dee. Schenley Distillers, New York City, as assistant secretary, and Thomas A. Shropshire, Phillip Morris Co., New York City, remains as assistant treasurer. H. Naylor Fitzhugh, Howard University, and Kendrix Organization associate, is NAMD executive secretary.

Elected Board Members-at-large were Moss H. Kendrix, NAMD founder, whose Washington, D. C., public relations firm represents Coca-Cola and Carnation Milk; Robert T. Leatherwood, Leatherwood, Cleveland and Logan, Detroit, which firm serves Congressman Charles Diggs, Jr., and Detroit's Diggs Enterprises; Charles J. Smith, III, Florida A. & M. University, Tallahassee; Wendell P. Alston, Esso Standard Division, Humble Oil Co., New York, City; Enoc Waters, Associated Negro Press, Chicago, and Stan Matthews, Matthews, Caldwell and Ballard, Chicago, which firm represents Baldwin Ice Cream Company and other clients in Chicago.

The organizatin made some important constitutional changes among which were included an expanded local chapter activity, the naming of a fourth vice president and the increasing of board members at large. Mr. Ward, who was elected to the added VP post, is also president of the Washington, D. C., chapter of NAMD. Provisos designed to increase professional effectiveness and to foster wider professional membership interest were also included in the new constitution.



MARKETMEN MEET—The National Association of Market Developers held its Seventh Annual Marketing Clinic and Convention last weekend at the Sherman Hotel in Chicago. At left, NAMD President LeRoy W. Jeffries, vice president, Johnson Publishing Company, reviews program. Looking on are Mrs. Ernest Harris, wife of the Philadelphia hotel owner and president of the National Negro Licensed Beverage Association; Thomas Burrows, vice president - general sales manager, Anheuser-Busch, who was luncheon speaker, and William G. Porter, NAMD vice president, also of Anheuser-Busch. In second photo, members of a clinic symposium on "Public Relations Problems and Solutions" discuss subject with Panel Chairman Moss H. Kendrix, third from right, director, The Moss H. Kendrix Organization, Washington, D. C., and NAMD founder and board member. Others from left are Lewis Caldwell, of Matthew, Caldwell and Ballard, Chicago; PR firm head Jesse J. Lewis, Birmingham (Ala.) Coca-Cola Bottling Company, and NAMD vice president; NAMD General Convention Chairman Henry P. Harvey, president, Chicago chapter NAMD, and manager, Service Federal Saving and Loan Association, and Robert Leatherwood, Cleveland, and Logan, NAMD board member and president of the Motor City NAMD chapter.

Business, Professional Women Officers Installed

Officers of the Birmingham Club of the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women, Inc., were inducted into office by Mrs. M. C. Merriweather at the monthly meeting held July 18.

Installed were: Mrs. Jessyca D Hayden, president; Mrs. Elnora Garth, first vice-president; Mrs. L. B. Bradley, second vice-president; Mrs. Leanna T. Parchman, third vice-president; Mrs. Flora Wade, recording secretary; Mrs. Agnes Studemire, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Geneva R. Lee. financial secretary; Mrs. Barbara V. Durr, assistant financial secretary; Mrs. A. B. Stevenson, treasurer; Mrs. Bettye A. Crowell, parliamentarian; Mrs. H. B. Jones, chaplain; Mrs. Naomi Lumzy, Mrs. Susie Jones, members at large and Mrs. Sarah Banks, reporter.

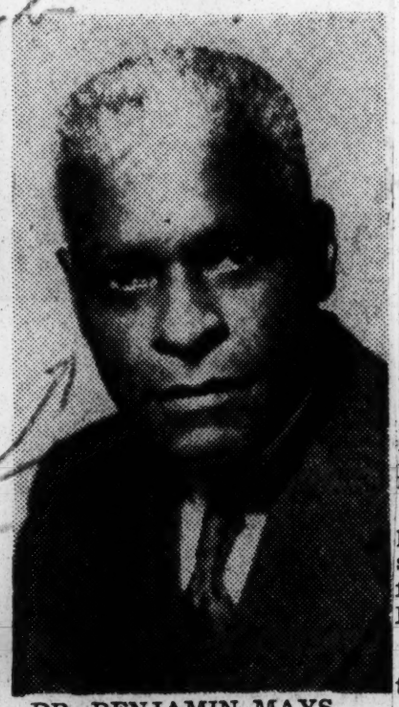
The clubs is scheduled to meet again at seven o'clock, Aug. 15 at a place yet to be designated.

Meantime, the club discussed plans for sending delegates to the organization's national meeting set for Oct. 21-22 in Columbus, Ga. The members of the Junior Business and Professional Women's Clubs are also working on plans to send delegates to the national convention.

B. and P. Women To Hold Convention In Georgia



Mrs. FLORENCE A. HOLMES
National President



DR. BENJAMIN MAYS
Keynote Speaker

NEW YORK CITY — A high spot in the Silver Anniversary Convention of the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., scheduled for Oct. 20, 21, and 22 in Columbus, Ga. will be the presentation of 25-year awards to members of the organization. Also being honored are the eight past-national presidents.

Honorees (25-year members) are: Philadelphia, Pa. — Mrs. Bertha P. Rhodes, Mrs. Josephine B. Keene, Mme C. Frances Jones, Miss Sarah Monk, Mrs. Adelaide Fleming and Mrs. Florence Madison Hill; Atlantic City, N. J. — Mrs. Pearle J. Flipping, Mrs. Amy N. Geiwitz, Mrs. Wilnette B. Price, Mrs. Matilda D. Spriggs, Mrs. Clyde B. Walker, Mrs. Edna L. Weston, New York, N. Y. — Mrs. Ollie Chinn Porter, Mrs. Whitehead Whaley, Mrs. Eunice H. Carter, Mrs. Minnie D. Hurley, Mrs. Alberta T. Kline, Mrs. Lucy Henson, Mrs. Margaret C. Jackson, Mrs. Dora Hobbs, Mrs. Ruth A. Handy, Dr. Emily Charlton, Dr. Vera Campbell, Mrs. Sadie J. Williams; Washington, D. C. — Mrs. Geneva K. Valentine; Chicago, Ill. — Dr. Lucie E. Thompson. and East Orange, N. J. —Mrs. Marie L. Harrison.

PAST NATIONAL presidents include Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Valentine, Dr. Thompson, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Handy and Mrs. Anna F. Broadnax.

The 25-year award presentations, will take place at the banquet.

MORE THAN 500 women, representing 49 clubs from all over the country, are expected to attend. Convention headquarters will be the Columbus, Ga. Municipal Auditorium. Mrs. Margaret Belcher president of the host club is also national recording secretary.

Entertaining events listed on the well - planned program include a tour and luncheon at the world's largest infantry center, Ft. enning, Ga. scheduled for Thursday. On Friday, the group will tour Tuskegee Institute, Ala., where a workshop on housing is also to be held. Wide variet of entertainment for each evening of the meet is scheduled.

CULMINATING the convention will be the Silver Anniversary Ball and Saturday evening's colorful banquet at which Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, for the past 20 years, will be the keynote speaker.

Dr. John Reid, professor of psychology at Atlanta University, will be the main speaker for the public meeting in Columbus Municipal Stadium.

NATIONAL OFFICERS of the more - than - 5,000 member organization are: Mrs. Florence Allen Holmes, New York, N. Y., president; Mrs. Marian Bryant, Pittsburgh, Pa., first vice president; Dr. Zelia S. Evans, Montgomery, Ala., second vice president; Mrs. Jessyca D. Hayden, No. Birmingham, Al.a, third vice president; Mrs. Margaret Belcher, Columbus, Ga., recording secretary; Mrs. Wilnette B. Price, Atlantic City, N. J. corresponding secretary. Mrs. Minnie D. Hurley, New Yorn, N. Y. treasurer.

Also Mrs. Ruth Bolar, Detroit, Michigan, national editor of the organization's official organ, "Responsibility;" Miss Barbara Roy, Washington, D. C., Junior recording secretary; Mrs. Geneva K. Valentine, Washington, D. C. Ambassador - of - Goodwill; Mrs. Ora B. Taylor, New York, N. Y., public relations chairman (newly - appointed); Mrs. Joyce Phillips Austin, New York, attorney and Dr. Uvee Mdodana Arbouin, E. Elmhurst, N. Y., United Nations Observer.

To Honor 25 Year Members Of Business Women's Clubs

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
P. 1
Sat 10-8-66
S. 2

Twenty-five-year members of the National Association of Negro Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., will be honored at the group's Silver Anniversary Convention to be held in Columbus, Ga., October 20-22. Also to be honored will be eight past presidents of the association.

Awards will go to Mrs. Edna Dabney of Washington, D. C., the national finapcial secretary (Achievment Award), and Mrs. Fannie Luke, Columbus, Ga. (Community Service Award).

The 25-year members are:

Mrs. Bertha P. Rhodes, Mrs. Josephine B. Keene, Mme. C. Frances Jones, Miss Sarah Monk, Mrs. Adelaide Fleming and Mrs. Florence M. Hill of Philadelphia; Mrs. Perle J. Flipin, Mrs. Amy N. Gelwitz, Mrs. Winette B. Price, Mrs. Matilda D. Spriggs, Mrs. Clyde B. Walker and Mrs. Edna L. Weston of Atlantic City, N. J.

Mrs. Ollie C. Porter, Mrs. Whitehead Whaley, Mrs. Eunice H. Carter Mrs. Minnie D. Hurley, Mrs. Alberta T. Kline, Mrs. Lucy Henson, Mrs. Margaret C. Jackson, Mrs. Dora Hobbs, Mrs. Ruth A Handy, Dr. Emily Charlton, Dr. Vera Campbell and Mrs. Sadie J. Williams of New York City.

Mrs. Geneva K. Valentine of Washington; Dr. Lucie E. Thompson of Chicago, and Mrs. Marie L. Harrison, East Orange. N. J.

Past national presidents include Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Valentine, Dr. Thompson, Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Handy and Mrs. Anna F. Broadnax.

Musicians in 37th confab

DOVER, Del. — (ANP) — The 37th annual convention of the National Association of Negro Musicians, Inc., Kenneth Brown Billups, president, is being held at Delaware State College this week, through Friday.

Included on this year's honor night concert will be a full scale presentation of Samuel Coleridge - Taylor's "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast" with the chorus being composed of members of the association.

BILLUPS who is president of the music assocation is widely known choral director, and instructor of music in the public schools of St. Louis, Mo. In addition to teaching music he is a widely known lecturer, clinician and composer.

Other officers of the music group include, Lillian Dunn Perry, New Orleans; Blanche K. Thomas, New York City; Orrin C. Suthern, Lincoln University, Pa.; W. Russell Johnson, Philadelphia; Isabel Coleman, Philadelphia; Ruth Cameese, Champaign, Ill., and Clarence Hayden Wilson, president emeritus, St. Louis.

Music Confab Set For August 21-26

DOVER, Del. — With the forthcoming annual convention of the National Association of Negro Musicians, Inc., at Delaware State College, at Dover, Del. August 21-26 inclusive, delegates from branches of the music organization scattered throughout the United States and the District of Columbia will convene for one of the finest sessions in the long history of that group.

Observing the 37th annual convention on this occasion, Kenneth Brown Billups, of St. Louis, Mo., will preside over the five day confab, as its national president.

The schedule of clinics lectures, workshops and musical programs is filled with outstanding personalities of the association and guests.

The convention is held under the auspices of the Branches of the Eastern Region, with D. Booker Bridges, general chairman. Co-chairmen; Mrs. Constance Berksteiner, of New York; Mrs. Elizabeth Conley, Philadelphia, and Mrs. Isabelle Collins, of Dover.

Among clinic leaders scheduled to participate in the workshops are Dr. O. Anderson Fuller, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo. (voice); Chauncey Northern, New York City, (Voice); Mrs. Gladys Perry Henry, Jackson Cillege, Jackson, Miss., (piano); Mrs. Helen Carter Moses Columbus, O., (piano); Dudley Archer Brooklyn, N. Y., (organ); Mrs. Betty J. King, Chicago, (church music); Mrs. Lillian Dunn Perry, New Orleans, La., (music appreciation); Wirt D. Walton, St. Louis, Mr., (chorus). Walton is dean of conferences and clinics.

Other speakers to appear during the convention include Dr. Ruth Allen Fouche, Brownell School, Chicago; Eugene Hancock, Detroit; Dr. Omega King, directc of the Chicago Opera Guild, and other prominent members of the association.

A highlight of the convention will be the mammoth performance of Coleridge Taylor's "Hiawatha's Wedding Feast" sung by delegates to the 37th annual convention. This performance will be held on Honor night of the contab.

The Youth department with Dingwall Fleary will be in session at the same time, and the Junior department, with Miss Josephine C. Inniss, director, will hold meetings on the same schedule. Mrs. Sadie Hardiman, is director of the Youth department.

Some of the leaders of the national organizations are Blanche K. Thomas of New York; Orrin G. Suthern, Lincoln University, Pa,; W. Russell Johnson, Philadelphia; Ruth Coleman, Champaign, Illinois Gracie Barnes, St. Louis, Mo.; Harriet Hines Champaign, Ill.; Gladys P. Henry, Jackson, Miss., Lillian Dunn Perry New Orleans La.; Sadie Hardiman, Indianapolis Josephine C. Inniss, Chicago Chauncey Northern, New York; Theodore C. Stone, Chicago; Warren Sweeney, Brooklyn; Eugene Hancock, Detroit; Wirt D. Walton, St. Louis; Dudley Archer, Brooklyn and Clarence H. Wilson, St. Louis.

100 Attend NAPNES Meet At Tuskegee Institute

The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery Ala.
9-13-60
P. 4-B

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —The 40th regional conference workshop held here Friday and Saturday, sponsored by the NAPNES with headquarters in New York established a precedent when it brought together more than 100 licensed practical nurses, students, professors and nurses from Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi.

The historic conference, held at this world famed institution was entertained jointly by the Alabama LPN's and the nursing department of John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital, here, represented by Mrs. Rosa Storrs, assistant director of nursing.

"Area problems and progress affecting the nurses present" were the main discussion points. A high light of the session was an address by Dr. Arenia C. Mallory, president of Saints Junior College, Lexington, Miss., who reported on her recent trips to Africa and Europe.

Another guest contributor was Mrs. Alma Johns. consultant to the conference, who cherish the distinction of being the first board member of color to serve the NAPNES. She moderated several panels on education and service as relates to the practical nurse during the workshop. Mrs. Johns is from New York, serving with a product company, maker of Modess.

It was revealed that Mrs. Johns, aside from serving the nursing department, is the first woman of color to have a syndicated radio program which is heard in 30 cities and 16 states. She is heard in Montgomery over local station, 11:15 a.m. each Wednesday.

The conference workshop which is under the leadership of Miss Hilda Torrop, executive director of the National Association, for Practical Nurses Service, voted to become a continuing body and will meet in New Orleans in 1691.

Added notes of the two day meet included the period of greeting and felicitations, banquet and several luncheons. Some of the nations' leading doctors, registered nurses and educators shared their experiences and talent with the delegation.

Among state nurses in attendance were Mrs. Edna Price, Birmingham; Mrs. E. H. Wallace, Mrs. Annie White, Mrs. Mollie Stokes, Mrs. Mollie Howard, and others from Montgomery.

AT TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE

Montgomery Advertiser

Nurses Of 4 States Attending Workshop

Montgomery, Ala.
Sat., 9-10-60
P. 4-A

By E. P. WALLACE

The 40th Regional Workshop for Licensed Practical Nurses, now in session at Tuskegee Institute is being attended by nurses from four states, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Mississippi.

The first session consisted of generalization, beginning at 9 a.m. Friday. Listed on the agenda were greetings and felicitations by Mrs. Rosa T. Storrs, R.N., assistant professor, school of nursing, Tuskegee Institute; Dr. Eugene H. Dibble Jr., medical director, John A. Andrew Memorial Hospital; Mrs. Annie M. White, president, LPN's association of Alabama and Miss Hilda M. Torop, executive director, National Association of PNES. At 10:20 a.m. Miss Torrop addressed the assembly on "Trends In Practical Nurse Education and Service."

ENDS SATURDAY

The workshop will last two days, closing Saturday afternoon following reports from interes groups, having worked on varied aspects of nursing. Mrs. Alma V. Johns is programmed for group discussant leader, with Miss Torrep serving as recorder.

Theme selected for the workshop is, "Truly The Future Is Ours To Make." According to a report made Thursday when nurses from Montgomery and Birmingham met National Officers at Dannelly Airport, the purpose of the workshop is, "The Role of The Practical Nurse has acquired new meaning. It behooves us to come together, discuss and plan how to meet the challenge which this presents."

The workshop is sponsored by the National Association for practical nurse education and service, and The Licensed Practical Nurses' Association of Alabama.

OFFICERS GREETED

A delegation of local, state and national officers of LPNS met visiting contributors Thursday afternoon at Dannelly Field. Arriving guests included Miss Torop, National Executive Director and Miss Olga I. Warburton, secretary, NAPNES Accrediting Committee, National Office. Greetings were extended them upon arrival.

Members of the greeting party included Mrs. Edna Price, national officer, headquarters, Birmingham; Mrs. E. H. Wallace, national officer, Montgomery; Mrs. White, State LPN president; Mrs. Mollie Howard, state officer and local LPN president; Mrs. Mollie Stokes, state officer and Mrs. Lois Birmingham.

The group departed Montgomery in motorcade for Tuskegee Institute, seat of the two-day meetin:

Bias In Real Estate Topic At NAREB Meet

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Discriminatory practices within the real estate market was one of the major problems examined by the National Association of Real Estate Brokers when it held its 13th Annual Convention in Cleveland beginning Sept. 17.

According to the Association officials, discrimination within their market shows itself in many forms.

William J. Hamilton, who is president of the Cleveland Association of Real Estate Brokers and head of the R & H Realty co. here said, "In many cases there is an open refusal on the part of white brokers to sell property to Negroes, based primarily on the fact that they are Negroes."

"Or," he added "the brokers employ a 'gentlemen's agreement, which is their unwritten policy of not showing homes to Negroes in certain sections."

George Harris, president of the National Association of Real Estate Brokers said, "The racial barrier, especially in the mortgage institution, limits Negro builders and real estate brokers in construction of high caliber Negro housing developments."

Sept. 24-60

Hamilton, who has been a broker for 25 years, underlined the role of the banks and other investment firms in the real estate system when he said, "Negro confinement within slum areas and 'ghettoes' has been mostly the result of banking and investment people refusing to release mortgage funds and capital to Negroes in better, less - crowded areas. A Negro is often refused financing even if his credit is excellent."

The convention which lasted through Wednesday, Sept. 21, was held at the Sheraton-Cleveland hotel. It opened with a public meeting on Sunday, at the East Mt. Zion Baptist church, Euclid ave. at East 100th st. A banquet and installation of officers terminated the meeting.

National Bar Association

Journal & Guide

Honor Paid To 4 Lawyers

Norfolk, Va.

By ALICE A DUNNIGAN

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP) —Four of the nation's leading attorneys were honored by the National Bar Association meeting in Philadelphia last week. The awards were made at the banquet held in the grand ballroom at the Sheraton Hotel.

Sat. 9-3-60

The three were Charles W. Anderson Jr. of Louisville, Ky., who died in an auto accident in June; Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham, Leona Pouncy Thurman of Kansas City, Mo.; and Edward Toles of Chicago.

MR. ANDERSON made history in 1935 when he became the first Negro to be elected to the legislature of a Southern state. He was re - elected Kentucky legislator for six consecutive terms.

He served as president of the National Bar Association in 1943, in 1946 he was appointed assistant commonwealth attorney for the 13th judicial district. He was appointed as delegate to the UN in 1959.

MR. SHORES succeeded in many national and international famous cases, including the one of Autherene Lucy against the University of Alabama, the Montgomery bus boycott case spearheaded by Dr. Martin Luther King; and Alabama against the NAACP.

Attorney Leona Thurman is president and only woman an member of the Southwest Bar Association. She is a member of the National Bar Association and has served on the executive committee for nine years.

SHE IS ALSO A member of the American Judicature Society, and the Kansas City Bar Associaton.

She served as chairman of the NBA local housing committee in 1954 when it met in Kansas City and succeeded in opening up Kansas City hotels for entertainment of the convention and its members.

ATTORNEY TOLES was presented the "Hamilton — NBA Barrister of the Year Award" for outstanding service to his local bar, the national bar, and the bench and bar throughout the nation and for his work as chairman of the NBA committee on the judiciary.

This committee presented to the convention a report pointing up inequities in the appointment of Negroes to the Federal judiciary and is spearheading the NBA fight for the appointment of more Negroes to the federal bench.

As a result of this fight, presidential candidate John F. Kennedy agreet to meet with a delegation from the bar association on Aug. 31 to discuss this matter.

4 Attorneys Honored at NBA Meeting

Philadelphia, Pa.
Tribune

PHILADELPHIA (ANP)— Four of the nation's leading attorneys will be honored by the National Bar Association meeting in Philadelphia this week. The awards will be made at the banquet held in the grand ballroom at the Sheraton Hotel, Friday evening.

8-27-60

Honorees are the late Attys. Charles W. Anderson Jr., Arthur D. Shores, Leona Pouncey Thurman and Edward B. Toles. The late Attorney Anderson's award will be made posthumously for a brilliant life of achievements.

The Kentucky lawyer was serving as a delegate to the United Nations when he met with an untimely death in June of this year.

■

SHORES HAS served as outstanding civil rights lawyer in Alabama for the past 19 years.

Attorney Thurman of Kansas City, Mo., is the president and only woman member of the Southwest Bar Association, a national organization affiliated with the National Bar Association.

Attorney Toles of Chicago was presented the "Hamilton-NBA Barrister of the Year Award" for outstanding service to his local bar (the Cook County Bar Association), the National Bar and the bench and bar throughout the nation and for his stellar work as chairman of the NBA Committee on the Judiciary.

Nation's Lawyers Urge More Negro Federal Judges

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

8/25/60

CHICAGO — (ANP) — National Bar Association President Elmer Jackson, Jr., has requested appointments with Presidential nominees Vice-President Nixon and Ambassador Lodge, Republican candidates, and Senators Kennedy and Johnson, Democratic candidates to discuss their positions on appointment of Negro lawyers as federal judges.

A conference with the association's committee on judiciary headed by Atty. Edward B. Toles, Chicago, immediately after the association's annual meeting at the Sheraton Hotel, Philadelphia, August 24-27, was sought for the 30-year-old organization comprized of about 4,000 Negro lawyers.

There are only three life time Negro judges appointed by Presidents in the history of the Federal Judiciary. (Judge Hastie, Mollison, and Richardson). There has never been a Negro appointed a judge of the Federal District Court Judiciary which is composed of more than 208 judges said Toles.

Pending legislation in the Congress authorizing 40 additional judges was singled out by President Eisenhower in his August 8 special message to Congress

If this legislation is passed it means that the following pivotal key states with large Negro vote concentrations controlling 181 electoral votes just 98 votes short of the majority necessary for election of the next President will gain at least 23 new judgeships.

Louden Cry For More Negro Federal Judges

By ALVIN C. ADAMS

Members of the National Bar Association loudened their cla- mor for Negro federal district judges at a midwestern region- al conference in the Sherman hotel Saturday.

The association of 4000 Ne- gro attorneys, headed by Elmer C. Jackson, jr., of Kansas City, Kan., has been pointing out to U.S. Presidents since its organ- ization in 1928 the inadequate representation of Negroes on the federal judiciary.

In a report on federal judges, judiciary committee chairman Edward B. Toles stated that of the 235 district judges, not one is a Negro. Toles added that three judges have been appoint- ed to lifetime positions in other federal courts.

"Only twelve Negro lawyers (including the three lifetime ap- pointments) have been named federal judges by U. S. Presi- dents in the entire history of the federal judiciary," the re- port continued.

Not admitting the group's pleas have failed, the report did, however, state progress has moved at a snail's pace.

The committee suggested that at least 15 Negro federal district judges be appointed by the President to represent 20 million Negro citizens. Toles urged appointments to district courts in Los Angeles, the Dis- trict of Columbia, Chicago, De- troit, St. Louis, Newark, N. J., New York City, Cleveland and Philadelphia.

Jackson supported the rec- ommendation and stated that bills pending in Congress to create 40 new district and five appellate benches should be passed.

Senator Paul H. Douglas, U.S. Assistant Deputy Attorney Gen eral John D. Calhous and Nash- ville Councilman Z. Alexander Looby addressed the 200 law- yers present on meeting's



Z. ALEXANDER LOOBY (third from left) and Mrs. Looby get together with mem- bers of the National Bar As- sociation during a regional meeting in Chicago's Sher- man hotel. Talking with the Nashville couple, whose home was destroyed by a bomb, are attorneys (left to right): Aa- ron Payne, Euclid L. Taylor, Thomas M. Jenkins and George W. Lawrence.



ATTY. RUSSELL R. DeBOW, (standing) confers with Mr. and Mrs. Antoin Gossaway during the meeting in the Sherman hotel's Louis XVI room. Some 200 lawyers at- tended the meeting on Negro federal judges, the civil rights law and sit-in demonstrations.

three topics—Negro judges, Civ- il Rights Laws and the sit-in movement. The all-day meeting in the hotel's Louis XVI room commemorated Law Day, May 1, proclaimed by President Eisenhower.

Douglas, who has nominated three federal judges during his political career, answered the group's demands for more Ne- gro judges with:

"If we portion out judicial positions on a percentage basis to ethnic groups, every nation- ality will want its share. And there just aren't enough posi- tions for this."

The state's senior Senator agreed there are several Ne- groes qualified for federal judgeships.

Favoring a man because of his race is less hate-provoking than discriminating against him, Douglas stated. "But you can't ask special favors just because you are a minority group," the civil rights propo- nent stated.

Turning to the 1960 Civil rights Act, Douglas said Ne- groes seemed to take little in- terest in it. Many Senators re- ceived only three or four let- ters a day on the bill and few of those were from Negroes, he pointed out.

The Civil Rights Act, the second item on the attorney's agenda, was discussed in a luncheon address by Calhoun.

"The voting records title on its face is a tremendously pow- erful instrument and the voting referee title...can be made a most effective weapon in secur- ing the vote to" Negroes, the Justice Department official pointed out.

He said the department hopes to achieve significant measures in the continuing fight for civil rights through the new act, the second civil rights bill passed since 1875.

In the afternoon session, Loo- by, defense attorney for Fisk and Tennessee State student sit- iners, praised the courage and tactics of the demonstrators.

The veteran lawyer, whose home was practically destroyed by a bomb April 19, stated "I have come to expect threats as a matter of course."

Nevertheless, the early-morn- ing blast came as a surprise, he said.

Nashville officials have of- fered $10,000 reward for infor- mation leading to the conviction of persons responsible for the explosion. Looby's home, across the street from Meharry Col- lege, and the unoccupied house next door were severely dam- aged.

Looby and the city's other Negro attorneys are defending sit-in demonstrators and have 200 cases pending, he stated.

There is a shortage of Negro lawyers in the South, a Florida Law school dean pointed out, and he urged members of the profession to consider practic- ing there.

Thomas M. Jenkins, head of the Florida A and M law school, also praised Southern students for having the courage to do what "students wouldn't have dreamed of doing when I was in school." Jenkins further lauded Florida's Governor Le- roy Collins for his liberal stand on the anti-segregation demon- strations.

Leader In Drives On Race Bias

Journal + Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 8-20-60

Rights Panel Slated For National Meet In Philadelphia

BY ALICE A DUNNIGAN

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP) —The Rev. Ralph David Abernathy, presdent of the Montgomery (Ala.) improvement Association, will be guest speaker at the 35th annual convention of the National Bar Association meeting here Aug. 24-27.

The Rev. Mr. Abernathy, who is also secretary -treasurer of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference will deliver the keynote address on Thursday evening at the first open evening meeting of the convention. The minister played a leading role in bringing about the end of segregation on Montgomery buses, and is working for the end of discrimination at lunch counters and other facilities through the South.

ANOTHER highlight of this full - five day program will be a civil rights panel featuring some of the nation's most prominent attorneys, it was announced by the national president, Elmer J. Jackson Jr. of Kansas City.

Participating in the civil rights discussion to be held on Saturday will be Robert L. Carter, NAACP; general counsel, Clarence Ferguson, professor of law at Rutgers university; and Herman Taylor, past president of the Southeast Bar Association.

Mr. Carter will discuss "Legality and Validity of the sit in Demonstrations.

MR. FERGUSON will offer suggestions on "How To Better Accomplish Desegregation in the United States."

Mr. Taylor will talk on "Classification by Race is Unconstitutional Per Se."

Registration will begin Wednesday night at the Sheraton Hotel where the convention will be held.

Activities will be climaxed by an early Sunday morning breakfast to be followed by a cabana party on the beach at Atlantic City.

Bar Ass'n parley set

Baltimore Md.
Afro-Amer.
8-20-60

PHILADELPHIA

A highlight of the National Bar Association Convention, meeting at the Sheraton Hotel Aug. 24 - 27, will be a three-man panel discussion on "Civil Rights" at the morning session of Aug. 27.

Robert L. Carter, general counsel of the NAACP, will headup the panel with a discussion on the "Legality and Validity of the Sit-in Demonstrations."

* * *

ALSO TO BE discussed is the topic, "How to Better Accomplish Desegregation in the United States," Clarence Ferguson, professor of law, Rutgers University, and Classification by Race is Unconstitutional Per Se," by Herman Taylor, past president of the Southeast Bar Association.

Herbert O. Reid, professor of law at Howard University in Washington, will preside over the morning session.

On the opening day, at the afternoon session, a three-man panel also will discuss "Organization, Growth and Development of Savings and Loan Associations."

Speakers will include John W. Harris, executive vice president, Berean Savings and Loan Association; W. Emerson Brown, director and attorney, Advance Savings and Loan Association; and Kenneth Lee, president, Federal Savings and Loan Association.

* * *

ELMER J. JACKSON of Kansas City, Kans., is president of the organization.

Other officers are Robert E. Lillard of Nashville, Tenn.; Theodore W. Coggs, Milwauke, Wis.; Reuben Lawson, Roanoke, Va., and Theodore Crawley, Chicago, vice presidents; Jewel Stratford - Rogers, secretary, Chicago; Charles Wilson, assistant secretary, Pensacola, Fla., and W. D. Hawkins Jr., treasurer, Nashville, Tenn.

Seek Positions Of Candidates On Judgeships

Chicago Defender
8-20-60

CHICAGO —

National Bar Association President Elmer C. Jackson, jr., of Kansas City, Kans., has requested appointments with Presidential Nominees Vice President Nixon and Ambassador Lodge, Republican candidates and Senators Kennedy and Johnson, Democratic candidates to discuss their positions on appointment of Negro lawyers as federal judges.

A conference with the Association's Committee on Judiciary headed by Atty. Edward B. Toles, Chicago, immediately after the Association's annual meeting at the Sheraton Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa., August 24-27, was sought for the 35 year old organization comprized of about 4,000 Negro lawyers.

There are only three life time Negro judges appointed by Presidents in the history of the Federal Judiciary (Judge Hastie, Mollison and Richardson) and there has never been appointed a Negro judge of the Federal District Court Judiciary which is composed of more than 235 Judges, said Chairman Toles.

Pending legislation in the Congress authorizing 40 additional judges was singled out by President Eisenhower in his Aug. 8, special message to Congress. If the bill is passed it means that the following pivitol key states with large Negro vote concentrations controlling 181 electoral votes, just 88 votes short of the majority necessary for election of the next President, will gain at least 23 new judgeships. These states and the number of new judges recommended by the U. S. Judiciary Conference of Chief Judges are:

New York 8 District Judges and 2 Circuit Court Judges
Illinois 2
Pennsylania 5
California 1
Michigan 2
Ohio 3

President Eisenhower has already given assurance to Congress through Attorney General Rogers that if the bill creating new judgeships is passed nominations for the newly created judgeships will be made equally from both political parties.

Conferences have been arranged with Minority Leader Senator Everett M. Dirksen, Illinois, who is also a member of the highly important Judiciary Committee of the Senate. New York Senator Kenneth B. Keating and Michigan Senator Phillip A. Hart are other Committee members.

The House Judiciary Committe has New York Representative Emmanuel Celler, chairman, and Rep. Roland V. Libonati Illinois as members from key states with large Negro votes and which states will receive the new judgeship recommended by the Judiciary Conference of Chief Judges. Cong William L. Dawson, Illinois is a member of the House District of Columbia Committee which may get one additional U. S. judge. There are no U. S. District judges in Washington, D. C.

National Bar Backs Sit-Ins, Seeks More Judges In Courts

Atlanta Daily World
Organization

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—At its annual meeting in Philadelphia, August 24-27, at the Sheraton Hotel, 300 delegates of the National Bar Association, from 30 states, by resolution endorsed and supported the current "sit-in lunchcounter demonstrations."

The Resolutions Committee headed by Judge Lewis Clymer of Kansas City, Mo., chairman and former NBA president, and Sidney R. Redmond, St. Louis, Mo., also adopted the recommendations of the Association's Judiciary Committee, headed by Edward B. Toles of Chicago, that more Negro judges be appointed or elected especially in the federal courts.

The Association also denounced the unjust, unfair, and discriminatory insurance practices by some fire and casualty insurance companies against Negro applicants on account of their race or color, and called for the immediate cessation and discontinuance of such unfair and unjust discrimination.

The NBA requested its members to urge the legislatures of the several states to declare such unjust, unfair, and discriminatory insurance practices to be unlawful and against public policy, and by appropriate legislation to forbid and prohibit blanket restrictions and prohibitions against Negro insurance risks. The Association also urged state insurance commissioners to forbid such unfair and discriminatory insurance practices; and also urged the Federal Trade Commission to take appropriate action by federal regulation against such racially based discrimination.

The Association also denounced H. R. 3216 and similar proposed legislation to restrict, limit, curb, and place conditions upon applications filed in the federal courts for the issuance of the writ of habeas corpus. It called upon the Attorney General of the United States and the Department of Justice to withdraw their support of such proposed legislation, and upon all members of Congress to vote against such proposed legislation.

Other members of the Resolutions Committee were Miles Stevens. Kansas City, Kan.; Richard Atkinson, former president of the NBA, Washington, D. C.; Arthur C. Thomas, Philadelphia, Pa., president of the Barrister's Club, and chairman of the Convention Committee; Mrs. Arneda Hazel, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Prof. Herbert Reid, Howard Law School, Washington, D. C.; Louis E. Saunders, Jersey City, N. J.; Charles P. Howard, Jr., Baltimore, Md.; Elijah M. Gram, and Joseph C. Morris, New York City.

Missouri Delegates Win Top Honors At National Beauty Culture Confab

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif — The Missouri delegation, under the leadership of Mrs. Aline Jefferson, state president, won many outstanding honors at the 41st annual convention of the National Beauty Culturists' League, Inc. in San Francisco, California.

Trophies were received by Mrs. Jefferson of Kansas City for the largest number of students registered in the institute. There were 34 from Missouri, 23 from Kansas City. Nine members received their master's degree in cosmetology. 14 received B.A. degrees.

Mrs. Elosia McClain taught combcurling in the institute. Kansas City had two freshmen enrolled in the institute. Paris Harrington and Miss Dorothy Carter both received awards and trophies for their classes and became pledges of the sorority and fraternity.

The graduation exercises were held at the Third Baptist church where the Rev. F. D. Haynes, pastor, delivered an inspiring sermon at the morning services on the subject: "A Vital Religion".

Missouri had the most inspiring report on the year's activities of the various locals. Many awards were on by Kansas Citians and were presented at the president's banquet, honoring Dr. Katie E. Whickam, held in the Colonial Room of the St. Francis hotel. Two trophies were presented the state president for Missouri's 1959-60 contributions to the National Shrine. Mrs. Mable Lee was guest soloist. Invocation was given by Mrs. Jefferson, both of Kansas City. Mrs. Lillian Kynard and Thelma Bates were appointed to the junior executive board.

The election of officers was held as the climax of the most interesting session of the convention. Mrs. Jefferson of Kansas City was elected fifth vice president. Kansas City will be host to the convention in 1962.

Other Kansas City delegates in attendance were: Mrs. Herrice Franklin, Mrs. Mae Helen Enois, Mrs. Sally Pettigrew, Mrs. Fannie Dayton, Mrs. Rosemary Lowe, Mrs. Olive Tillman, Mrs. Irene Phillips, Mrs. Elosia (Splo) McClain, Mrs. Winnie Payne, Mrs. Odie Tiller (Kansas City, Kansas), Mrs. Juanita Cox, Mrs. Eula Durham and Mrs. Dorothy Golden.

Dr. Whickam Re-elected NBCL President; Pauline Humphrey Still on Board

San Francisco, Calif.—Dr. Katie E. Whickam of New Orleans, La. was re-elected by unanimous vote to the office of National President of the National Beauty Culturists' League, Inc. at the 41st Annual Convention held here in the auditorium of the Booker T. Center.

Mrs. Pauline Humphrey, owner manager of Crescent Beauty school in Des Moines and beauty school pioneer in Iowa, was renamed to the Executive board. For several years she had served as third vice-president of the organization. She is expected to arrive in the city soon after attending the beauticians sessions.

Educational Feek

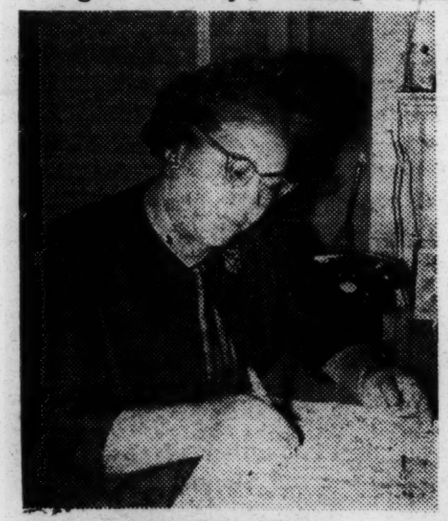
All sessions and social affairs, during the two week meeting of N. B. C. L., were showed expert planning on the part of the convention committee in collaboration with Dr. Whickam and her 1960 cabinet. The week preceding the business sessions was "Educational Week" in the N.B.C.L. Institute of Cosmetology which closed on Sunday, Aug. 7, with the graduating of 114 beauticians, 74 who received Bachelor of Science Degrees and 40 Masters. Seventy of the graduates received awards for excellent rating.

Pledged Support

The N. B. C. L. business sessions began Monday, Aug. 8 and closed Wednesday, Aug. 10 with election of officers. The organization pledged its continued support to the N. A. A. C. P., the Cancer Fund, the "Sit-in" movement, the N. C. N. W., the "Out to Vote" movement in the coming presidential election of the U.S.A., and the sponsoring of an active Beauticians' Volunteer Corps.

Social Calendar

On the social calendar were Theta Nu Sigma Sorority's Annual Breakfast, the President's Banquet, the Around the World in 80 days in Coiffeurs with the National Hair Designers' Guild and the Sorority's Pink & Green Ball—all affiliates of the National Beauty Culturists' League, Inc.



DR. WHICKAM

Dr. Whickam closed N. B. C. L.'s down-graded civil rights to the expression of thanks to all in the California area for the splendid cooperation and the unlimited courtesies extended, and urged members to be in Chicago 2,000 strong for the grand and glorious 1961 Institute & Convention.

Theta Nu Sigma makes awards

SAN FRANCISCO, California — Theata Nu Sigma Sorority of the National Beauty Culturists' League, at its 12th Annual Boule Breakfast, Saturday morning, presented twelve awards to outstanding Cosmetologists for ten years of service.

The awards were presented by Dr. Katie E. Whickam, League president.

Those who received Awards were:

Carolyn Dismond, Harrisburg, Pa., Elsie Day, Jersey City, N.J., D. A. Julius of Miami, Fla., Mildred Bradley, Detroit, Mich., Ruth Carter, Philadelphia, Pa., Lottie Bailey, Dallas, Texas, Rose Cook, Philadelphia, Pa.,

Cordelia Jennings, Jersey City, N.J., Louise Chapman, St. Louis, Mo. and Isabel Gant of New Orleans, La.

Theta Nu Sigma initiated 45 new Sorors into its fold at this 12th Boule. Honorary membership was presented to two internationally known personalities, Gladys P. Graham, psychologist and journalist, and Lou LaTour, dramatist, educator and public relations consultant.

* * *

THE SORORITY closed its Boule with the election of officers for 1961. Ruth Ferguson, of Philadelphia became supreme basileus; Carolyn Dismond, Harrisburg, Pa., First anti baseileus, Mable Wortham of Amarillo, Texas, Second anti basileus; Margaret Mitchell, Baltimore, Md., Third anti basileus, Mable Lee, Kansas City, Mo., financial Secretary, Mildred L. Bradley of Detroit, Carres. secretary; Ethel Felder, Baltimore, treasurer; Cassie Walker, Petersburg, Pa., chaplain; Lena Powell of Detroit, Mich., historian; Sammie Jones of Cleveland, Ohio, historian; Ellen Savare of New Orleans, La., Courtesy; Margaret Fletcher of Philadelphia, Pa., supervisor; Lottie Bailey of Dallas, Texas, chairman executive board. Cordelia Jennings of Jersey City, N.J., publicity chairman.

* * *

AT THE Executive Board meeting of newly elected officers, Supreme Basileus Ferguson presented a program which would establish two important committees.

One — "Out to Vote in the Coming Election", urging women to become united by going to the polls on Election Day, and the other "Back to School" for all persons so as to encourage Scholarships for higher education.

Dr. Whickham congratulated Theta Nu Sigma, its officer and members on the "Progress Unlimited" which is the Sorority's theme within itself.

NBCL Confab Marked By Awards For Outstanding Achievements

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill. p. 15
Oct 8-27-60

SAN FRANCISCO — The 12th annual convention of the National Beauty Culturists' League held in San Francisco, Calif., was a rewarding as well as noteworthy affair with the league's recognition of outstanding achievements as the high point.

The Golden Gate opened wide for the cosmetologists who met in the city for the business and pleasure filled days of the convention.

The social highlight of the confab was a spectacular showing of the most dazzling examples of the coiffure stylists' art. The style show's theme was "Around the World in 80 Days in Hair Styles."

Stunning guests modeling miladi's coiffures from all the world were Carmel Murphy from Detroit, and Percita Bates of St. Louis. Miss Bates teaches charm and modeling in the N.C.B.L. Institute of Cosmetology.

Mrs. Mary Hall of Detroit, and Mrs. Mary Clark from Dallas, Texas, supervised the show for the league's National Hair Designers' Guild. Mrs. Hall supplied a clever running commentary for the fete.

Attractive models from all over the United States wore the exotic hair styles featured in the tableau.

MODELS

Models in the Hawaiian scene were Rosie McGee and Lena Powell from Michigan; Merceides Lockett of Louisiana; Marie Edwards from Washington and Ruth Valentine from Virginia.

The Parisian scene featured Calamese Russell from Mississippi; Frankie Pettis from Missouri; Maude Gadsen from New York City and Brookie Young from Michigan.

A lovely oriental scene from Japan was graced by Ethel R. Brown, South Carolina; Ileen Batey, Georgia; Mildred Bradley, Michigan; Mildred Wall, Ohio and Mamie Love from Louisiana.

Back in the "Good ole U.S.A." Louise Chapman, Missouri; Versie Bailey, Nebraska; D. A. Julius, Florida; Retta Jones, Pennsylvania; Parthena Bell, Mississippi; Rose Cook, Pennsylvania; Pearl Witcher, Virginia; Janie Goldie Sanders, Maryland and N.B.C.L. National President, Dr. Katie E. Whickham from New Orleans, La.

BEAUTICIAN OF THE YEAR

Another gala event was the selection of the "Beautician of the Year." She is Mrs. Cassie Walker of Petersburg, Va. Mrs. Walker was honored because of her courageous part in the "sit-in" demonstrations in her area.

Mrs. Walker was also elected chaplain of the league's Theta Nu Sigma sorority. In addition she was given other awards.

The presentations were made in the beautiful "Colonial Room" of the St. Francis hotel at the "President's Dinner." President Whickham was honored at the same time by the league's "Chosen 100."

Mrs. Pauline Humphrey, Iowa, was chairman of the affair and Miss Cordelia Jennings, New Jersey, was toastmistress. Mrs. Carolyn Dismond was guest speaker. Mrs. Dismond is president of the Pennsylvania State Beauty Association. She was elected First Anti-Basileus of Theta Nu Sigma.

AWARDS MADE

The convention schedule called for the presentation of several awards in recognition of outstanding achievements. The "President's Dinner" was the scene of several awards. Awards were presented by Mrs. Mary A. Clark, Houston, Texas, Dean of the N.B.C.L. Institute of Cosmetology, and Mrs. Maude Gadsen, New York City, 1st National Vice President of N.B.C.L., to outstanding graduates of the Institute and to special honorees.

Other awards were presented to 1959 International Tourists.

Cosmetologists receiving awards were Chicagoan Georgia Mae Brown; Retta Jones and Rose Cook of Pennsylvania; Dorothy Tross from Maryland; Elizabeth Artis of Virginia; Marcus L. Lyons and Mada P. Edwards of Louisiana; Jo Anna Mason and Mildred Bradley, Michigan; Marie Blount, Los Angeles, Odie Tiller, Kansas; Bessie Holly, Washington D. C.; Vada Troy, Texas; Henry Judson, New York City; Alberta Mayfield, Oklahoma and Evelyn Hall of New Jersey.

Nineteen hundred and fifty-nine International Tourists receiving awards were Maude Gadsen, 1959 tour chairman, who will also be chairman of the 1961 trip to the Holy Land, following the Chicago convention; Mable Lee and Alice Jefferson from Missouri; Elsie W Day, New Jersey; Drucilla McKnight and Ruth J. Ferguson, Pennsylvania; Clemmie Brown and Clemese Russell, Mississippi; Ada Palmer, Washington, D. C.; Mercedes Lockett and Annie Bell Polk, Louisiana; Elnora Hicks, Virginia and Mary Stafford of Maryland.

The Missouri and Maryland Associations of Cosmetologists received awards for the highest contributions to the N.B.C.L. national shrine in Washington, D. C.

The 1,000 persons at the dinner also witnessed the presentation of awards in keeping with the league's motto of "Go Back to School."

These awards went to D. A. Institute of Cosmetology; Mary Lee Young; Virgie Mae Boyd, Marcus S. Lyons, Theresa Mitchell, Helen Stark, Louise Reeves Chapman and Lena Powell.

Special awards went to Reeta Jones and Harry Grace.

SORORITY MEETS

Theta Nu Sigma sorority initiated forty-five new sorors at its 12th Boule, held concurrently with the convention. In addition, honorary memberships were presented to Gladys P. Graham, psychologist and journalist and Lou LaTour, dramatist, educator and public relations consultant.

The ceremonies were held at lovely Cliff House, overlooking the Pacific. The guest speaker for the breakfast affair was Mrs. Marie Edwards.

The sorority closed its Boule by electing officers for 1961. Ruth Ferguson of Philadelphia was elected Supreme Basileus.

INSTITUTE COMMENCEMENT

At the commencement exercises of the Institute of Cosmetology 114 degrees were conferred by President Whickham. Assemblyman W. Byron Rumford delivered the commencement address.

At the exercises the N.B.C.L. Achievement award was presented to William G. Porter, assistant to the vice-president, Marketing of Anheuser Busch, Inc. The award was made by Howard Woods, executive editor of the St. Louis Argus.

at the recent Press Week preview of fall shoe fashions at Leather Industries of America headquarters here.

On exhibition were sandals, pumps, slip-ons and mules in dozens of gleaming leathers and colors for informal wear.

Strong Oriental influences flavor new slip-ons and sandals in dazzling lustered and printed leathers. There's a touch of romantic Persia in the tapered turned up toes of new slippers designed to set off fall's pretty loung wear.

Classically sculptured mid-heel Greek thonged sandals in lustered gold leather are made for the new slim velvet toreador pants that will be fashion's focal point on the patio or before the fireplace this fall.

Sit-Down martyr honored by National Beauty League

Afro American Baltimore Md.
Oct 8-27-60

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — Mrs. Cassie Walker, a beautician of Petersburg, Va., who was put in jail during a recent "Sit - Down" demonstration in her area, was honored as "Beautician of the Year" by the National Beauty Culturists League, here, Monday night, August 8.

The award was made in the St. Francis Hotel's Colonial Room where the "Chosen 100" honored Dr. Katie E. Whickam at the Annual President's Dinner.

Mrs. Walker also received the "Carnation Trophy" presented by Mrs. Berteena Cole of the Carnation Milk Company. Other recipients of this Civil Rights Award have been Dr. Martin Luther King and Vivian Carter Mason.

Mrs. Pauline Humphrey of Iowa, chairman, and Miss Cordelia Jennings of New Jersey Administrative Secretary of N.B.C.L. presided. An inspirational address on "Regards for Service" was delivered by Mrs. Carolyn Dismond, president of Penn State Beauty Association.

* * *

SPECIAL AWARDS were presented by Mrs. Mary A. Clark of Houston, Texas, dean of the N.B.C.L. National Institute of Cosmetology; and Mrs. Maude Gadsen of New York City, who is first national vice president of N.B.C.L. to outstanding graduates of the institute.

Honorees receiving those awards were.

Georgia Mae Brown of Chicago and California, Retta Jones and Rose Cook of Pennsylvania; Dorothy Tross, Maryland; Elizabeth Artis and Cassie Walker of Virginia; Marcus S. Lyons and Mada P. Edwards of Louisiana; Jo Anna Mason and Mildred Bradley of Michigan; Marie Blount, Los Angeles; Odie Tiller, Kansas City, Kansas; Bessie Holly, D.C.; Vada Troy, Texas; Henri Judson, N.Y.C.; Alberta Mayfield of Oklahoma and Evelyn Hall of New Jersey.

* * *

THE 1959 International Tourists who received awards were Maude Gadsen, 1959 Tour Chairman who will also be chairman of the 1961 trip to the Holy land, following the convention in Chicago, Ill., Mable Lee and Alice Jefferson of Missouri, Elsie W. Day, N.J.; Drucilla McKnight and Ruth J. Ferguson, Pennsylvania; Clemmie Brown and Clemees Russell, Mississippi; Ada Palmer, D.C.; Mercedes Lockett and Annie Bell Polk, Louisiana; Elnora Hicks, Virginia and Mary Stafford of Maryland.

The Association of Cosmetologist of Missouri and the Maryland Association received awards for the highest contributors to the N.B.C.L. National Shrine in Washington, D.C.

* * *

IN KEEPING with N.B.C.L.'s slogan and practice "Go Back to School," awards were presented to D. A. Julius, Administrator, Mary Lee Young, Virgie May Boyd, Marcus S. Lyons, Corlelia Jennings, Theresa Mitchell, Helen Stark, Louise Reeves Chapman, Maude Gadsen and Lena Powell.

Recognitions and awards for 10 years service as Ushers were given to Mildred Bradley of Detroit, Michigan; Reta Jones of Pennsylvania and Harry Grace of Mississippi.

Awards and gifts were also presented to the honoree, Dr. Katie E. Whickam, national president.

NBL Selects Keynoter

CINCINNATI (ANP)— Raymond J. Leslie, 39, of Philadelphia, keynoter for the National Business League's 60th convention, here July 19-22, symbolizes a rising trend toward youth in NBL leadership.

In addition to being president and chief officer of the Carver Loan and Investment Co., Leslie also is a director of the Times Sales Corp., and of the George W. Mitchell Building and Loan Assn., secretary of the Progressive Realty Corp., and president of the Lawnside Development Corporation of Lawnside, N. J.

He is a graduate of Temple University, Philadelphia, from which he also holds a master's degree in psychology, and attended the Wharton School of Finance at the University of Pennsylvania, and the American Bankers Assciation Summer School of Pennsylvania State University.

—1910–GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY–1960—

Wilkins Praises NALC

NEW YORK—In a letter of felicitation to A. Philip Randolph, veteran labor leader and convener of the Negro American Labor Council, NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins expressed "the hope that out of this gathering will come a vigorous force in the struggle for equality in citizenship in America."



PLANNING FOR BUSINESS LEAGUE CONVENTION.—The National Business League board of directors met recently in New York to outline plans for its 1960 convention, set for the Sheraton-Gibson hotel in Cincinnati, July 19-22, and stressing the theme "Trends and Newer Opportunities in Business." Founded in 1900 and dedicated to raising the level of Negro business, the League has played a major role in America's commercial life. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president, is seeking to unite the Negro in business throughout the country for economic survival. Photo shows board members, left to right: J. C. Henderson, Durham, N. C.; Edward Davis, Detroit; Charles Tyree, Philadelphia; C. W. Maxwell, Philadelphia; Jean Cooke, New York; F. D. Patterson, New York; John H. Wickliffe, New York; Booker T. McGraw, Washington, D. C.; Belford V. Lawson, Washington,, D. C.; William R. Hudgins, New York; Belmont Haydel, New Orleans; and William H. Kelly Philadelphia.

Roosevelt's Son Sees Bias Death

CINCINNATI (SNS) — John A. Roosevelt, son of the late Franklin Delano Roosevelt, banker and member of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, told the joint convention of the National Business League and the National Bankers Association that discrimination, intolerance and prejudice are dying a natural death through the force of circumstances.

He urged minorities to be prepared to meet the demands of American labor needs during the next decade. He also told the groups of the work and accomplishments of the governmental body to help eliminate discrimination by businesses doing work for the government.

The NBL and NBA are holding their annual joint meeting at the Sheraton Gibson Hotel here, the Farmer's 60th Convention and the NBA's 34th Annual meet.

"..We have here at home in America a developing situation which points conclusively to the end of discriminatory practices in the employment field whether anybody likes it or not, he said. The labor requirements of the nation's economic growth in the next 10 years will outmode hiring bias through necessity."

"In the coming 10 years," he added, "the problem of the American Negro will be not so much one of economic discrimination but one of being prepared to accept the new opportunities which will be offered him. He has a brand new challenge."

Roosevelt stated that it will be up to the Negro to be ready. "If he is ready, no force on earth can keep him out of the mainstream."

He chided the groups for setting their sights too low if they seek only the $16-20 billion annual expenditure of Negroes. He told them if they sought that business "on the basis of racial identity, you will go broke." He commended them for their attempts to rid themselves of a racial tag rather than "pursuing the fruitless and less realistic task of building a black business community outside the general structure of the total economy."

He listed as some of the successful job discrimination elimination by the President's Committee; International Latex Corp. plant at Dover, Del.; Tidewater Oil Co. plant in California; Union Oil Co., in Los Angeles; Moloney Electric Co., in St. Louis; Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co. of Hamilton, Ohio; the Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA) plant at New Kensington, Pa., and the Colgate-Palmolive plant in Berkeley, Calif.



FREDERICK D. PATTERSON
League President



THEODORE M. BERRY
Words Of Welcome



JOHN A. ROOSEVELT
Speaker

60th Annual Convention

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va
Sat. 7-23-60 p. 10

National Business League To Hear John A. Roosevelt

Special Correspondence

CINCINNATI, Ohio — More than 600 persons are expected to hear John Aspenwall Roosevelt address the National Business League's 60th annual convention, here, on July 21.

Reservations for the Sheraton-Gibson Hotel roof garden fete are being received from members of both races anxious to hear the New York investment banker project his view on economic needs and opportunities.

THE SON OF the late President, a partner in Bache and Company, New York, is a trustee of the National Urban League, one of the most active members of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, and, since 1953, chairman of its subcommittee on District of Columbia Affairs.

All-day workshops and panels, preceding the banquet, will discuss Newer Opportunities in Business, Prime Needs of NBL Members, How NBL Can Help Its Members, and the Effect of a Strong National Organization on Local Units.

MODERATORS, panelists and discussion leaders will include Berkely G. Burrell president of the District of Columbia Chamber of Commerce and national convention chairman; George O. Butler, of Washington, the Contracts Committee's director of education; Robert Watson, president of the New York Business League; William H. Hudgins, president of Hudgins' Enterprises, New York.

Also, businessmen William H. Kelly, of Philadelphia; George Berry of Columbus, Ohio; Edward Baker of Cincinnati; Richard Austin, Detroit; and J. J. Henderson of Durham, N. C.

THEODORE M. BERRY, recently vice mayor of Cincinnati, and Arthur T. Shivers, mayor of nearby Lockland, will join Mayor Donald D. Clancy in officially welcoming the League.

The National Bankers Association, headed by its president, B. Doyle Mitchell, president of Washington's Industrial Bank, meeting in joint sessions with NBL, will hold workshops and panels on Wednesday, July 20. How to Start a Bank, Competition for Deposits, What It Takes to Be a Banker, the Effects of Automation on Bank Operations, and Financing Small Business, will be discussed.

BUSINESS LEAGUE president Frederick D. Patterson, of New York, Phelps-Stokes Fund director, and founder and president-emeritus of the United Negro College Fund, will present the convention's theme, "Trends and New Opportunities in Business" at the opening session of the convention, on July 19, when he will present the keynote speaker, Raymond J. Leslie, of Philadelphia, president of the Carver Loan and Investment Company, there.

President Patterson will introduce Mr. Roosevelt at the banquet. Belford V. Lawson, Washington attorney and the league's general counsel, will be toastmaster.

THE NATIONAL Housewives League, headed by Mrs. Pearl Bell of Louisville, Ky., meeting in conjunction with NBL and NBA, will hold its meetings on consumer problems and action, at the Manse Hotel.

All three organization presidents will speak at the presidents' night session on July 19.

COMPLETING PLANS FOR BROTHERHOOD TEA AT YM MONDAY



Members of the women's division of the National Conference of Christians and Jews were busy completing plans for the 14th annual Brotherhood Tea and program to be held at the Y. M. C. A. building here Monday, Feb. 22 at 1:30 p.m. Taking time to pose for the cameraman are Mesdames Don Cole, Erwin Aloff, Leola Hubbard and Richard E. Dwight. The theme is "With Liberty and Justice for All."

Highlighting the meeting will be a symposium with a fellowship tea and coffee hour following and an opportunity to view the new Y building. Presiding over the symposium will be Gilbert Cranberg, editorial writer for the Des Moines Register and Tribune; Panelists are Addison Parker, attorney, speaking on "Religion in the Free Society;" Mrs. Luther Glanton, attorney, on "Home Sweet Home;" James W. Wright, advertising agency executive, on "Fair Campaign Practices" and Dr. Millard G. Roberts, president of Parsons College at Fairfield, on "Justice in Education."

Mrs. Isaac Nadoff will give the invocation. A musical presentation by Mrs. Erwin Aloff, vocalist, and Judy Palmer, interpretive dancer, will be accompanied by Mrs. Al Levich.

General chairman of the event is Mrs. Don Cole. Program Chairman, Mrs. Sidney Pearlman; assisted by: Mesdames Louis Nussbaum, Thomas Wilson, Harold McCollum, Vaughn V. Moore, Gilbert Cranberg and E. T. Montgomery; Publicity chairman Mrs. Richard E. Dwight assisted by: Mesdames **Marshall Smith Sr.**, Ralph Hitz, **Peter Hawthorne Jr.**, Harold L. Boyd and W. L. Lambert. Mesdames Eugene Worden and **Leola Hubbard** are Social and Promotion Chairmen respectively.

Pouring for the tea and coffee hour are: Mesdames Charles Iles, Jens Grothe, Florence Myers Wallace, Charles Hipwood, Reinhold Carlson, Elder Gunter, Lloyd Olson, John Reppert, **Edward Frazier,** George O'Malley, Albert Berkowitz, Harry Prugh. Hostesses are: Mesdames Herbert Plambeck, Charles Ofstein, **George Clinton, Edward Tywater,** Jack Bedford, F. Melvin Proudfit, John Dolan, Edward White, Robert C. Finnell, Boni Druker, Rudolph Elman, Max Lettween, Ben Hockenberg. Photo courtesy of Des Moines Sunday Register.

Women from Mexico to Alaska confer at NACAW convention

NEW YORK CITY — Women from across the Nation, from New Mexico to Alaska, were in attendance at the 32nd Biennial Convention of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, here last week.

Among those attending were:

Andrews, Vaux Hall, Agrilee Brown, Andrews, Vaun Hall, Agrilee Brown, Dorothy Bullock, Margaret Caution, Ella J. Hardy, Naomi Hatcher, Addie Jones, Ethel Turner, Elizabeth Young, Atlantic City;

Kate A. Casley, Paterson; Hattie oppock, Caroline Williams, Newark; Bessie M. Coleman, Ridgewood; May Christian, Orange; Delia Martin, Anna Monroe, Lula Whitfield, East Orange;

Rachel Golden, Hermione Smith, Luella Grimes, Jersey City; Matilda Miller, Fairhaven; Ethel Pulley, Roselle; Ada Smith, Plainfield;

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NEW MEXICO: Mrs. W. O. Gray, Myrtle Farquhar, Hobbs;

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WASHINGTON: Lucinda Bryant, Yakima; Bennie Cotraine, Spokane; Inez Hall, Seatle;

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VIRINIA: Lourena Archer, Martha E. Edwards, Adelaide Peters, Oller Sawyer, Wanser B. Webb, Norfolk;

Doisy Brooks, Rose Brown, Amanda Cheatham, Florine L. Jones, Thelma urray, Mrs. . D. Stewart; Audrey Walker, Hampton;

Ernestine Brown, Lillie M. Fisher, Juanita Peyton, Julia B. Tucker, Irma Thompson, Newport News; Mary C. Greer, Charlottesville;

Louella Goff, Covington; Dorothy Harris, Hot Springs; Ada B. Stitt, Harrisburg; May H. Wilson, Princess Anne;

PENNSYLVANIA: Viola Allen, Alberta Briton, Philadelphia; Hallie Q. Capp, Kane; Bettye Cuff, Edna Keith, Sadie Taylor, Coatesville;

Charlotte Morris, Alquippa; Mandelena Johnson, Mamie Stewart, Mary Watson, Pittsburgh; Gyrlie Price, Rankin; Mary C. Penn, Braddock; Josephine Walker, McKeesport;

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RHODE ISLAND: Annabelle Hawkins, Newport; Dora Williams, Providence;

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OREGON: Irene Cranford, Portland;

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MONTANA: Armeta Duncan, Yvonne Martin, Billings;

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CONNECTICUT: Fannie arroll, Hartford; Florence Daile, Louise Headley, Edith O'Sullivan, Dorothy Ward, Ella Leburd, New Haven; Inez Jefferson, Eleanor Parks, Carolene Watts, Waterbury;

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA: Esther Allen, Emily Allen, Georgia Anderson, Minnie Bigger, Julia Bowen, Lucy Brogon, Helen Burnett, Marguerite Caldwell, Georgia Carter;

Madge W. Casey, L. Beatrice Dance, Leola Davenport, Mary Dawson, Clarence Gilmore, Eudora Gilmore, Susie Hollman, Bettie Harvey, Florence Howell, Margart King, Isadora Letcher, Louvenia Lyles;

Naomi McElwaine, Minnie Nelson, Mary E. Pope, Gladys Taylor, Dorothy Watts, Lottie Washington, acqueline Ward, Daisy White, all Washington;

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CALIFORNIA: Della M. Bell, Esther Greenby, the Rev. Eulah Smith, Los Angeles; Christine Fisher, Oakland; Claudia Jenigan, Hollywood; Martha Jordan, San Matio; Mrs. Austin Nottage, Berkeley; osephine Wilson, San Diego;

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INDIANA: Girlie M. Belcher, Daisy Robson, Laura Passmore, Estelle Chapman, Thelma Felder, Roberta Miller, Arlena Neal, East Chicago;

Fannye Bluford, Kenophony Childress, Geneva Gamble, Hallie Hayes, Bessie Henderson, Irma Rogers, Gary; Blanche Cross, Berotha Breeding, Clara Phillips, Florence Stiggers, Indianapolis; Millie Hoffman, Lafayette;

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MARYLAND: Merle Brownlee, Glen Arden, Mary James, Riverdale; Bertha Samuels, Lanham;

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Moore, Hicpory; Fannie Newsome, Rich Moore, Hickoly; Fannie Newsome, Rich Square: Mrs. E. M. Spellman, Elizabeth City;

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SOUTH CAROLINA: Bessie Conyers, Sumter; Mamie E. Fields, Albertha Murray, Thelma Murray, Ethelyn Parker, Charleston; Daisy Taylor, Orangeburg;

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TENNESSEE: Janie Dederick, Evangeline Jones, Nashville: Callie Key Cora Robinson, Davie Phillips, Chattanooga;

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TEXAS: Mrs. G. M. Adams, race Bass, Del Ferguson, Mrs. F. M. Heath, Mrs. M. L. Sneed, Mrs. C. T. Tinsley, Fort Worth; Rebecca Brown, Mrs. R. C. hatham;

Ethel Ellison, Ruth E. Hughes, Mrs. L. E. Lewis, Houston: Herthy Webb, San Angelo; Carrie Hines, Amarillo; Hazel Merritt, Big Springs; Mrs. G. H. Penney, Odessa;

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OKLAHOMA: Katie Duckery, Louise Eaton, H. C. Grafton, Mrs. H. C. Williams, Tulsa;

Jessie M. Hughes, Muskogee: Bessie Johnson, Bartlesville: Exzette Gorman, Wenoka; Blanche McCutcheon. Atoka; Myrtle Ollison, Shawnee; O. V. Ragsdale, Ardmore;

WISCONSIN: Lemur Collins, Kenosha; Tommie Dyess, Bernice Lindsay, Susie Robinson, Milwaukee; Ollie Foxx, Josephine Harnell, Racine; Mamie Owens, Madison;

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SOUTH DAKOTA: Laberta Bentley, Souix Falls;

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MISSOURI: Alma Allen, Queenie Carter, Julia Davis, Lucy Higgins, Priscilla Murphy, Margaret Maiten, Addie M. Smith, Ella SiLance, St. Louis;

Marjorie Banks, Chillicothe; Pearl Dabney, Kansas City: Christina Richards, Sedalia; Genevieve White, Kansas City;

IOWA: Cecil Lewis. Des Moines; Daisy Smith, Sioux City;

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KANSAS: Egypta Bennett, Kansas City; Katherine Helm, Wichita; Dora Reynolds, Coffeyville; Lillian Rainey, Topeka;

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FLORIDA: Myrtle Davis. Cecelia Lee, Annette McNeal, Georgia Rillins, Mary E. Simms, Miami; Algernon Bolen, Fort Pierce;

Amila Houston, Iola Houston, Rosa Lee Thompson, Belle Glade; A. G. Mickens, A. E. Moore, Daisy Murrel, West Palm Beach; Bessie Stallworth, Pensacola;

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MICHIGAN: Mary F. Bray, Dorothy Duncan, Marie Wilson. Chanie Lindsay, Josephine May, Madeline Roberts, Sollie Mae Shelton, Alice Thompson, Jessie McCoy, Ethel Harkess, Ola Smith, Esie Pow, . L. Brooks, Dtroit; J King, Georgie Dungy, Mabel Simms, Beatrice Warfield, alamazoo; Bethel Moore, Battle Creek;

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MISSISSIPPI: . A. Jones, Siney Loveless. Leola Sipp, Hattiesburg: Willie Taylor. Grenada: Lillian Johnson. Clarksdale; Augustine Miller, Biloxi; B. E. Murphy, Laurel;

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OHIO: Amethia Adams, Edna Banks, East Liverpool; Beatrice Adams, Maude Alexander, Bertha Anderson, Ollie Bolotn, A. C. Clay, Emma Cummings, Edythe Jones, Mattie McMullen, Birdie Moore, Ethel Powell, Eleaner Rogers, Rev. argaret Peak, Bessie Wilkins, Cincinnati;

B. M. Browning, Lillor Culpepper, Mary Daniel, Helen Thurman, Vera Pulley, Toledo; Edna Brown, Maymie Moore, Columbus; Lilla . Bash, Holland; Gertrude Brown, Newark; Wanda Morgan Zennsville; Rose Nicholas, Marion; Willa Webb, Canton;

Edna Bryce, olumbus; Otis Coleman, Pennie Gamble, Akron; Marjorie Johnson, Perrysburg; lara Jones, Bayonne: Marjorie Kibler, Bartley Lambright, Ida Moore, Emma Thorne, Zacha Whitworth. Cleveland;

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ILLINOIS: Mattie Anderson, Cleo Anderson, Elizabeth Andrews, Jane Bell, Gladys Brown, Susie Brown, Margaret Burman, Rebecca Butler;

Fannie Carter, Carrie Collier, Pearl Corbin, Josie linksdale, Arnetta Cogwell, Mary Criden, Mary Carter, Cecelia Boyd, Kessiah Bradley, Esther Burns, Roberta Bryan, Lucy Christian, Georgia Corvan;

Mamie ovington, Sadie Smith, Ruby Scott, Margaret Sewell, Margaret Sparks, Ruth Still, Lucy Sexton, Lucille Sharp, Maude Tancil, Johnnie M. Thomeson;

Louise Guiles, Charlie Walker, Artie Weekley, Ruth E. White, Dolores White, Ruth E. White, Margaret Williams, Winnie Williams, Mary Wimby, Elizabeth Williams;

Eleese Hudson, Alma Hodge, Leora Hvie, Nanette Henderson, Bessie Hooser, Ora Higgins, Essie Jetton, Grace Johns, Mary Jackson;

Jessie Jalwette, Ola Jackson. Elizabeth Lawson, Leola Lee, Josephine Lucas, Ada Lee Lucas, Catherine Johnson, Flora Lee, Ethel Lewis, Jessie Mae Davis, Alethia Dean, Fannie Dixon, Marie Edwards, Alice Foy, Carrie Horton, Chicago; Cora Watson, Evanston; Etta Jackson, Carbondale;

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Elenor Critz, Ori Haney, Bernice Moore, Irene Potts, Ira Slack, Olivia Toles, Denver;

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Martha Warner. Isabelle Brooks, Cam-
Olive Joseph Clara . Harrisby, Nora
Olive oseph, Clara . Harrisby, Nora
Mumby. Eurileen Paul. Nancy Scott, Alice Taylor. Carrie Satterwhit, Boston;

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COLORADO: Mae Baker. Pueblo; **Melnea Cass, Blanche Fletcher, Ruby Guscott, Melinde Jackson, Elsie Joseph, Elna Morgan, Inez Tinsley, Dorchester;**

Elmira Matthews, West Medford; Mabel Robinson, Wes Newtor; Mabel Diggs, Bingham: Anna Mallory, Frances Moore, Winnie Rice, Viola Ryder, Geneva Shaw, Mrs. Everet Smith, Roxbury;

ALABAMA: Susie Ansley, Julia E. Henley, Mobile; Katie M. Carter, Tuskegee: Sylvia Collins, Ruth Cummings, Mary Davis, Mrs. R. C. Finch, Ila N. Glynn, Myrtle Grey;

Synthia Johnson, Mrs. A. B. Melton, Sarah Merriweather, Marie McKinzie, Anita Tucker, Tuscaloosa;

Sarah Donald, Dothan; Mrs. M. B. Gaillard, Mable L. Neely, Clara Wilson, Birmingham; Mrs. William Martin, Alice Wright, Montgomery;

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ALASKA: Ann Watts, Anchorage;

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ARKANSAS: Edna S. Conway, Queen E. Hughey. Hope; Thelma Guinn Margaret L. Martin, Hot Springs; Mrs. D. D. James, Mrs. M. Powell Mrs. R. T. Roundtree. Myrtle L. Williams, Little Rock; Hazel T. Taylor, Clytie Watkins, Pine Bluff;

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KENTUCKY: Mrs. Carrye Mason, Hopkinsville:

LOUISIANA: Irma G. Jackson, Willie B. Lewis, Shreveport;

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GEORGIA — DALLIE ALEXANDER, Gussie Moore, Atlanta; Louise E. Barnum, A. B. Childers, Amenicus; Mamie . Reese, Albany; Eddie Stinson, Griffin Mina B. Wood, Grange;

NEW YORK: Eva Adams, Mattie Bonner, Elaine Burrell, Mattie Daniels, Henrietta Dixon, Julia Douglass, Winifred Donnelly, Bertha Gordon, Carrie P. Hill, L. M. Hill, ulia Hopkins, Ruth Inman;

Daisy Keaton, Saloma Phillips, Hudsy Smith, Millred Tavenier, Claudia Vaughan, Muriel Walker, Verda Wells, Ruth Whaley, New York City;

Helen Jackson, Ethel Jackson, arlotta Gomez, Beatrice Richard, Estelle Walrood, Brooklyn; Eloyse Johnson, Dorothy Kennedy, Rochester;

Beulah Johnson, Newhigh; Willa Johnson, Carolyn Jones, Eva Mettan Inez Taylor, Ithaca; Susie Jones, Jamaica; Alvin Jinney, New Rochelle; Dora Lee St. Albans; Henrietta Mills New Rochelle; Mrs. D. Ward Nichols, Huntington Station; Olga Galloway Beacon;

Bessie Wayne, Blanche Powers, Vilane Scotland, Poughkeepsie; Wilhelmina Simpson, Albany; Dora Lee, St. Albans;

Esther Peterson, Tuckahoe; Drusilla Poole, Staten Island: Margaret McClain, Mt. Vernon; Pauline Williams, Oswego; Ernestine Fruitman, Long Island.

Women's Council Seeks To Help Schoolless Students

Atlanta Daily World

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Recognizing the urgent need of a program to keep up the morale of the parents and 1,700 schoolless children in Farmville, Virginia, the National Council of Negro Women launched a program to apprise the women of the nation and their organizations of the crisis in education which has resulted in the closing of the public schools in Prince Edward County.

Plans for "Operation 1700" were discussed at an emergency weekend conference attended by representatives from 33 national organizations throughout the country. Also attending the conference were Reverend L. Francis Griffin, head of the Prince Edward County Christian Association; W. Lester Banks, Executive Secretary of the Virginia NAACP and Robert D. Robertson, President of the Virginia NAACP.

Miss Dorothy I. Height, National President of the National Council of Negro Women, urged support from all of the WoWmen's organizations. She also asked for financial help defray the tuition of 50 high finance the program through the end of next June. The money will help defry the tuition of 50 high school seniors now completing their education at Kittrell College in North Carolina.

Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason of Norfolk, Virginia, past president of NCNW, chaired the conference. She described the present crisis in Prince Edward County and its implications.

W. Lester Banks said it would take $16,500 to set in operation a new plan to help the youngsters. Centers with educational and recreational programs would be set up by February 1. This date is the mid year point for children who legally should be in school.

Robert D. Robertson, who has been working closely with the Prince Edward County Christian Association, stressed that the proposed centers for the youngsters will only operate until after the schools were reopened.

The conferees passed a resolution to endorse the program and plans of PECCA as an organization in principle and as a channel of operation; that as representatives of organizations they committed themselves to return to their organizations to stress the emergency of this situation and seek help for service within the framework of PECCA.

All efforts to aid PECCA be cleared through the National Council of Negro Women was another resolution that was adopted by the conferees.

ORGANIZATIONS

Some of the organizations that participated were: The National Council of Churches; American Council on Human Rights; Women's Auxiliary, National Dental Association; Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; Women's Auxiliary, National Medical Association; Community Council for Social Progress; Women's Auxiliary, National Alliance of Postal Employees; National Beauty Culturists League; Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority; National League for Nursing; Young Women's League; Chi Eta Phi Sorority; Zeta Phi Beta Sorority; National Education Association; The Links Incorporated; Jack and Jill of America, Incorporated; United Church Women; Grand Temple, Daughters of Elks; Delta Sigma Theta Sorority; Order of the Eastern Star; Lambda Kappa Mu Sorority; American Association of University Women; National Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa; The National Association of College Women; Iota Phi Lambda Sorority; Woman's Missionary Council of the Christian Methodist Church; American Friends Service Committee; Tri-State Hospital Association; U. S. Commission on Civil Rights; D. C. Board of Education and American Nurses Association of D. C.

Operation 1700

Pittsburgh Courier

NCNW Starts Project For Virginia Children

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Recognizing the urgent need of a program to keep up the morale of the parents and 1,700 schoolless children in Farmville, Va., the National Council of Negro Women launched a program to apprise the women of the nation and their organizations of the crisis in education which has resulted in the closing of the public schools in Prince Edward County.

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Miss Dorothy I. Height, national president of the National Council of Negro Women, urged support from all of the women's organizations. She also asked for financial help for "Operation 1700" to help finance the program through the end of next June. The money will help defray the tuition of 50 high school seniors now completing their education at Kittrell College in North Carolina.

Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason of Norfolk, Va., past president of NCNW, chaired the conference. She described the present crisis in Prince Edward County and its implications.

EVERYONE IS EXCITED at the National Council of Negro Women over the planned kick-off party for "Operation 1700." The kick-off will be held at the Council House on Feb. 10-11th. This will start "Operation 1700" in 99 cities in order to pool their efforts to lift the morale of the 1700 children in Farmville, Virginia who have been without school since last September.

Miss Height, national president of NCNW, will personally start the ball rolling on February 10 and 11. If you have not been contacted be sure and call Miss Sykes at the Council House and let her know that you want to help in "Operation 1700."

NCNW donates to schoolless of Farmville

The Afro-American Baltimore

WASHINGTON (ANP) — The schoolless children of Farmville, Va., received $1,000 last week from the National Council of Negro Women to help finance study centers.

The council contribution was raised through a "Knock on Every Door" campaign which was climaxed last week by Mahalia Jackson.

The check was presented to the Rev. L. Francis Griffin, head of the Prince Edward County Christian Association.

* * *

MISS JACKSON, who was in Washington to give a concert at Constitution Hall under the sponsorship of the International Ushers Association, did her part in knocking on doors to help collect funds for the NCNW project.

She said she would do all she could to help the more than 1,700 children in Farmville, and expressed the desire to visit there.

Mrs. Marian Jackson of the NCNW, headed the drive during the absence of the Council's president, Miss Dorothy Height, who is out of the country. Mrs. Jackson expressed appreciation for the fine cooperation given by the citizens of Washington.

* * *

WHEN THE schools were closed in Prince Edward last fall it marked the first county in the nation to abolish its public school system rather than bow to a Federal court desegregation order.

The 1,500 white children of the county have been placed in privately financed, segregated schools, while the 1,700 colored children were left schoolless.

'Operation 1700' For Va. Students

WASHINGTON — The National Council of Negro Women has launched "Operation 1700" to assist the Prince Edward County Christian Association in establishing ten informal educational and recreational centers.

The program is designed to occupy 1765 Negro pupils left idle when the county closed public schools in the fall of 1959 to circumvent a federal integration order.

Makeshift private schools for approximately 1400 white children were set up and late in 1959. The Board of Directors of the Southside Schools, Inc., composed of white businessmen in the area proposed to do the some for Negroes. But by the Jan. 15 deadline set by the group for submitting applications, only one Negro parent had signed up.

Legally the situation is currently this: a final order on the mandate of the Federal district court to integrate schools is pending. The NAACP will carry out whatever litigation is necessary in the case to make the order effective.

In the meantime, most of the community's Negro students are idle. The centers, proposed by the associatuon headed by the Rev. L. Francis Griffin of Farmville, Va., is not an attempt at segregated schools.

Instead, the centers will provide supervised recreational services such as most urban communities have in voluntary agencies like settlement houses, community centers, Y's and Scouts.

Not only the National Council of Negro Women, headed by Miss Dorothy Height of Washington, D. C., but other organizations have joined the fund-raising campaign to "ring the school bell for freedom" for the Negro children.

The Prince Edward County case has been in the courts nearly nine years since a suit was filed in 1951 in the U. S. district court in Richmond against the county on behalf of a number of Negro pupils.

NEGRO WOMEN SET $1.5 MILLION GOAL FOR BETHUNE MEMORIALS

Washington, D. C.—A resolution establishing a goal of one and one-half million dollars was unamiously adopted last week by 16 affiliate presidents of the National Council of Negro Women for the erection of a memorial honoring the late Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune. This Conference was the first of a series since President Eisenhower signed a bill authorizing the memorial June 1st.

Dorothy I. Height, president of the Council, told the leaders representing 850,000 women that such a memorial, first to honor a Negro in the Nation's Capital, would be a fitting tribute to the woman who organized the Council 25 years ago. Each organization president or representative made brief reports of their group's program which included women activities in every state, the Caribbean, and Africa.

Meeting at the Sheraton-Carlton hotel, the women discussed methods of financing the historic proposal which would consist of a memorial and an educational center. The women leaders stated the Center would be dedicated for the archives and educational achievements highlighting contributions of Negro women in American life. People from all walks of life and differing backgrounds will be asked to contribute funds for the erection of the memorial.

Marion Jackson, treasurer of NCNW's Educational Foundation, told the leaders about Mrs. Bethune's faith and how she started the famous Bethune-Cookman College with $1.50 and five girls. She urged the presidents to ask every member of their affiliate organizations to contribute at least as much for the "Bethune Beginning." Mrs. Jackson stated all contributions should be sent to the Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial, in care of the NCNW Educational Foundation, P. O. Box 1377, Washington 13, D. C.

Known as the "Century of Freedom," the project is scheduled to culminate on January 1, 1963, exactly 100 years after Lincoln signed the Emanicipation Proclamation.

Council Women Head for European Tour and Africa

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Summer is a busy time for the National Council of Negro Women in this silver anniversary year. Fifty-three Council members are now traveling in Europe on the second tour-with-a-purpose. They will visit England, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Italy and France.

The tour group is led by Mrs. Henrine W. Banks of Daytona Beach, Fla., dean of women, Bethune-Cookman College and director of Junior Councils of the National Council of Negro Women, and Mrs. Marion H. Jackson of Washington, member of the executive committee of the board of directors and treasurer of the educational foundation.

Tour members from 13 states and the District of Columbia are as follows:

Mrs. Emily O. Anderson, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Ora L. Arnold, Los Angeles; Mrs. Bernice Bernard, New York City; Mrs. Corinth Brown, Los Angeles; Mrs. Rosetta Cammon, Philadelphia; Dr. Beulah B. Carr, Montgomery, Ala.; Mrs. Nannie H. Christopher, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Vivian S. Coard, Miss Mary V. Cross, Washington; Mrs. May F. Dodson, New York City; Mrs. Amy Ferguson, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Mary Finley, Arverne, N. Y.; Mrs. Viola Flix, Houston, Tex.; Mrs. Gladine Frazier, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. Oatrice Gilliam, Arlington, Va.; Mrs. Mary G. Hairston, Cleveland, Ohio: Mrs. Rose G. Howard, Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Ismay Jamieson, New York City; Miss Theodora V. Jones, Los Angeles; Mrs. Bennie C. Lee, Charlotte, N. C.; Mrs. Ruth Logan, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Pauline May, St. Albans, N. Y.; Mrs. Catherine Mayo, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. Ofelia Oramas, Chicago; Miss Gladys Peterson, Jersey City; Mrs. Willie Mae Polk, Houston, Tex.; Mrs. Olivia Ryan, Hartford; Mrs. Photo Scott, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. Carmen V. Shepperd, New York City; Mrs. Sarah Smith, Fresno, Calif.; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stanton, Detroit; Mrs. Isabelle Stewart, Cleveland; Miss Eleanor C. Sypret, Washington; Mrs. Lucy S. Tarrance, Compton, Calif.; Miss Zella W. Turner, Los Angeles; Mrs. Henrietta Underwood, San Francisco; Mrs. Bertha Urquhart, Elmont, Long Island; Mrs. Merrill Van Dyke, Los Angeles; Mrs. Dorothea Walker, Cleveland; Mrs. Elaine Williams, New York City; Mrs. Ruth C. Williams, White Plains, N. Y.; Mrs. Dorothy H. Yancey, New York City.

■

Ten members of the tour group will leave Rome on Aug. 9 to fly to Africa, where they will visit Lagos, Nigeria; Accra, Ghana; Monrovia, Liberia, and Dakar, French West Africa. They will return to Paris Aug. 17 to rejoin the tour group, all of whom fly from Paris and return to New York at Idlewild Airport, Saturday morning, Aug. 20.

The National Council of Negro Women tour members going to Africa with Mrs. Jackson, in addition to Dr. Carr, are: Mrs. Mattie S. Corbett, Mrs. Catherine Cowell, New York City; Mrs. Gertrude Farley, Staten Island, New York; Mr. and Mrs. James Fifer, Chicago; Miss Elsie Mascoll, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Bernice Sumlin, Dayton, Ohio, and Miss Sharon Youngblood, Long Island.

Non-Whites In Majority; Debs Bow At Affair

NEW YORK — (UPI) — U. N. delegates put aside the cares of the cold war last week to attend a debutante Ball unique in New York social annals because the non-white girls outnumbered the white debs four to one.

Forty debutantes from 15 nations — including the African states of Nigeria, Liberia, Ghana, and Sierra Leone — made their social bows at the world wide Debutante Ball sponsored by the National Council of Negro Women to mark its 25th anniversary. More than half the girls are American Negroes.

An impressive number of UN ambassadors plus Rockefellers, Roosevelts, Kennedys, and Sir Lawrence Olivier were on hand to toast the girls, of whom only eight are white and only one is listed in the social register.

DINNER DANCE

The dinner dance, which may become an annual event, was originated by Dorothy Height of the NCNW to raise funds to erect an educational center in Washington as a memorial to Mary McLeod Bethune, world famed Negro educator. More than 1,500 persons subscribed to the benefit at $12.50 a ticket. The girls were presented by columnist Hy Gardner in the Commodore Hotel Ballroom, which was decorated with pink and silver and hung with U. N. flags for the occasion. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was honorary chairman of the ball and singer Lena Horne headed the receiving line.

The American girls, from Texas, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Illinois, Connecticut, New York, and Florida, wore traditional white for their coming out. The debs from such countries as India, Japan, Korea and Ceylon wore native costume. Other countries represented were France, Spain, Haiti, the United Kingdom, and Communist Poland.

The girls were sponsored by chapters of the council and other organizations on the basis of their record as students and citizens. A number of them have U. N. connections including Barbara Barnes, daughter of the Liberian ambassador, and Verita June Buckman, assistant to the Ghanaian ambassador.

"We've taken the snobbism out of the debutante idea," said Miss Height. "Mrs. Bethune's work was with young people and we have tried to select girls who represent her ideals of scholarship and public service. You might say we have a cross-section of the world's racial communities without regard to social status."

for memorial

The Afro-Am

NCNW seeks

Baltimore-Md.

$1½ million

Sat. 11-26-60

NEW YORK — The National Council of Negro Women dedicated itself to the task of raising a million and a half dollars for the erection of the Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial and Education Center, here, last week.

The matter was the chief concern of the more than 500 women representing 29 national organizations who attended the Silver Anniversary Convention of the Council held in the Commodore Hotel, here.

Authorized by an Act of Congress and signed into law by President Eisenhower, the memorial will be erected in Lincoln Park.

* * *

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, who received the first Bethune Human Relations award at a convention luncheon, said.

"It is almost unbelievable that so much could have been done from such a small beginning 25 years ago.

"I think I was the first person Mrs. Bethune spoke to about the formation of the Council, and I am happy to have endorsed it then by becoming an honorary member and that I also persuaded my husband, President Franklin Roosevelt to support and endorse its beginning."

* * *

MISS DOROTHY I. HEIGHT, national president, presented the award to Mrs. Roosevelt.

On Thursday, Thurgood Marshall, head of the legal department of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, challenged the Council members to return to their communities and "not ask for a fair share of city responsibility, but rather, to take the initiative in assuming responsibility." He urged members to tackle the problems of housing, education and better community facilities.

Mr. Marshall cited the slow rate of progress in school desegregation efforts and charged that colored Americans have not taken the initiative in the movement since the 1954 Supreme Court decision.

He told the delegation that winning court battles for integrated schools is only half the battle. The remaining battle, he said, must be fought by individuals and by parents taking their children to the schools.

* * *

NCNW DELEGATES, in field trips, visited the Institute of Human Relations and the New York Stock Exchange. Mrs. Wilhelmina E. Drake arranged the trips.

Miss Height was given a gold plated toaster in recognition of her outstanding efforts as president of the Council. Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason of Norfolk, Va. and Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee of Washington, past presidents, received special awards.

Mrs. Eunice Hunton Carter was cited as "Woman of the Year" by the Women's International Exposition in which the Council participated.

THE SATURDAY luncheon was highlighted by the singing of Miss Patricia Mendez of Bethune Cookman College and Miss Leslie Uggums, "Name That Tune" discovery.

The Silver Anniversary convention moved to Carnegie Hall on Sunday, where more than 1,000 persons participated in a convocation and memorial tribute to Dr. Bethune.

Highlight of the evening was the singing of the Bethune-Cookman College chorus and choir.

The convention concluded with a Youth Day at United Nations Building.

Among delegates who attended the convention were:

Mesdames Beatrice Hickson, Stratford, Conn.; Elsie Muscoll, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Dorothy H. Yancey, New York City. Eunice Brevard, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dr. Bessie B. Small, Denton, Md.; Mesdames Ernest B. Welmore, Morristown, N.J.; Ethel Whigham, Montclair, N.J.; Ada Smith, Baltimore; Jeanetta Brown, St. Albans, N.Y.; Dorothy Downer, Yonkers, N.Y.; Enid C. Baird, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Garnette V. Henderson, Orange, N.J.;

Mesdames Demassgera L Gordon, E. Elmhurst, L.I.; James T. Bush, St. Louis, Mo.; Elsie Brookhart, Montclair, N.J..; Austine Williams, Little Rock, Ark.;

Mesdames Sadie M. Franklin, Washington; Henriene W. Banks, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Padreka M. Mendez, Jacksonville, Fla ; Evelyn E. George, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Cornelia Knight, New York City; Rosa L. Gragg, Detroit, Mich.; Vivian C. Mason, Norfolk, Va.; Dorothy B. Verebee, Washington,

Mesdames Helen M. Meade, NYC; Louise M. Latham, Durham, N.C.; Ida Nance Givens, Baton Rouge, La.; Ferrol B. Starks, Los Angeles, Calif.; Marion H. Jackson, Washington; Sadie J. Williams, Yonkers, N.Y.; Dr. Arenea C. Mallory, Livingston, Mass.; Ruth H. Howard, Danville, Va.;

Dr. Irmoh L. Moore, NYC; Mesdames Ada Hamilton, Weyland, N.Y.; Aliene B. Ewell, Washington; Daisy S. George New York City; Thomasina W. Norford, N.Y.; Venita Lewis, Washington; Mary White, Pittsburgh, Pa ; Maretta Cantry, Harold Conn.; Sallie Edwards, NY; Anne Love, Chicago, Ill.;

Miss Anne Hawkins, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Mesdames Sylvia Wade, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Alma S. West, Bronx, N.Y.; Lt. Lucia A. Ranley, Washington; Mrs. Mary E Carnegie, NYC; Mrs. Vilmia Ray, Washington;

Mesdames Frankie Freeman, St. Louis, Mo.; Lucille Scott, Brooklyn N.Y.; J. B. Lovell, Philadelphia; Lois K. Alexander, NYC; Dr. Jeanne L. Noble, NYC; Miss Marie Barksdale, Washington; Mesdames Alma Illery Pittsburgh; Mesdames Alma Illery Kensington, Pa.; Miss Alexandra Barry, Montclair, N.J.; Florence M. Hill, Philadelphia;

Mesdames Leah Wilson, Washington; H. V. Branch, Colorado City, Texas; E .W. F. Harris, Greenville, Texas; Viola L Wells, Marshall, Texas, Pinvon L. Cornish, Washington; Dr. Deborah P. Wolfe, Cranfold, N. J.; Arnetta G. Wallace, Chicago, Ill.; Madge E. Williams, Miami, Fla.;

Mesdames Albertine T. Edmondson, NYC; Emma B. Blinkley, Philadelphia; Barrington D Parker, Washington; Gladys McMillon, Newark, N J.; Mildred Davis, East Orange, N.J.; Ruth Billups, Bloomfield, Conn.; Selane Starford, Bloomfield Conn.; Agnes Buckner, Newport News, Va.; Claudine Buns, San Francisco, Calif.; Margaret Thomas, Xenia, Ohio;

Mesdames Ruth Coleman, Rahway, N.J.; Edith L. Banks, New York City; Louise Dos Santos, NYC; Sadge Glanton, Springfield, Ohio; Miss Irvie Williams, Dayton, Ohio; Mesdames Alice [illegible] Harris, Richmond, Va.; Lavenia [illegible] Banks, Richmond, Va.; L D. Shivery Atlanta, Ga.; Eva Thomas, Danville, Va.;

Mesdames Elizabeth Skills, Danville, Va.; Norma Lewis, Yonkers, N.Y. Emily L. Franksley, Philadelphia; Leli Molen, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Harriett Beatenboum, Bronx, N.Y.; Miss Esther E. Rice, N. Y C.; Mesdames Mary E. Daniels, Rahway, N. J.; Wilmette Mayers, NYC; Lillian Martin, Montclair, N.J.; Jessie Profis, Bronx, N.Y.;

Mesdames Sylvia S. Cummings, Mt. Vernon, N.Y.; Carlee Peabody, Cleveland, Ohio; McNeile Robinson, Central Islet, N. Y.; Constance Taylor, Wryandauch, N.Y.; Miss Leverne Tucker, Danville, Va.; Mesdames Blanche Cragton, Cleveland,Ohio; Ethel B. Jackson, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Juanita Pearmead, Montclair, N.J.;

Mesdames Emily R. Campbell, Mt. Clair, N.J.; Addie Butterfield,Wilson, N.C.; Walter Muse, Roanoke, Va.; Grizzelle J. Hoffer, Suffolk, Va.; Mary Bowers, East Orange, N.J.; Hallie Lovinggood, Washington; Adella T. Smiley, St. Louis, Mo.; Anna Whitley, Bronx, N.Y.; Rose Day, Bay Shore, N.J.; Amanda Williams, Central Islet, N.Y.;

Mesdames Anne C. Bryant, Washington; Misses Jean E. Walburg, Washington; Jeanette M Todd, Washington; Mesdames Arra P. Goode, Newark, N.J.; Sara W. Dickerson, Mobile, Ala.; Clara B. Baker, Williamsburg, Va.; Sadie D. Wyche, Suffolk, Va.; Vida H. Byas, Mount Vernon, N.Y ;

Mesdames Mildred Young, Yonkers, N.Y.; Dora Brown, Croton-on-Hutson, N.Y.; Bessie Francis, St. Albans, N.Y.; Bernice Ranseur, St Albans, N.Y.; Gwendolyn Belgrave, Elmhurst, N.Y.; Eva P. Archer, Elmhurst, N.Y.; Marc H. Fisher, East Elmhurst, N.Y.; Henri M. Hopkins, Chicago, Ill.; Pauline L. Williams, Chicago, Ill.;

Mesdames Rosa L. Churles, Chicago, Ill.; Alpha Arnold, Los Angeles, Calif.; Elizabeth Eastman, Los Angeles, Calif.; Alma Rudison, Los Angeles, Calif.; Annie E Calonee, Los Angeles, Calif.; Martha B Williams, Montclair, N.J.; Gabel Keah, Montclair, N.J.; Hortense Tate, Montclair, N.J.;

Mesdames Louihe G. Rainer, Montclair, N.J.; Emma Dudley, Baltimore, Md.; Mary T. Stokes, Baltimore; Clara Coulbowin, Baltimore; Beatrice Hickson, Stratford, Conn.; Clotel Jefferson, Bridgeport, Conn ; Elizabeth Coffee, Fairfield, Conn.; Miss E'Allyne Perkins, Washington; Mesdames Clemenline Dade, Washington; Marie M. Jones, Washington;

Mesdames Pearl V. Newmam, Washington; Dorothy Mingo, Washington; Eleanor Alexander, Cambridge, Mass.; Blanche Strickland, Los Angeles, Calif.; Katherine R. Huff, Chicago; Gladys Washington, Philadelphia;

Mesdames Bertha L. Ferguson, NYC; Rosemary Widg, Bronx, N.Y.; Naer Ivey, NYC; Ollie C. Porter, NYC; Callie N. Foy, Kinston, N.C.; Regina Claudler, Washington; Margaret Simms, Nashville, Tenn; H. H. Huggins, Plattsburgh, N.Y.; Miss Constance Bruce, Bronx, N.Y.; Mesdames Mildred Bailey, Scotch - Plain's N.Y.

Mesdames Mame Higgins, Chicago, Ill ; Thelma Haylock, Ingle Wood, N.J. Bessie Morris, NYC; Ruth R. Price, NYC; Miss L. Stanley, NYC;

Mesdames Estelle Osborne, East Elmhurst, N Y.; Davis P. Patton, NYC; Dr. Katie Whickham, New Orleans, La ;

Mesdames Ruth E. Spiney, Detroit, Mich.; Edith Gamble, Detroit, Mich.; Fredrick J. Gregsby, Dayton, Ohio; P. Booker Harris, Dayton, Ohio; Pauline B. Grant, Philadelphia; Elizabeth Johnson, Philadelphia;

Sandra Lang, Montclair, N.J.; Priscilla Newsome Jr., Montclair, N.J.; Shirley Taylor, Montclair N J. Mesdames Litha B. Davis, Tampa, Fla.; Lucille Suffern, Passaic, N.J.; Madeline Terry, Passiac, N.J.; Wilhemia Johnson, Passaic, N.J.;

Misses Marietta Canty; Hartford, Conn.; Thelma B. Prince, Hartford, Conn.; Mesdames Mabel K. Stanpers, Washington; Dorothy Mitchelle, Montclair, N.J.;

Miss Bessie Lee Brown, Washington; Mesdames Bessie Nickens, Los Angeles; Florence Dodson, Yonkers, N.Y.; Dorothy Corum, Montclair, N.J.; Erwin Schuller, New York;

Miss Sue Stills, Mrs. Edward W. Macy, Mrs. Anne G. Wolfe, Guichard Parris, and Erving H. Becker, NYC; and Mrs. Henry A. Ingraham, Brooklyn, N.Y

Council Of Negro Women Fetes U. N. Anniversary

Birmingham Ala.

By MRS. L. D. SHIVERY

The Council of Negro Women celebrated the 16th Anniversary of the United Nations with a Tea, at which time 200 women signed the United Nations Pledge, dedicating the organization to belief in the United Nations, and rededicating them to its continued support.

A program explaining the structure, a review of U. N. past celebrations, when the NCNW was a member of the Mayor's Committee of Atlanta, under the leadership of Mayor Hartsfield, and its observation through its Library and Museum Department. Many posters, letters and documents pertaining to the United Nations were on display as were books, "Women United," and the 'Historical Cook Book." Mrs. W. A. Scott, Historian of NCNW, chaired the Exhibit, Mrs. Ella Mae Redd explained the Exhibit.

The National Council of Negro Women, celebrating its Silver Anniversary in New York, will have a Youth Program of the NCNW at the United Nations headquarters, Monday, November 14. This meeting will be attended by an Honoree of te organization, Mrs. L. D. Shivery, President of the Atlanta Metropolitan Council, an affiliate of the National, to which she is a guest of honor to the Silver Anniversary of this grand organization founded by our great Negro leader, Dr. Mary McCleod Bethune.

The committee of the arrangements for the tea was headed by Mrs. Manie Mitchell, Chairman of Projects, and Secretaries Sherwood and Matthews.

Women's Council Seeks To Help Schoolless Students

Birmingham World

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Recognizing the urgent need of a program to keep up the morale of the parents and 1,700 schoolless children in Farmville, Virginia, the National Council of Negro Women launched a program to appraise the women of the nation and their organizations of the crisis in education which has resulted in the closing of the public schools in Prince Edward County.

Plans for "Operation 1700" were discussed at an emergency weekend conference attended by representatives from 33 national organizations throughout the country. Also attending the conference were Reverend L. Francis Griffin, head of the Prince Edward County Christian Association; W. Lester Banks, Executive Secretary of the Virginia NAACP and Robert D. Robertson, President of the Virginia NAACP.

Miss Dorothy I. Heignt, National President of the National Council of Negro Women, urged support from all of the Women's organizations.

The money will help defray the tuition of 50 high school seniors now completing their education at Kittrell College in North Carolina.

Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason of Norfolk, Virginia, past president of NCNW, chaired the conference. She described the present crisis in Prince Edward County and its implications.

W. Lester Banks said it would take $16,500 to set in operation a new plan to help the youngsters. Centers with educational and recreational programs would be set up by February 1. This date is the mid year point for children who really should be in school.

Robert D. Robentson, who has been working closely with the Prince Edward County Christian Association, stressed that the proposed centers for the youngsters will only operate until after the schools were reopened.

The conferees passed a resolution to endorse the program and planning of PECCA as an organization in principle and as a channel of operation; that as representatives of organizations they committed themselves to return to their organizations to stress the emergency by the Legislature. He said it also would apply to any other communities that are hit with integration

All efforts to aid PECCA be cleared through the National Council of Negro Women was another resolution that was adopted by the conferees.

ORGANIZATIONS

Some of the organizations that participated were: The National Council of Churches; American Council on Human Rights; Women's Auxiliary, National Dental Association; Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority; Women's Auxiliary, National Medical Association; Community Council for Social Progress; Women's Auxiliary, National Alliance of Postal Employees; National Beauty Culturists League; Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority; National League for Nursing; Young Women's League; Chi Eta Phi Sorority; Zeta Phi Beta Sorority; National Education Association; The Links Incorporated; Jack and Jill of America, Incorporated; United Church Women; Grand Temple, Daughters of Elks; Delta Sigma Theta Sorority; Order of the Eastern Star; Lambda Kappa Mu Sorority; American Association of University Women; National Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa; The National Association of College Women; Iota Phi Lambda Sorority; Woman's Missionary Council of the Christian Methodist Church; American Friends Service Committee; Tri-State Hospital Association; U. S. Commission on Civil Rights; D. C. Board of Education and American Nurses Association of D. C.

Dorothy Guinn New Executive Of Nat'l Council Of Women

Birmingham World

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dorothy C. Guinn, a registered social worker from Montclair, New Jersey, has joined the Washington headquarters of the National Council of Negro Women as Interim Executive Director of the nation-wide organization.

Well known in civic professional circles, Miss Guinn previously served as Executive Director of NCNW under the administration of former president Vivian Carter Mason. She directed the successful 50-Day Mobilization project for the group in 1958 and was coordinator of the 1959 National Convention which collaborated with the 50th White House Conference on Children and Youth.

A former member of the National YWCA staff, Miss Guinn has had positions in more than a dozen major cities. She is an honor graduate of Radcliff College, Cambridge, Mass., and has done graduate work in Sociology at Columbia University and the New York School of Soocial Work.

She is a member of the National Association of Social Workers, the National Social Welfare Assembly and the Episcopal Church.

100 delegates at NCNW meet in Durham

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

DURHAM — More than 100 delegates from a five state area attended the annual session of Regiona III of the National Council of Negro Women, here, Friday and Saturday.

Delegates came from North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, and Florida. Sessions were held in North Carolina College.

"Youth and Adults in Creative Community Living" was the theme of the meeting.

National President Dorothy Height of New York was discussion leader at the opening "coffee and conversation hour" at 7:30 Friday night in the Social Room of the Home Economics Building. She also delivered an address at the banquet session Saturday night at 7:30 in the college's cafeteria.

* * *

MISS HEIGHT'S talk at the end of the meet Saturday was on "Africa and the Council's Responsibility for International Affairs."

Mrs. Alfonso Elder extended welcome to the delegates at the opening meeting at 9:30 a.m. Saturday in the Education Building. Others to extend greetings included J. S. Stewart, City Councilman; R. N. Harris, member board of education; and Mrs. Helen S. Morse, director of the public nursing department at NCC for community organizations.

Features of the program were three workshops on citizenship, employment, and family life.

Participants in the Citizenship program were Mrs. J. H. Hannibal, City Councilwoman, Kinston; Mrs. Howard Strobel, president of the Durham chapter of the National League of Women Voters; and Miss Rosalind Cheague of Bennett College, Greensboro. She was a member of a coed "get out team" that registered 1,000 persons in one week.

* * *

DR. J. S. HIMES was in charge of the family relations part of the program. He is professor of sociology at NCC.

Mrs. Nina Matthews, manager of the Durham District office of the Social Security Administration, joined Mrs. Sarah Herbin of the American Friends Society of Greensboro and NCC student Sheryl Schooler in the employment phase of the program. Miss Schooler worked with an employment survey team in the Durham area recently.

Keynoting the workshops was Dr. Rose Butler Browne, chairman of NCC's department of education.

* * *

ADDITIONAL FEATURES for the closing banquet session were special citations to Miss Josephine Strayhorne, corresponding secretary of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs, and Mrs. Hanniba, the city council representative from Kinston.

New Perfume Line Created To Aid The Bethune Memorial

Nashville Globe
Nashville, Tenn.
Fri. 10-7-60

New York—There was sweetness for both the nose and eyes when the National Council of Negro Women presented its first annual Silver Anniversary Debutante Ball at the Commodore Hotel here last week. The eyes found beauty for the looking among some forty odd young ladies representing fifteen countries. The nose got its treat when Cecilia Cooper, the first colored girl to win the coveted "Miss Cannes Festival" beauty title and Helen Williams, the most photographed colored model in America, presented attending ladies nips of Jean Desprez's "Debutante de Versailles," the most prized and costliest perfume in the world.

To commemorate the Silver Anniversary Debutante Ball Arthur A. J. Weglein, Sr., president of Daggett and Ramsdell, has commissioned Desprez, France's most renowned creator of perfumes, to establish a special fragrance "Debutante International." This will be used in an exclusive line which Daggett and Ramsdell will launch on the cosmetic horizon in early January. The launching will coincide with the international drive of the NCNW to raise funds for the 1963 building of a memorial educational center and the erection of a monument to enshrine the immortality of the late great Mary McLeod Bethune.

The new line, which will be called a "Wardrobe of Fragrance," will include "Debutante International," perfumizer, bubble bath, spray essence, dusting power, sachet and tranparent cologne soap A percentage of the proceeds from the sale of this package will be used to aid the fund drive of the Council for the culmination of this historic venture.

Would Be Capital "First"

Bethune Statue Bill Signed By President

Special To Journal & Guide

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Nation's Capital moved a little closer to getting its first Negro statue last week when President Eisenhower signed into law a bill authorizing the National Council of Negro women to erect a memorial honoring its founder, Mary McLeod Bethune.

The President's action on the Joint Resolution gave new impetus to the Council's plans to honor their founder with a Freedom memorial and a Center for the archives and activities of Negro women.

IN RECENT months many national figures have been working for the passage of the bill. Foremost among them has been Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton (R-Ohio) who described the Council's plans as "a moment of great significance in the history of mankind's progress toward social justice." The Council is comprised of 32 national organizations and 36 local councils.

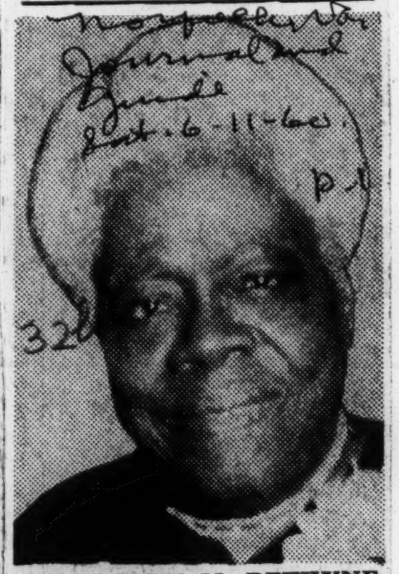
The memorial project was started in 1958. Dorothy I. Height, Council president, announced plans calling for the memorial to be unveiled in 1963 to coincide with the 100th anniversary of Negro freedom.

THE COUNCIL plans to erect the memorial in Lincoln Park where a statue of President Lincoln now stands. The specific location will be decided cooperatively with the National Capital Planning Commission, the Fine Arts Commission and the National Capital Parks Authority.

Significantly, the person responsible for the Lincoln statue was Charlotte Scott, a former slave. She gave her first five dollars earned in freedom to "build a monument to the memory" of Lincoln upon hearing of his assassination. Her contribution was eventually matched by other Negroes, most Civil War Soldiers, until nearly $17,000 had been collected.

FUNDS TO BUILD the Bethune Memorial will be raised in essentially the same manner. The momentous project will be financed by a mass fund raising appeal aimed primarily at women and citizens of all races. They will be asked to send to the Council their contributions.

Memorial Is Approved



MRS. MARY M. BETHUNE
Honoring Her Memory

Women's Council Opens Campaign

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A resolution establishing a goal of one and one-half million dollars was unanimously adopted last week by 16 affiliate presidents of the National Council of Negro Women for the erection of a memorial honoring the late Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune.

This conference was the first of a series since President Eisenhower signed a bill authorizing the memorial June 1.

Dorothy I. Height, president of the council, told the leaders representing 850,000 women that such a memorial, first to honor a Negro in the Nation's Capital, would be a fitting tribute to the woman who organized the council 25 years ago.

Each organization president or representative made brief reports of their group's program which included women activities in every state, the Caribbean and Africa.

Meeting at the Sheraton-Carlton hotel, the women discussed methods of financing the historic proposal which would consist of a memorial and an educational center.

USE OF CENTER

The women leaders stated the Center would be dedicated for the archives and educational achievements highlighting contributions of Negro women in American life. People from all walks of life and differing backgrounds will be asked to contribute funds for the erection of the memorial.

Marion Jackson, treasurer of NCNW's Educational Foundation, told the leaders about Mrs. Bethune's faith and how she started the famous Bethune-Cookman College with $1.50 and five girls. She urged the presidents to ask every member of their affiliate organizations to contribute at least as much for the Behune Beginning."

Mrs. Jackson stated all contributions should be sent to the Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial, in care of the NCNW Educational Foundation, P. O. Box 1377, Washington 13, D. C.

Known as the "Century of Freedom," the project is scheduled to culminate on Jan. 1, 1963, exactly 100 years after Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation.

Memorial Honoring Mrs. Bethune Headed By Group Of Enterprising National Women

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The resolution said: Be it resolved that we, as presidents of 22 affiliate national organizations, pledge ourselves to assuure responsibility for bringing this project to the attention of our respective organization memberships and encouraging them to share leadership responsibility with other fellow affiliates in doing as much as possible to raise one and one-half million dollars during the Silver Anniversary of the National Council of Negro Women to help erect the Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial and Educational Center.

Attending the Conference were Miss Height; Lucia Rapley, representative for Chi Eta Phi Sorority, Helen Whittening, representative of the CME church; Jeanne Noble, grand president, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority; Effie Stewart, represen tative for Grand Temple, Daughters of Elks; Florence Madison Hill, president, Iota Phi Lambda Sorority; Alma Illory, president, National Achivement Clubs; Lois Alexander, president, National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers; Helen Maxwell, supreme basileus, National Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa; Lorraine A. Williams, grand basileus, Sigma Rho Gamma Rho Sorority; Juanita Dandridge, representative for Supreme Grand Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star; Louise Behlin, representative for Women's Auxiliary to the National Dental Association; E. Chester Hedgeman, president, Women's Auxiliary to the National Medical Association and Deborah Partridge Wolfe, grand basileus, Zeta Phi Beta Sorority.

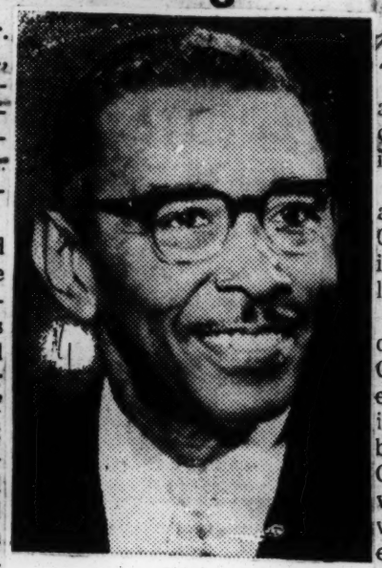
Leaders who sent wires of support but were unable to attend Marjorie Parker, supreme basileus Alpha Kappa Alpha Soroity and Edid Baird, basileus, Lambda Kappa Mu Sorority.

The women leaders plan to call for full support of the local units of their national organizations in every comunity.

Predict Record Attendance For Dentist 47th Annual Meeting

Jackson Advocate
Jackson, Miss.

Washington, D. C., July 18.—Dr. Hosea M. Proffit of Helena, Ark., President, National Dental Association, Inc. says that this 47th National Dental Association Convention at the Claridge Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. will be among the largest in attendance of dentists.



The Scientific Program centered around "Better Dentistry for More People" includes some of the outstanding clinicians in the various fields of dentistry. "Medical and Dental Relationships," Dr. Walter A. Younge, Clinical Professor of Medicine, St. Louis University; "Partial Veneer Crowns: Alignment and Preparation" Dr. Samuel E. Guyer, Associate Professor and Chairman, Department of Crown and Bridge, Washington University Dental School "Endodontics" (root canal therapy) Dr. Raymond Hayes, Head, Dept. of Oral Medicine, Howard University; "Full Denture Construction, Subperiosteal Implants and Mysocal Inserts" —Dr. Frank A. Strake; "Treatment of The Periodontal Pocket" (pyorrhea)—Dr. Maurice R. Hebert, Diplomate of the American Board of Periodontology; "Oral Pathology"—Dr. Theodore E. Bolden, Assistant Professor, Department of Oral Diagnosis and Pathology, Seton Hall College of Dentistry.

The Social Calendar covers a public meeting addressesd by Dr. Kelly Miller Smith of Nashville, Tenn.; The Presidents Dinner and Banquet - Dance, Claridge Hotel Ballroom; "A Night in Monte Carlo" and a boatride on "The Avalon."

Other officers of the National Dental Association are Dr. Wm K. Elliott, Huntington, W. Va.; President-Elect; Dr. J. B. Singleton, Nashville, Tenn., Vice President; Dr. E. N. Jackson, Charlottesville, Va., Secretary Treasurer; Dr. R. Q. Venson, Memphis, Tenn., Chairman, Executive Board; Dr. H. C. Edwards, Washington, D. C., Assistant Secretary and Dr. Richard Lane, St. Louis, Mo. Local Convention Chairman.

Dental Award Is Presented To Dr. Clifton O. Dummett

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — The National Dental Assn. held its annual convention Aug. 1-5. in St. Louis.

This year's outstanding dentist award was given to Dr. Clifton O. Dummett, Tuskegee, Ala., editor of the association's quarterly publication since 1952.

Dr. Dummett completed his undergraduate requirements at the College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Howard University, Washington, D.C. He obtained his bachelor of science degree from Central YMCA College (Roosevelt College, Chicago, Ill.), and was graduated from Northwestern University Dental School in 1941. He obtained the M.S.D. degree in periodontia from Northwestern University, and as a fellow of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, he completed studies in public health dental administration, receiving the M.P.H. degree from the University of Michigan in 1947. Dr. Dummett is licensed as a specialist in periodontia by the Tennessee State Board of Dental Examiners, is a diplomate of the American Board of Dental Examiners of the American Board of Periodontology, and of the American Board of Oral Medicine.

He was formerly director of clinics, professor of periodontics and oral diagnosis, dean and director of dental education of the School of Dentistry of Meharry Medical College, Nashville. Since 1949 he has served as Chief, Dental Service, Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee.

His military service was with the U.S. Air Force, serving at Elmendorf Air Force Base, Anchorage, Alaska, as chief of periodontia, base preventive dentistry officer, and consultant in periodontics to the Alaskan Air Command. He continues an association with the U.S.A.F. Reserve, at present holding a commission of lieutenant colonel.

Among the societies in which he holds membership are: Omicron Kappa Upsilon, the International Assn. for Dental Research, the American Assn. for the Advancement of Science, the American Public Health Assn., Federal Government Dental Corps, the American Dental Assn., the American Assn. of University Professors, the National Dental Assn., the Assn. of Military Surgeons of the U.S., the American Academy of Dental Medicine, and the Pan-American Medical Assn.

Dr. Dummett is program chairman of the Dental Section of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, Tuskegee Institute. He has served as advisor and assistant to the president of the National Dental Assn. and received the 1952 annual award of the National Dental Assn. for his contributions to Dentristy. At present, he is serving as chairman, Resolutions Committee, Dental Health Section of the American Public Health Assn. and is a councillor-at-large of the International Assn. Dental Research.

He has presented lectures, clinics, and exhibits before local, state and national dental, medical and health associations. His many articles have been published in medical, dental and hospital journals of the United States and other countries. He is the author of "A Directory of Dental Specialists certified by American Dental Specialty Boards in Dentistry in the United States," "Proceedings of the First Institute of Public Health in the South," "The Growth and Development of the Negro in Dentistry in the U.S.," and "A Chronology of Significent Events in the Progress of the Negro in American Dentistry."

Name Dr. Wallace To Dental Board

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.

Dr. James G. Wallace, jr., president of the Lincoln Dental Society was named for a three-year term on the executive board of the National Dental Association during the 47th annual convention held in St. Louis, August 1-5.



Dr. Wallace

The Chicago dentist was honored by the association when he received the Zone Vice President Award for outstanding services to the national association for his second consecutive year. Dr. Wallace was also elected secretary of the executive board.

In addition to his activities as president of the Lincoln Dental Society, Dr. Wallace is president of the Chicago Chapter of the Meharry Alumni Association.

Dr. William H. Benson of Chicago was elected Zone 2 vice president, and Dr. Silas P. Jones, Illinois State vice president.

Re-elected to his post as chairman of the executive board was Dr. R. Q. Venson of Memphis, Tenn., and Dr. Wilvor C. Waller of Pittsburgh, Pa., was elected vice chairman of the board.

The convention was attended by 400 members and Dr. W. K. Elliot, Huntington, W. Va. was elected president, with Dr. J. B. Singleton, of Nashville, Tenn., named president-elect.

Dental Association Gives $1,000 To Freedom Fund

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 9-3-60

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — The National Dental Association at its annual convention at the Claridge Hotel, St. Louis, took a definite stand on human rights.

The convention voted $1,000 to NAACP Freedom Fund under the presidency of Dr. H. Medley Proffitt.

A RESOLUTION was adopted to pressure through its southern state dental socities the American Dental Association to admit all dentists to membership for the improvement of general health and welfare that would benefit all peoples.

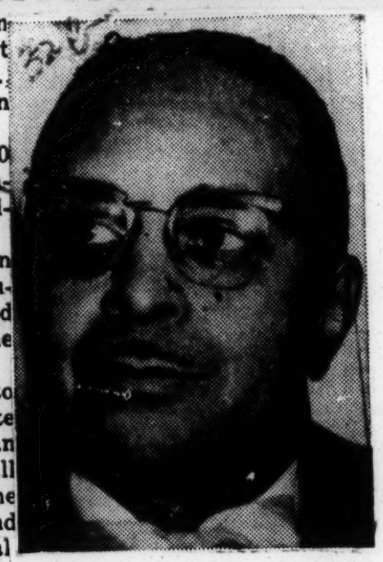
Dr. William K. Elliott, of Huntington, W. Va., succeeded to the presidency and will serve through the 1961 August convention in Washington, D. C.

IN ADDITION to Dr. Elliott other officers elected were Dr. J. B. Singleton, Nashville, Tenn. —President - elect; Dr. Richard Layne, St. Louis, Miss., vice president. Newly elected executive board members were Dr. James C. Wallace, Chicago; Dr. H. W. Williamston, Okmulgee, Okla. and Dr. B. M. Jefferson, Birmingham,. Re - elected to office were Dr. E. N. Jackson, secretary - treasurer; Dr. H. C. Edwards, assistant secretary and Dr. R. Q. Venson, chairman, executive board.

Other convention highlights were scientific sessions dealing with improved treatment of pyorrhetic diseases in adults and children by Dr. Eugenia Mobley and Dr. Maurice Herbert; abscesses tooth cure by Dr. Raymond Hayes and upper and lower denture construction using metal implants stabilizing former movable dentures by Frank Strake.

DR. WILLIAM K. ELLIOTT NEW PRESIDENT OF NATIONS DENTISTS

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 9-10-60



The National Dental Association at its 47th annual convention at the Claridge Hotel, St. Louis, Mo. took a definite stand on human rights.

The Convention voted $1000.00 to the NAACP Freedom Fund under the presidency of Dr. H. Medley Proffitt.

In support of the sit-down strikes were volunteer contributions of $25 per member collected for use in cities where needed the most.

A resolution was adopted to pressure through its southern state dental societies the American Dental Association to admit all dentists to membership for the improvement of general health and welfare that would benefit all peoples.

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32b 1960

NEA Officials Work Toward Policy Okay

Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Top officials of the National Education Assn. have moved to end the civil war that has raged within the organization for three years on the question of school integration.

Dec. 7, 1960

The board of directors authorized the powerful resolutions committee to call together white and Negro NEA leaders in the South and hammer out a policy statement on integration that will be acceptable to all.

P. 8A

The policy statement would be presented to the NEA convention in Atlantic City next June in the form of a resolution.

In the past three annual conventions, the NEA has been split almost down the middle on the integration question

Northern and Western delegates have demanded a strongly worded resolution condemning segregation and insisting upon compliance with the U.S. Supreme Court's desegregation decision.

Southern delegates have pleaded that the South be allowed to work out its own problems. A strong stand, they said, would only antagonize the Southern people and endanger the operation of the public schools.

The result has been a compromise that isn't really satisfactory to either faction.

The resolution adopted Friday at the final business session of this year's convention is altered only slightly from the stand taken in previous years.

In its main points, it asks only that the problem of segregation be handled at the state and local level in a spirit of fair play, good will and respect for law.

Open Schools At Any Cost, Goal Of NEA

LOS ANGELES (AP) The president of the National Education Assn. Sunday called on the Southern states to keep the public schools open at all costs.

At the same time, W. W. Eshelman defended the NEA's own segregated affiliates in the 11 Southern states as, "as much a necessity of law as anything else."

Eshelman told a news conference on the opening day of the NEA's 98th annual convention "We must guarantee the public schools stay open everywhere."

And the question of integration he said, will again be a hotly disputed item of discussion this year.

In Cleveland in 1958 and in St Louis last year, delegates argued long and loudly about what the NEA's official stand should be. Some delegates wanted a strongly worded resolution condemning segregated schools, others asked that the NEA let the South work out its own problems.

The result both years was a mildly worded statement asking that the problem be solved in "a spirit of fair play."

The separate Negro affiliates with an estimated membership of 90,000, are in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and Texas.

In the last eight years, white and Negro groups have united in Oklahoma, Maryland, Missouri, Kentucky and West Virginia.

About 15,000 delegates are expected to attend the six-day convention here. The NEA, with 714,000 members, is the world's largest professional organization

Educators Split On Integration

LOS ANGELES — Southern Negro delegates to the 98th annual National Education Association meeting here charged that a proposed school integration resolution shows a lack of interest in the cause.

Arizona delegates joined the Negro representatives in denouncing the resolution as "not strong enough." The measure calls for integration at state and local levels.

The convention began with a sharp division of the resolutions committee over the proposal and a floor fight was expected on the issue.

The names of Forrest Rozelle, executive secretary of the Arkansas Education Association; William O'Donnell, New Mexico State University dean, and Ewald Turner, junior high school teacher, Pendleton, Ore., were placed in nomination at the opening business session at the Shrine Auditorium.

About 20,000 delegates are attending the meeting, which Tuesday night heard an address by Rep Lee Metcalfe (D.-Mont) in the Sports Arena. Metcalfe substituted for Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D.-Minn.). Congressional duties prevented Humphrey from keeping his speaking engagement.

291 attend 4-day meet in Pittsburgh

The National Funeral Directors and Morticians Association at its 23rd annual convention in Pittsburgh, re-elected its top officers and approved Washington, D.C. as site of next year's meeting.

R. H. Hale Jr. of Camden, S.C. was returned as president; Robert H. Miller of Chicago as general secretary; Handy B. Beckett of Philadelphia, treasurer, and Malverse H. Mack of New York, as chairman of the board.

Terrell C. Chapman of Mount Vernon, N.Y. was elected as Sgt - at - arms.

The four-day meeting at Hotel Penn - Sheraton attracted 291 NFDMA members and a sufficient number of guests and exhibitors to swell attendance to 441 persons.

Among resolutions passed was one approving the sit - in protests being conducted throughout the nation.

Van T. Sherrill, Toledo, Ohio; Vera B. Sidberry, Homestead, Pa.: W. P. Simms, Erie, Pa.: Herman Smith, St. Louis, Mo.: George C. Stanton, Phila., Pa.; E. W. Starks Jr., Clairton, Pa.; Elizabeth P. Stovall, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. E. Sterling Sr., Birmingham, Ala.; B. Shaw. Biergan, N.C.; H. L. Stewart, Lexington, Ky.; Joseph H. Steward, Wash., D.C.;

Walter J. Stenast, Jackson, Miss.; J Merrill Spencer, Flint. Mich.; Mrs. F. B. Stone. Tampa, Fla.; Henry C. Strayhorn, Merridian, Miss.; R. E. Strickland, Talladega, Ala.; John G. Lutton, Beaver Falls, Pa.; Rev. Austin Sumby, Phenix City, Ala.; William H. Taft, Beaumount, Texas; John W. Taylor, Erie, Pa.;

Carl Thompson, Port Gibson, Miss.; Joseph B. Thomson, Detroit, Mich.; Franklin W. Thornton, Noyath, Va.; Gwendolyn Trotman, St. Albans; C. Don Vann, Portland, Oregon; Donald E. Watson, Cleveland, Ohio; Clearance Watkins, McKeesoprt, Pa.; Walter S. Waters, Clairton, Pa.; Mr. James R. Weatherly, York, Ala.;

Bynin Weaw, Chapel Hill, N.C.; L. C. Wesley, Chicago, Ill.; George West, Natchez, Miss.; Robert West, Montezuma, Ga.; Charles L. Whigham, Columbus, Ohio; Edith M. Whittaker, Pgh., Pa.; Lavern C. Williams, Stubenville, Ohio; A. P. Williams, Columbia, S.C.;

G. Haroll Williams, Columbus, Ohio; Elias Williams, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. Kate R. Williams, Baltimore, Md.; James Nathan Wilson, Harradsburg, Ky.; R. T. Wilson, Detroit, Mich.; Roy R. Wilson, Akron, Ohio; Wilson Wallace, Pgh., Pa.; Miss Frances A. Wingfield, Cedartown, Ga.; J. S. Woodward Spartanberry, S.C.;

Ernestine M. Wright, White Plains, N.Y.; Mrs. Fannie Wright, York, S.C.; Harry Wright, St. Louis, Mo.; Elijah Wood, Memphis, Tenn.; B. M. Younge, Chicago, Ill.; William A. Young Jr. Phila., Pa.; O. P. Chiles, Richmond, Va.; J. W. Delaney, Covington, Ky. C. L. Dennis, New Orleans, La.; W. E. Shortridge, Birmingham, Ala.

Miss Dorothy J. Jackson, Ardmore, Pa.; Rosa C. James, Balto., Md.; Hampton Jamison Jr., Cincinnati, O.; Clinton W. Jeffries, NYC.; Delsie J Johnson, Philadelphia, Pa.; Halley P Johns, Philadelphia, Pa.; R. T. Johnson, Franklin, Va.; William A. Johnson, D.C.; Ben D. Johnson, Natchitoches, La.; John M. Johnson, Baltimore, Md.; Luther H. Jordan, Wilmington, N.C.; Mrs. Daisy B. Jordan, Wilmington, N.C.; W. H. Jefferson, Vicksburg, Miss.; H. Lindsay Johnson Jr., Charlottesville, Va.; Henry W. Joynes, Warrenton, Va.; Moses J. Jackson, Sumpter, S.C.; Vernon Jackson, Oakland, Calif.;

W. C. Allen, Asheville, N.C.; Mrs. W. C. Allen, Asheville, N.C.; Charles C. Albritton, Philadelphia, Pa.; Arthur H. Anderson, New Brunswick, N.J.; Mrs. Birdie Beal Anderson, St. Louis, Mo.; Thomas D. Armstrong, Galveston, Texas; Estelle Atkins, St. Louis, Mo.; James H. Ameny Jr., New York, N.Y.; Edward M. Baker, Philadelphia, Pa.; Edwin D. Baker Sr., Oakland, Calif.; Maude E. Baker, Philadelphia, Pa.;

E. W. Banks, Jackson, Miss.; V. B. Barlow, Covington, Tenn.; Edgar H. Battle, Phoenix City, Ala.; Goldie Beckett, Louisville, Ky.; Handy C. Beckett, Philadelphia, Pa.; Walter C. Beckett, Philadelphia, Pa.; William W. Beckett, Louisville, Ky.; Florence Benson, Inwood, N.Y.; George B. Benta, New York, N.Y.; Mrs. Pearl M. Benta, N.Y., N.Y.; William N. Bland, Petersourg, Va.;

Josephe Bouyeh, White Plains, N.Y.; William F. Boyd, Cleveland Ohio; Carnie P. Bragg, Paterson, N.C.; N. G. Brauacumb, Brickley, Ark.; C. F. Brittenum, Holly Springs, Miss.; A. A. Brashear, Dallas, Texas; Alphon D. Brown, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Clifford Brown, Toledo, Ohio; Daniel Brown Lawrenceville, Va.; Louis Brown, St. Louis, Mo.; Peddy J. Brown, Greensboro, N.C.; Mrs. Vivian S. Brown Lawrenceville, Va.;

U. S. Brown, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Mrs. U. S. Brown, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Mrs. M. F. Burnson, Fersell, Texas; Marshall F. Bynum, Chicago, Ill.; C. P. Bythewood, Hemstead; Daniel A. Cain, Pgh., Pa.; M. S. Callaham, Spartanburg, S.C.; DuBoise H. Carter, Monessen, Pa.; Chester P. Chavis, Pgh, Pa., Terrell C. Chapman, Mount Vernon, N.Y.; Albert J. Charles, Pgh., Pa.; S. A. Chapital, New Orleans;

Charles H. Chew Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; A. D. Chisalm Jr., Rock Hill, S.C.; I. C. Cellins, San Antonio, Texas; C. J. Clark, Dallas, Texas; Mrs. C. J. Clark, Dallas, Texas; Velard D. Colden, Portsmouth, Virginia; Ted Carley, Augusta, Ga.; John H. Crunkleton, Pgh., Pa.; Fulton J. Culkin, St. Louis, Mo.; Chas W. Cunningham, Lexington, N.Y.; John K. Cunningham, St. Louis, Mo.;

Mrs. Sam Curtis, Abelene, Tex.; Mr. Sam Curtis, Abelene, Tex.; Walter Dafford Jr., Dunn, N.C.; C. J. Dale, Toledo, Ohio; Garland H. Davis, Chase City, Va.; Mrs. Marie G. Davis, Chase City, Va.; Mr. Major Dawson, Atlanta, Ga.; John W. Delaney, Covington, Ky.; Lois Lee Dorsey, Pgh., Pa.; J. S. Edwards, Memphis, Tenn.; George Elum, New Orleans; Egbert S. Eukne, Brooklyn, N.Y.;

Charles A. Evans, Baton Rouge, La.; Agnes W. Chinn, Arlington, Va.; James E. Chinn, Arlington, Va.; Maus S. Fountain, Pittsburgh, Pa.; L. H. Fisher, Washington, D.C.; N. J. Ford, Memphis, Tenn.; S. C. Franks, Greenville, S.C.; Bobbie Francois, New Orleans; Henry T. Freeman, N.Y.; William Frederick, Braddock, Pa.; Mrs. LaRue W. Frederick, Braddock, Pa.; M. Kelly Fritz, Detroit, Mich.;

Mrs. M. K. Fritz, Detroit. Mich.; Emily Frye, N.Y.; Mrs. Florence W. Funderbrook, Lancaster, S.C.; Doris Furbush, Chicabo, Ill.; Julia Gaines, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Lloyd G. Garriest, Philadelphia, Pa.; John Garrer, Louisville, Ga.; Mrs. Helen W. Gilmore, Newport News, Va.; Earl C. Goolsby, Chicago; Miss Pauline H. L. Gordon, Johnstown, Pa.; James J. Gray, Philadelphia, Pa.;

George W. Green, Blackville, S.C.; Miss Van H. Grimes, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Jessie W. Gundy, Kayville, La.; J. A. Geeter, Gadsden, Ala.; R. H. Haile, Camden, S.C.; Mack Haney, Detroit, Mich.; William Hamilton, Walterboro S.C.; Calvn H. Handwick, Chattanooga, Tenn.; George R. Harris, Chicago, Ill.; Leon Harrison, L.A., Calif.; Theo R. Hawes, Chicago, Ill.; E. F. Hayes, Memphis, Tenn.;

Paul B. Hemsley, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Mr. R. C. Henderson Jr., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Miss G. L. Heward, Charleston, S.C.; Arthur L. Hibben, Jackson, Mich.; R. D. Hill, Greenville, Ga.; Geo. H. Hill, Ga.; J. Milton Hobson, N.Y., N.Y.; W. P. Hobues, Brunswick, Ga.; George Holman Jr., Moncks Corner, S.C.; Millicent Hooper, Harrisburg, Pa.; Walter D. Houston, Conn., Ohio; Dora Houston, Cinn., Ohio;

Mrs. Helen Humphrey, Akron, Ohio; Rev. G. Humphrey, Akron, Ohio; R. N. Horton, Washington, D.C.; J. Huse, Phila., Pa. Dorothy L. Hurd, Brookey La.; John T. Hurley Jr., Athens, Ga.; W. F. Kelsey, Albermarle, N.C.; Kennedy Lacy Jr., Marianna, Ark.; Kennedy Winnie, Marianna, Ark.; A. R. Kelson, Balto., Md.; John T. King, Austin, Texas;

Mrs. B. M. Knighton, Beaumont, Texas; George B. Lane, Kinston, N.C.; Millard E. Latimer, Rochester, N.Y.; Charles J. Latimer, Madison, Ark.; Percy A. Lay, Donora, Pa.; R. A. Lay, Dallas, Texas; Charles R. Law, Balto., Md.; Mrs. Mary J. Lawson, Palatka, Fla.; Mrs. Minnie J. Lawson, Palatka, Fla.; Andrew R. Leak, Chicago, Ill.; Will. T. Leanell, Midlane, Penn.; C. W. Lee, Montgomery, Ala.;

Frizzette Lee, Montgomery, Ala.; Joe Lewis, Marshall, Texas; C. E. Lighten, Raleigh, N.C.; Joseph G. Locks Jr., Balto., Md.; Mrs. W. J. Lovett, Mobile, Ala.; Ft. J. Lovett, Mobile, Ala.; Malverse H. Mack, New York, N.Y.; Chas. C. Mason, Charleston, S.C.; Gladys L. Matthew, Washington, D.C.; George S. Manuel Robbins, Ill.; Fannie L. Meek, Kansas City, Mo.; John Miles, Brooklyn, N.Y.;

J. T. Miles, Atchison, Kan.; Carl Miller, Camden, N.J.; Miller Robert, Chicago, Ill.; Elward F. Minnis, Richmond, Va.; C. W. Morris, Detroiti, Mich.; Jennie E. Morris, Philadelphia, Pa.; James A. Morton, Balto, Md.; William Moten, Washington, D.C.; Miss Helen B. Murray, Washington, D.C.; Mary R. McClanahan, New Rochelle, N.Y.; Mrs. J. T. McLean, Douglas, Ga.; J. H. McClendon, St. Louis, Mo.;

Mrs. B. E. McHue, Camlen, Ark.; B. L. McHes, Camden, Ark.; Mr. Alto McGewan, Dallas, Texas; J. D. McMillan, Lumberton, N.C.; F. A. Keith Newman, McKeesort, Pa.; R. L. Ockleberry, Chicago, Ill.; Marion E. Officer, St. Louis, Ill. Myrtle B. Officer, St. Louis, Ill.; E. Perry Palmer, Sumter, S.C.; J. L. Parks, Greenwood, S.C.; John W. Patterson, Springfield, Ohio; Elsie V. Payne, N.Y.; Beatrice L. Perry, Philadelphia, Pa.;

James E. Perry Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; Phynne Petue N.Y.; Arlington S. Phillips, Baltimore, Md.; R. M. Phillips, Greenville, N.C.; Dean H. Pierce, Atlanta, Ga.; James J. Pilgrim, Hendersonville, N.C.; Robert Plummer Washington, D.C.; Mrs. James J. Pilgrim, Hendersonville, N.C.; W. T. Poole, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Alexander S. Pope Jr.; Washington, D.C.; Major Porter, St. Louis, Mo.; Lelia A. Powell, Philadelhpia, Pa.;

Roy Powell, Beaver Falls, Pa.; William Prowell, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. William Prowell, Chicago, Ill.; Joseph M. Puet, Shreveport, La.; Mrs. Preston M. Pughsley, Tampa, Fla.; F. Prummer, Houston, Texas; John M. Quigless, Newellton. La.; Miss Jayce Quintyne, Camb, Mass.; James T. Raines, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Gladys M. Ransome, New Orleans, La.; J. G. Raye, Asheville, N.C.; A. C. Reed, Knoxville, Tenn.;

C. C. Reed, Knoxville, Tenn.; Jenifer W. Renfro, Cinn., Ohio; B. S. Rivers, New Bern, N.C.; Edward J. Robeson, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Murphy J. Robinson, Washington, D.C.; Charles Rollerson, N.Y.; John S. Robinson, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Johni M. Robinson, Rockhill, S.C.; D. Calloway Ross, Montgomery, Ala.; S. De. Rucker, Bakersfield, Calif.;

E. Charles Rice, Baltimore, Md.; J. C. Scarboul, Durham, N.C.; Alena Shaw, K. C. Mo.; Lloyd Sheffield, Austin, Texas; W. E. Shortridge, Birmingham, Ala.

32b 1960

NATIONAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

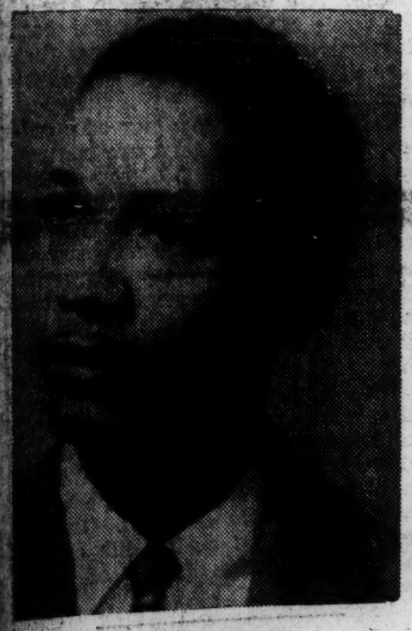
Protective Industrial Insurance Company Sends Influential Group To Attend 40th NIA Convention



H. D. COKE
(Agency Officer)



V. L. HARRIS
(President)



J. W. MARDIS
(Award Winner)



W. E. STERLING, JR.
(1958 Cox Trophy Winner)

Protective Industrial Insurance Company is well represented in the 40th Annual Convention of the National Insurance Association in Detroit this week. The delegation is headed by V. L. Harris, First Vice President of the Association. He is also scheduled to be elevated to the presidency.

During the trip winners banquet at the Gotham Hotel several Protective Industrial Agency leaders will be honored for outstanding sales records. The coveted Cox Trophy awarded to the most outstanding district manager of the nation will go to Lewis Marshall, Tuscaloosa District Manager; the Green Trophy will be awarded J. W. Mardis as the most outstanding Assistant agency officer. Honorable mention will go to H. D. Coke in the agency officer's division.

Among the delegates are Mr. and Mrs. Harris and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Coke; W. H. Smith, Mrs. Ira Jones and W. E. Sterling, Jr. The last three are trip winners from the Birmingham District. Mr. Sterling won the Cox Trophy two years ago.

The convention will be held in the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel.



MRS. IRA JONES
(Former Trip Winner-

Agent 27, tells how he built $500 weekly debit

DETROIT — Andrew E. Taylor, agent of the Richmond Beneficial Insurance Co., was one of the guest speakers at the 40th annual convention of the National Insurance Association held in the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel, here Tuesday through Friday.

Mr. Taylor's subject was: "I Built a $500 Weekly Premium Debit from Scratch in Less Than Three Years."

Mr. Taylor, 26, a native of Culpeper, Va., works the Culpeper area. He entered the insurance business in June, 1957.

SINCE THAT time, he has won four trips to the National Insurance Association Convention, seven certificates of achievement from the National Insurance Association, four certificates of achievement from his company and other honors.

Mr. Taylor is an active member of Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, executive board member of the Civic Council, president of the Elementary School PTA, member of the summer recreation program committee; Chairman of the Political Action Committee, chairman of the Safety Committee, reporter for a Culpeper paper and member of the NAACP.



ANDREW E. TAYLOR

* * *

HE IS MARRIED to the former Catherine Dennis of Rappahannock County and they have two children, Andrea and Dennis.

About 25 of Mr. Taylor's coworkers and friends attended the convention just to hear his speech.

32b 1960

NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Dr. Aldrich Of St. Louis

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Physicians' New President

Sat. 8-20-60

Community action gets full support

p. 13

325

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Dr. James T. Aldrich of St. Louis, Mo., was installed as the 60th president of the National Medical Association which concluded its four-day convention here of the Penn-Sheraton Hotel last Thursday.

The convention attracted more than 2,000 delegates and members. The organization pledged to continue its efforts to participate fully in both community and national affairs.

Speakers included Governor G. Mennen Williams of Michigan and Dr. L. E. Burney, surgeon general, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Both men, leading an impressive array of speakers and lecturers, exhorted the organization to participate more fully in community affairs.

* * *

GOV. WILLIAMS, long - time champion of full civil rights legislation, told the organization, that the they stood in a unique postion in the current affair "because as professional people you are constantly in contact with the nation's intellectually advanced and as members of a minority group you are constanly in contact with the nation's economically and spiritually oppressed."

He directed most of his address toward urging support for medical aid to the aged.

Dr. Burney told the group that as physicians "We need to function effectively, not only as physicians but also as citizens. And to do this, we need to see our problems of health and medical practice clearly in relation to our changing world."

Retiring President Dr. Edward C. Mazique of Washington, D.C., presented a strong five-point proposal for all participation in community and international affairs, that was in the main part adopted by the body.

* * *

INCLUDED IN the resolutions adopted was one calling for legislation favoring Federal subsidy for deserving medical students; that the organization make an all out attempt to secure employment for colored detail-men in all the major pharmaceutical houses in the country; and that the organization should participate in the annual exchange program with Africa countries.

Included in the latter resolution was the proposal of an exchange progrom with Africa and that a delegation from the National Medical Association be encouraged to tour Africa in 1961.

It was also recommended that the NMA support federal grants for colored medical personnel to be employed in the emerging and independent countries in Africa.

The convention voted to hold its 1961 convention in New York City. The organization's most cherished awards, those of "general Practitioner of the Year" and the "Distinguished Service Award" which went to Dr. J. A. Tinsley of Weldon, North Carolina, and to Dr. John B. Johnson of Washington, D.C.

* * *

DR. TINSLEY WAS named "General Practitioner of the Year" in recognition for his completion of 52 years of service in the field of medicine. He is one of the oldest practicing physicians in North Carolina.

Dr. John B. Johnson, a member of the staff of Howard University, was honored because of his outstanding contributions to the field of medicine and his service as chairman of the medical section of the National Medical Association for over ten years.

Dr. Murray Davis, High Point, N.C., is chairman of the Board of Trustees.

DR. VAUGHN C. MASON of New York City was named president-elect.

He will succeed Dr. James T. Aldrich. Other officers elected are: Dr. J. O. Garland, Los Angeles, Calif., first vice president; Dr. Leo S. Butler, Baton Rouge, La., second vice president; Dr. Maybelle Weaver, Baltimore, Md., third vice president.

Dr. John T. Givens, Norfolk, Va., was re - elected executive secretary, Dr. W. T. Armstrong, Rocky Mt., N.C., was elected speaker of the House of Delegates, Dr. E. T. Taylor St. Louis, Mo., treasurer; Dr. Percival Smith, Baltimore Md., vice speaker of the House of Delegates.

Five trustees elected to the eleven man board were: Dr Asa Yancey, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. W. H. Grant, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. E. A. Dumas, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. J. L. Martin, Philadelphia, Pa.; and Dr. R. D. Douglass Jefferson.

2,000 Delegates Attend 4-Day Meet

Chicago Defender p. 21

Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 8-27-60

32b

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The convention, which attracted more than 2,000 delegates and members of the organization, heard the group pledge to continue its efforts to participate fully in both community and national affairs after listening to stirring speeches from Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan and Dr. L. E. Burney, Surgeon General, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

Both men, leading an impressive array of speakers and lecturers, exhorted the organization to participate more fully in community affairs.

Gov. Williams, long time champion of full civil rights legislation, told the organization that it stood in a unique position in current affairs "because as professional people you are constantly in contact with the nation's intellectually advanced and as members of a minority group you are constantly in contact with the nation's economically and spiritually oppressed.

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Dr. Burney told the group that as physicians "We need to function effectively, not only as physicians, but also as citizens. And to do this, we need to see our problems of health and medical and practice clearly in relation to our changing world."

In keeping with the theme set forth by the convention's leading speakers, retiring President Dr. Edward C. Maziqque of Washington, D. C., presented a strong five-point proposal for all out participation in community and international affairs, that was in the main part, adopted by the body.

Included in the resolutions adopted was one calling for legislation favoring federal subsidy for deserving medical students; that the organization make an all out attempt to secure employment for Negro detail-men in all the major pharmaceutical houses in the country; and that the organization should participate in the annual exchange program with foreign countries.

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man of the medical section of the National Medical Association for over 10 years.

National Medical Association Holds Confab



GOVERNOR G. MENNEN WILLIAMS of Michigan (second from left) is shown following his speech to the 2,000 delegates of the National Medical Association Convention held in Pittsburgh this week. With the Governor at a reception following the public meeting at which he appeared are Dr. Vaughn C. Mason, New York City, member of the Board of Trustees and President-elect of the NMA, and Dr. and Mrs. Murray Davis of High Point, N. C. Dr. Davis is chairman of the Board of Trustees.

Houston Medic Presents Important Paper



DR E. T. MAZIQUE | DR EDITH IRBY JONES | DR J. T. ALDRICH

Among the many interesting papers read during the four day long convention of the National Medical Association was one read by Dr Edith Irby Jones of Houston. Dr Jones' paper on "Viral Hepatitis" dealt with one of the most mystifying diseases . . one which effects the liver.

Dr Jones, who was reared in Hot Springs, Ark, was the first Negro woman to be graduated from the Arkansas University Medical School. She has been practicing for seven years and has done outstanding work in the field of internal medicine.

Dr Jones' paper informed of the work that has been done in the field of research as to this virus II. She has done extensive research herself in this field for the past 14 months. She is shown in the above photo with Dr Edward T Mazique, Washington, D C, retiring president, and Dr James T Aldrich of St Louis, Mo.

Dr. V. Mason To Head NMA During 1961

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — Dr. Vaughn C. Mason of New York City was named president-elect of the National Medical Association at its recent 65th annual convention here.

Dr. Mason succeeds Dr. James T. Aldrich of St. Louis, Mo., who attended leadership of the 5,000-member organization here at the four-day session, attended by 2,000 delegates and members.

The youthful New Yorker, one-time varsity member of the University of Pennsylvania track team, and now a prominent gynecologist, is chief of the Ob-Gyn services at Manhattan's Sydenham Hospital.

Dr. Mason will assume NMA leadership when the group meets in New York City next August.

Other officers elected are: Dr. J. O. Garland, Los Angeles, Calif., first vice president; Dr. Leo S. Butler, Baton Rouge, La., second vice president; Dr. Maybelle Weaver, Baltimore, Md., third vice president.

Dr. John T. Givens, Norfolk, Va., was re-elected executive secretary, Dr. W. T. Armstrong, Rocky Mt., N. C., was elected speaker of the House of Delegates, Dr. E. T. Taylor, St. Louis, Mo., treasurer, and and Dr. Percival Smith, Baltimore, Md., was chosen speaker of the House of Delegates.

Five trustees elected to the 11-man board were: Dr. Asa Yancey, Atlanta, Ga.; Dr. W. H. Grant, Nashville, Tenn.; Dr. E. A. Dumas, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. J. L. Martin, Philadelphia, Pa., and Dr. R. D. Jefferson, Tenn.

NMA for aged aid

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8/14/60

DETROIT — Dr. Edward C. Mazique, president of the National Medical Association, last week proposed that added Social security deductions be made to finance Government medical aid for the aged.

Dr. Mazique of Washington announced his proposal at a reception in his honor at Gotham Hotel here. More than 5,000 colored physicians are members of the NMA.

* * *

DR. MAZIQUE recommended that the increased deductions be used to secure services for the country's 16 million persons entitled to social security benefits.

Also included in Dr. Mazique's plan of Federal assistance to those over 65 would be an employment program, suitable housing at reasonable prices and a stepped-up research program to alleviate old-age sickness and mental breakdown.

Mazique pointed out that the Federal Government was sponsoring other health programs for armed forces personnel and their dependents and recently initiated a program of medical insurance for Federal employees.

* * *

ANSWERING CRITICS who contend Federal medical benefits would create a socialistic situation, Mazique said:

"Why is it socialistic for Americans to provide for the health hazards of their retirement years by paying insurance premiums through taxation during their wage-earning years?"

He discounted arguments that Federal medical aid to the aged would cause a deterioration in medical services.

Pittsburgh Hosts Nation's Doctors

Pittsburgh, Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 8/13/60

PITTSBURGH—Michigan's retiring Gov. G. Mennen Williams, one of the nation's outstanding champions of civil rights, will head an impressive list of speakers at the 65th convention of the National Medical Association Inc. and its women's auxiliary, to be held here at the Penn-Sheraton Hotel, Aug. 8 through 11.

The convention, one of the foremost medical science meetings in the country, according to Dr. Murray B. Davis of High Point, N. C., chairman of the board of trustees of the NMA, will bring before the body a number of the nation's leading medical men in a series of meeting which are equivalent to a concentrated post-graduate course in medicine.

BUSINESS SESSIONS will be marked by the turning over of the presidential gavel by Dr. E. C. Mazique of Washington, D. C., to James T. Aldrich of St. Louis, who will head the 5,000-member organization for the year 1960-61.

On Tuesday evening, at the opening public meeting, Governor Williams will deliver the principal address. The Governor will be introduced by Dr. Lionel Swan of the Detroit Medical Society, a member of the NMA.

The Tuesday evening public meeting awards will be made to the "General Practitioner of the Year," and the "Distinguished Service Award, two of the most coveted awards among professional groups in the nation.

Also greeting the delegates at the Tuesday meeing will be Mayor Joseph M. Barr of Pittsburgh.

THE CONVENTION is being entertained by the Western Pennsylvania Medical Society, Dr. Charles C. Booker, president.

National Convention

Carolina Physician "Doctor Of Year"

Journal + Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 8-20-60

Special Correspondence

PITTSBURGH — Three outstanding citizens were honored by the members of the National Medical Association at the public meeting of the 65th Annual Convention last week at the University of Pittsburgh.

They were Mrs. Homer Brown, wife of Judge Homer Brown of Pittsburgh; Dr. John B. Johnson of Washington, D. C., and Dr. J. A. Tinsley of Weldon, N. C.

Mrs. Brown was presented a bouquet of roses by Dr. John T. Givens of Norfolk, the executive secretary, in memory of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. D. W. Byrd, charter members and former presidents of the NMA and its Women's Auxiliary.

DR. TINSLEY was given "The Doctor of the Year Award" by Dr. E. Mae McCarroll, of Newark, and Dr. John B. Johnson of Washington, D. C., the distinguished service award.

Dr. Tinsley, one of the oldest practicing physicians in North Carolina, was born Nov. 28, 1882. He attended the Normal Institute of Henderson, N. C. and received further training at Newark City College, Newark, and Leonard Medical School, Raleigh, where he was the recipient of the Battle Award in Physiology and the Goodman Award in Anatomy. He has practiced for fifty-two years. He served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the NMA from 1930-36.

HE WAS selected for the award because of his campaigning for every physician in North Carolina to be an active member of the Old North State Medical Society and the NMA.

Dr. Johnson, receiver of the "Distinguished Service Award" received his A. B. from Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1931. He graduated from the Western Reserve University in 1936 and did post-graduate work at the University of Rochester, N. Y., 1939-41; was a fellow in Cardiovascular Research, Bellevue Hospital, Columbia University, 1948, 1949 and was a diplomat of American Board of Internal Medicine, 1942.

HE HAS HAD a long career as a medical educator and is a member of the staff of Howard University Medical School. He has served as chairman of the medical section of the NMA over ten years.

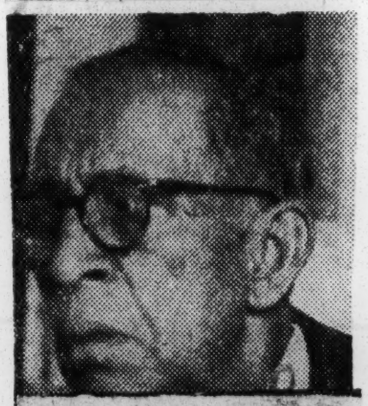
Medical Ass'n Honors Memory Of Norfolkians

Journal + Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 8-20-60



Dr. John T. Givens of Norfolk, executive secretary of the National Medical Association, is shown presenting a bouquet of roses to Mrs. Homer Brown, wife of Judge Homer Brown of Pittsburgh, in memory of her parents, Dr. and Mrs. D. W. Byrd, of Norfolk. Both Dr. and Mrs. Byrd were charter members of the National Medical Association and it's auxiliary. The presentation was made at the public meeting of the NMA's 65th annual convention meeting in Pittsburgh, Aug. 8-11.

NMA Honors N. C. Doctor



DR. JAMES A. TINSLEY
"Doctor Of The Year"



ON MEDICAL MISSION TO EUROPE.—These physicians of the National Medical association enplaned on Monday, August 15, for a month-long study trip to the Soviet Union and several European countries. They plan to observe for themselves the new advances made in the prevention and control of the major man-killing diseases.

17 Physicians On Study Tour To Soviet Union And Eastern Europe

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Seven-teen Negro doctors, 12 of their wives and one's husband will enplane August 15 for a month-long study trip to the Soviet Union and other European countries. The trip is being sponsored by the National Medical Association (NMA) which comprises 5,000 physicians in 70 local medical societies in 44 states, the District of Columbia and in PPuerto Rico, Virgin Islands, British West Indies, Panama and Bermuda.

The medical mission will spend four days in Stockholm, Sweden; 14 in the Soviet Union; three each in Poland and Hungary, five in Czechoslovakia and four each in Paris and London, in that order.

Behind the trip is NMA's desire to study "first-hand" the new advances made in the prevention and control of the major diseases which kill mankind, says Dr. John B. Johnson of Howard University's School of Medicine, who is chairman of NMA's Council on Scientific Assembly, the planning body for NMA's scientific sessions.

In each country mission members will be on the lookout for scientific advances running the entire range of medical knowledge——from obstetrics, through which we arrive into the world, to gerontology, through which we are being enabled to remain here longer.

TO STUDY HEALTH FACTORS

Another purpose of the trip is to observe the various factors affecting health, explains Dr. Johnson who, because of previous research committments, will not accompany the mission.

He lists these factors as "occupations, standards of living, dietary habits including the use of tobacco and alcohol, climate and emotional tensions and stresses peculiar to the particular population."

Those last two factors—— emotional tensions and stresses—— have given rise to one of the most hopeful and challenging prospects ever faced by man——a longer life span.

COULD LIVE INDEFINITELY

An official of the World Health Organization says that the major physical diseases which shortened man's life have been conquered, continuing: If we could conquer mental illnesses, we would be able to prolong life indefinitely.

The factor of prolonged life emerges significantly because one of the countries being visited—the Soviet Union——has long held claim to longevity records.

The May issue of "Military Medicine," official journal of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States, climaxes a report on Soviet medical advances with the observation: "The Soviet Union also claims that the oldest people of the world are at the present time living under the Soviet flag."

A MILLION CENTENARIANS

The magazine quotes figures which report that "about one million Soviet citizens have reached their 100th birthday. One woman was reportedly 180 years old in 1959.

Many NMA members, particularly those whose patients are mainly elderly, are eager to examine for themselves the conditions under which these centenarians have lived.

TOO MANY MEDICAL ATTRACTIONS

NMA's, resident, Dr. Edward C. Mazique of Washington, D.C., who heads the mission, adds that the other countries on his group's itinerary offer scientific attractions equally as interesting and challenging.

In Great Britain the mission will pay particular attention to the operation and administration of medical care under the country's national health plan and will observe as well the advances made in scientific medicine.

Dr. Mazique reveals that in each country mission members will offer in exchange information on medical advances in the United States.

He explains that the trip will also be a goodwill mission, adding that our human relations have not kept pace with our material strides, continuing: "If the social barriers which have separated men and partially rendered the benefits from science null and void are to be overcome, the physical scientist must apply his technique for exploring the atom and penetrating mountains to reaching people," thus helping to create conditions without which medical science cannot advance.

"The physician," Dr. Mazique adds, "must become convinced that if science is divorced from people it ceases to be a creative force in life and that his medicine will not in the long run extend longevity. It will only prepare man for destruction."

NO IRON CURTAIN

He quotes a statement on international health and welfare made last year before the Senate Committee on Labor and Welfare by Dr. Gunner Gundarsen, past president of the American Medical Association. Said Gundarsen: "In medical science there are no secrets, no iron curtains, no cold war. To physicians everywhere, atomic energy means a new way of fighting disease, not a new way of conquering the world. Medicine exists to save life, not to destroy it."

NMA Mission Delegates

The 11 physicians being accompanied by their wives are Dr. Arthur C. Logan, general surgeon; Dr. Richard M. Carey, cardiologist, and Dr. Vaughan C. Mason, obstetrician-gynecologist — all of New York City; Dr. Charles S. Ireland, a Washington, D. C., cardiologist; Dr. LeRoy R. Swift, an obstetrician - gynecologist of Durham, N. C.; Dr. Kenneth W. Clement, a general surgeon of Cleveland; Dr. Clifton R. Hines, general practitioner; Dr. Joseph P. Martin, obstetrician - gynecologist and Dr. Creed F. Ward, pediatrician—all of Cleveland; Dr. Alegro J. Godley, a Detroit specialist in cardio-renal diseases; Dr. Thomas R. Peyton, a Los Angeles proctologist and Dr. Henry F. Shorter, an Atlanta general practitioner.

Dr. Ethelene J. Crockett, an obstetrician-gynecologist of Detroit, is being accompanied by her husband, Attorney George W. Crockett Jr., chairman of the liaison committee of both the National Medical association and the National Bar association.

Other physicians on the NMA mission are National President Edward C. Mazique, a cardiovascular specialist of Washington, D. C. Dr. Joseph L. Carwin, general practitioner and Dr. Joyce Y. Carwin, an obstetrician-gynecologist the Stamford, Conn., husband-wife team, and Dr. Margaret E. Grigsby, a Washington, D. C., specialist in infectious diseases.

The mission will return to New York from Brussels via Sabena Airlines on September 18.

NNPA Mid-Winter Workshop IN D. C. Chocked Full Of Discussion

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta Da
wsmen Confer
1-24-60
ith Nation's
Top Leaders

By EMORY O. JACKSON

WASHINGTON, D. C. (SNS) — The three-day NNPA MID-WINTER Workshop held at Dunbar Jan. 21-24 was chocked full of discussions, reports, conferences and entertainment.

This is a presidential election year which will produce both news and revenue and newspaper publishers are interested in both. However the basic emphasis was placed upon publication improvement and news service expansion. Much consideration was also given to additional services which are to be offered to the reading public and stimulation to the economic growth and development of the group served by the Negro-owned press.

B. F. McLaurin, one of the lieutenants of A. Phillip Randolph, discussed the National Negro Labor Council which is being instrumentalized. His remarks had bearing on the present predicament of unionized Negro workers who do not seem to getting all of the benefits from organized labor to which they are entitled. More and more Negro labor news is likely to find its way in the general and the Negro-produced press. Randolph seems to be eyeing a new-type of union labor service for the Negro similar to the work performed by the Jewish Joint Labor Committee.

GUESTS OF POSTMASTER

The NNPA-ers were guests of Postmaster Arthur Sommerfield at luncheon Jan. 22. Joseph. Clark, Columbus-Georgia-born factotum in the Post Office Department arranged the courtesy. Both Sommerfield and Mr. Clark recognized the importance of the Negro-developed press as a force of substantial influence on American opinion.

A visit to the office of Attorney General William P. Rogers provided considerable background information. This was an off-record parley which serves the purpose of helping to form vital contacts and fill-ins on the status of measures and issues of interest to those you represent. Tommy Young, Norfolk Journal and Guide; John H. Sengestacke, Chicago Daily Defender; Howard Woods, St. Louis Argus, W. D. Campbell, Wilmington Journal; Eugene Rhodes, Philadelphia Tribune, Louis Lautier of the NNPA news service and our correspondent were members of the delegation which called on Mr. Rogers.

Another group headed by NNPA President William O. Walker, conferred with Vice-President Richard-Nixon. Unfortunately the delegations did not have an opportunity to make reports to the entire workshop group.

Cecil Newman of the Minneapolis Spokesman; Charles Wartman of the Michigan Chronicle and Dr. Carlton Goodlett of the San Francisco Sun-Reporter served on the delegation which visited with Housing Coordinator Mason. They presented a proposal to him.

PRESS PROBLEMS SOUTH

"There was a discussion of "Problems of Negro Newspapers in the South." NNPA President Walker said that some 62 Negro publications in the Deep South were invited to attend the conference. However only three of these publishers other than those listed with NNPA membership came. Still there was a free-for-all discussion and a number of helpful ideas were provoked. Best of all, it seems, was the spirit of assistance and cooperation voiced by the stronger newspaper publishers outside the Hard-Core South.

RENEWS OLD FRIENDSHIPS

Here in the Nation's Capital this correspondent had an opportunity to renew old friendships and to stimulate new ones. As house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Roper both formerly of Birmingham, a steady flow of friends poured in and out of their home ..... Kenneth C. Kennedy, brother of Wenonah High School Principal Leon Kennedy, came by the NNPA Mid-Winter Workshop at Dunbar Hotel and by the Ropers. His brother, Charles and his sister, Mrs. Juanita Kenny Morgan, are also located here. They were visited at their real estate office .. Mr. and Mrs. Fulton D. Matthews (he is a former social columnist of the Birmingham World) hosted a brunch Visited Mr. and Mrs. David Stinnette. Mrs .Stinnette is the former Miss Addie Crump, who once served as clerk of Birmingham World .... B. F. McLaudin, Eastern Zone Supervisor of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who addressed the NNPA Workshop, revealed after his speech that he plans to visit Birmingham .... Dr. C. H. Parrish, head of the Department of Sociology, was on the plane with this reporter enroute to Atlanta .. .. Ernest T. Eiland, who said he was a college mate of H. D. Coke, inquired about him ... Dr. Hylam Lewis, former Atlanta University professor, is working on a two-year health survey here ..... Percy Greene, editor of the Jackson (Miss.) Advocate and Walter C. Robinson, publisher of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Observer were among the Deep South publishers attending the workshop .. Theodore Brown of the Post Office Department asked about Floyd Baity who is a resident of D. C. although he said he was not aware of his Washington residence .... Dr. Eddie Mazique, president of the National Medical Association, said that NMA will use a new legal formual in trying to remove racial staff discrimination at hospitals supported by city, state, county and federal funds ..... Some NNPA workshopper had breakfast with Senator H. H. Humphrey, announced candidate for the Democratic Presidential Nomination' at the Roosevelt Hotel.



THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE from the Eastern Region of the Nat'l Negro Licensed Beverage Association met at NNLBA National headquarters in Philadelphia, from a 2-day business session. Left to right Luther ("Red") Randolph, New York City; Wilmer Al- York City; rear, standing: Office Department. Mrs. Smith suggested that a 3 in., by 6 in., heat seal patch be provided for the repair of mail bags, earning an award of $50. She is employed as sewing machine operator in the Chicago Mail Bag Repair center, 1749 W. Pershing rd. Looking on are Harold T. Nieman, assistant superintendent of Repair Center, and Fred Smith (right), recipient's husband, a mail equipment handler.

Beverage unit slates parley

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. (ANP) — Thousands of tavern and hotel bar owners and retail distributors will attend the first annual convention of the National Negro Licensed Beverage Association here July 5-7.

The NNLBA is regarded as one of the fastest growing businesses, having within 12 months spread its membership to nearly 40 states and publishes a monthly official newspaper. Headquarters are Philadelphia.

Headquarters for the first convention is the Jamaica Motel. Executive Director of NNLBA is Bill Curtis, former sales representative of a national brewery.

Belford Lawson, Washington attorney, will be the convention keynote speaker. Lawson is former national president of Alpha Phi Alpha and is a noted civil rights attorney.

'Infant' association to hold convention in Atlantic City

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. — One of the most important conventions in the history of minority group business will be held here July 5-7. The recently - organized National Negro License Beverage Association will held its first annual meeting with an expected attendance of more than 3,000.

Principal speaker will be Belford Lawson Jr., noted civil rights attorney from Washington. He will be introduced by Ernest W. Harris, Philadelphia, NNLBA president.

* * *

ONE OF the convention highlights will be the presentation of the organization's "Silver Mug" awards to members who have performed the most outstanding service in developing the association.

The organization has branches in 40 states and is open to all persons having an interest in the colored consumer. These persons included those in the marketing firms, public relations firms, clients, management associates and others.

One need not be a member in order to attend the convention. Headquarters will be at the Jamaica Motel where a registration desk is being installed. Press accommodations have also been made.

Dr. Peters New President Of Pharmaceutical Assoc.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Henry R. Peters, who was recently appointed the first colored member of the District of Columbia Pharmacy board, was elected national president of the National Pharmaceutical association at its annual convention held in Rochester, N. Y. last week.

He has served the association in the past as a vice president and a member of the executive committee. He is a past president of the Washington Pharmaceutical association and is now serving as treasurer of that organization.

OTHER pharmacists elected national officers at the convention, were; Thomas A. Gorgas, of Englewood, N. J., first vice president; J. E. Vaughn, of Petersburg, Va., second vice - president; William S. Woodard, of Newport News Va., treasurer; Joan K. Strong, of Detroit, Michigan, recording secretary and Chauncey I. Cooper, of Washington, D. C., executive secretary.

Also elected members - at-large of the executive committee were Lloyd H. Williams of Tulsa, Oklahoma; Mrs. Camzy G. Starling of Nashville, Tenn., and Thomas E. Stokes, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

EMILE LA Branche of New Orleans, La., will serve as president of the National Pharmaceutical association until the August, 1961 convention.

Dr. Peters is a former instructor in pharmacy at Howard university.

Pharmacists elect Emile La Branche

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — Emile La Branche of New Orleans was elected president of the National Pharmaceutical Association at its 14th annual convention here Aug. 2 - 4, succeeding Lloyd H. Williams of Tulsa, Okla.

The delegation also picked Cincinnati, Ohio, as the convention site for 1961 and recommended that the 1962 convention be held at one of the following cities: New Orleans, Boston or St. Louis.

Principal resolutions approved by the organization concerned the association's responsibilities in connection with the National Advisory Commission on Careers in Pharmacy. A chief program of the Commission is publicizing careers in pharmacy and recruiting pharmacy students.

* * *

IN ADDITION to Mr. LaBranche, other officers for 1960-61 are:

Henry R. Peters, Washington, president-elect; Thomas A. Gorgas, Englewood, N.J., first vice president; James F. Vaughn, Petersburg, Va., second vice president; William S. Woodward, Newport News, Va., treasurer; Joan K. Strong, Detroit, recording secretary;

And also Chauncey I. Cooper, Washington, executive secretary; and members-at-large of the executive committee are Lloyd H. Williams of Tulsa, Canzy G. Starling, Nashville, Tenn., and Thomas E. Stokes, Pittsburgh.

* * *

HIGHLIGHTS OF the convention included a tour of Eastman Kodak operations and the Eastman residence and museum and the annual banquet session. Dr. G. Alexander Galvin of Ithica, a former pharmacist and now a physician, was the speaker.

Dr. Galvin, director of the New York State chapter of the American Academy of General Practice, emphasized the necessity of close inter-professional relations between all members of the healing arts.

Newspaper Publishers Honor J. H. Sengstacke,

Birmingham World, Birmingham, Alabama, Wed. 6/29/60

By EMORY O. JACKSON

CHICAGO, Ill. — (SNS) — John H. Sengstacke, publisher of The Chicago Daily Publication, honored on the occasion of his 25th anniversary as head of the Defender Publication by the National Newspaper Publishers Association, was elected president of NNPA at the windup of the association's 20th annual convention here June 23-26.

Mr. Sengstacke served as first NNPA president which he furnished the leadership for founding here in Chicago in 1940. Sessions were held in the Chicago Defender Building. This was the first time in the 20-year history of the association that a member NNPA newspaper has had the facilities for hosting the association in his plant building.

The association voted to hold its 1961 convention in Cleveland, Ohio and recommended that the 1962 convention be held in St. Louis, Mo. in connection with the 50th anniversary of the St. Louis Argus. W. O. Walker, retiring NNPA president and publisher of the Cleveland Call and Post was elected to the board of directors. His newspaper will be host to the 21st annual convention.

E. Washington Rhodes, publisher of the Philadelphia (Pa.) Tribune, was elected vice-president. Longsworth M. Quinn, of the Michigan (Detroit) Chronicle, was re-elected secretary and Mrs. Nannie M. Turner, publisher of the St. Louis Argus, was re-elected treasurer. Howard Murphy, of the Afro-American, was elected to the board of directors. Emory O. Jackson, of the Birmingham (Ala.) World, was re-elected to the board.

The association voted to hold its 1961 NNPA Mid-Winter Workshop at Atlanta (Ga.) University. It was indicated that the colleigiate press will be invited to share in the workshop. The Atlanta Daily World will be host to the workshop.

The Publishers launched a contribution to the John Rushwurm Scholarship set up by Bowdoin College alumni in honor and memory of John H. Russwurm, first Negro person to graduate from an American college and editor of the first Negro publication, Freedom Journal, to be published in the United States.

Mid-Winter Workshop Set For Atlanta

In a series of resolutions, NNPA gave its support to the sit-in movement, called on both the Republican and Democratic conventions to write a strong civil rights platform, and specially asked the 1954 Supreme Court decision be declared by both conventions to be the law of the land and to enforce it. Also, labor board certification was urged to be withheld from labor union which have a discrimatory policy or practice.

Moss H. Kendrix, Atlanta-born head of the Moss H. Kendrix Organization, Washington, D. C., made a fervent plea to NNPA to support Delta Phi Delta, Negro-founded journalistic farternity, consider a project for support of Negro Newspaper Week and also a public relation proposal.

SIDELIGHTS

Otto McClarrin of Washington, D. C., a member of the field staff of the Commission on Civil Rights attended the convention .... Cornelius Maiden, Birmingham, Ala., of the race relations staff of the International Chemical Workers Union (AFL-CIO), chatted with publishers and editors during the Friday and Saturday sessions of the convention ..... W. W. Jackson, Chicago public school teacher and brother of Emory O. Jackson, attended the Awards Banquet at Sherman Hotel Friday night, June 25 .... Mrs. Georgia Bridgeforth White and Mrs. Elston Goss, both formerly of Birmingham, also attended the banquet .... William G. Porter, assistant to the vice-president of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., St. Louis, was host to a reception for NNPA delegates. Mr. Porter's late father organized and served as president of the first branch of the NAACP chartered in that about 1919 .... Percy Greene, publisher of the Jackson (Miss.) Advocate and L. C. Jamar of the Huntsville Mirror were among the Southern editors and publishers present ..... Emory O. Jackson helped to draft the NNPA resolutions as a member of the resolutions committee .. In Chicago Editor Jackson was the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hill, his cousin ..... Robert Johnson, Birmingham-born editor of Jet magazine extended to editor Jackson several courtesies. W. W., Bob and E. O. witnessed the White Sox-



NEW NNPA PRESIDENT John Sengstacke (right) of Chicago is congradulated by former president William O. Walker of Cleveland. Publishers met in Los Angeles, Calif.

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

John Sengstacke named president of publishers

Sat. 7-9-60

CHICAGO (ANP) — John H. Sengstacke, publisher of the Daily Defender, was elected president of the National Newspaper Publisher's Association at the climax of the group's annual convention June 25.

Sengstacke, founder of the organization and host to the convention, also was presented the distinguished editor's award for 25 years of crusading zeal and devotion to the cause of equality.

* * *

ALSO ELECTED at the three-day convention were E. Washington Rhodes, Philadelphia Tribune, vice president; L. M. Quinn, Michigan Chronicle, secretary; and Mrs. Nannie Turner, St. Louis Argus treasurer.

Elected to the board of directors were W. O. Walker, C. C. DeJoie, Carlton Goodlett, John Kirkpatrick, Emory O. Jackson, Carl Murphy, Thomas Young and Frank L. Stanley.

* * *

GUEST SPEAKER at the awards banquet was Miss Patricia Stephens, 20-year-old coed who was kicked out of Florida A. and M. University in Tallahassee because of her participation in the sitdown movement.

Speakers at other sessions included Thurgood Marshall of the NAACP, Charles H. Leo of the Cleveland Call-Post and Herbert G. Kline, press secretary for Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

Publishers Urge Ike To Take Action In Tenn. Vote Squeeze

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.
Sat. 7/9/60

dignity.

CHICAGO, Ill. (ANP) -- John H. Sengstacke, publisher of the Daily Defender, was elected president of the National Newspaper Publisher's Association at the climax of the group's annual convention June 25.

Sengstacke, founder of the organization and host to the convention, was awarded the distinguished editor's award last Friday at the 20th annual awards dinner in the Sherman Hotel. The editor and publisher was cited for 25 years of crusading zeal and devotion to the cause of equality.

Also elected at the three-day convention were E. Washington Rhodes, of the Philadelphia Tribune, vice president; L. M. Quinn, of the Michigan Chronicle, secretary; and Mrs. Nannie Turner, of the St. Louis Argus, treasurer.

Elected to the board of directors were: W. O. Walker, C. C. Dejoie, Jr., Carlton Goodlett, John Kirkpatrick, Emory O. Jackson, Carl Murphy, Thomas Young and Frank L. Stanley.

At the dinner another editor, 10 newspapers and 15 individuals were cited at the association's 20th annual awards banquet in the Sherman Hotel's Bar Tabarin Room.

In special conference, the more than 50 publishers and representatives attending the meeting were addressed by technical experts in advertising and printing.

PATRICIA STEPHENS GUEST SPEAKER

Guest speaker at the awards banquet was Florida A & M sit-inner Patricia Stephens. Miss Stephens, 20, who was asked to leave school because of her participation in the demonstrations, said the movement is not just a fight for Negro rights but one for human

In the closing session of the conference delegates adopted a resolution calling upon the President, Congress and the Justice Department to "take immediate action to eliminate all vestiges of discrimination... in areas of public accommodations."

PENALIZE JIM CROW STATES

Another resolution urges Congress to adhere to a provision of the 14th amendment and cut the representation of states that deny Negroes the right to vote.

The President was asked, in a third resolution, to declare Fayette County, Tenn. community a disaster area in the wake of an economic boycott against Negroes who attempted to register and vote. The resolution asked the President to use the power of his office to send immediate aid to the distressed families.

A final resolution urged the Republicans and Democrats to adopt a strong civil rights plank in their 1960 campaign platforms.

NOTABLES SPEAK

Speakers at the sessions included Vice President Richard M. Nixon's press secretary, Herbert G. Kline, Thurgood Marshall of the NAACP and Marvin Rich of CORE, William G. Portey, of Anheuser-Busch, Inc., Erik Isgrig of Zenith Corporation; Robert C. Bassett of Schlitz Brewing Company; and Charles H. Loeb of the Cleveland Call and Post.

Who makes quick use of the moment is a genius of prudence. -Lavater

CARL MURPHY IS CHAIRMAN

NNPA launches drive to increase the vote

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 10-8-60

CHICAGO — The National Newspaper Publishers Association has launched a nationwide registration and vote campaign under the leadership of Carl Murphy, publisher of the AFRO-AMERICAN newspapers and a Democratic elector of Maryland, it was announced by John H. Sengstacke, NNPA president, last week.

Sengstacke, publisher of the Chicago Defender, in a letter to the newspapers of the NNPA wrote: "We are asking you to help organize a campaign designed to give added stimulus nationwide to the many door bell ringing efforts already underway by the various mass organizations.

Calling for editorial support, Sengstacke stated: "We hope that, in your newspaper efforts to stimulate maximum participation in the forthcoming election, you will find it possible to make at least one dramatic editorial appeal to your readers to register and vote."

* * *

SENGSTACKE wrote: "We are happy to announce that Mr. Carl Murphy is Chairman of the Registration Committee and Attorney W. Henry Walker, the dynamic leader who organized the sit - in-student registration drive in Indiana, will assist Mr. Murphy, and will be available to assist you if you will let us know when you would like him in your area."

The NNPA is an organization of colored weekly and daily newspapers and its membership includes papers which have eighty-five per cent of the total circulation of the colored press.

32b 1960

NATIONAL NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

Convention Speaker



Miss Patricia Stevens, 20-year-old student at Florida A. and M. University, who spent 45 days in the Tallahassee jail for her part in sit-in demonstrations last spring, was guest speaker at the awards banquet of the National Newspaper Publishers Association at the Hotel Sherman in Chicago last Friday night. She was given a standing ovation by more than 300 delegates, visitors and guests attending the publishers' 20th annual convention.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk Va
Dat. 7-2-60
32b

Publishers Elect Sengstacke

President Asked To Help Break Tennessee 'Boycott'

Special Correspondence

CHICAGO — John H. Sengstacke, publisher of the Daily Defender, was elected president of the National Newspaper Publisher's Association at its annual convention last week.

Mr. Sengstacke, who played a leading role in the organization of the publishers' group 20 years ago, received one of two distinguished editor's awards presented Friday at the annual awards dinner in the Sherman Hotel. The Chicago editor and publisher was cited for 25 years of "crusading zeal and devotion to the cause of equality."

THE OTHER recipient of the distinguished editor's award, Sylvan Meyer, editor of the Gainsville (Georgia) Times, a daily newspaper, was unable to be present to receive it.

Also elected at the three-day convention were E. Washington Rhodes, of the Philiadelphia Tribune, vice president; L. M. Quinn, of the Michigan Chronicle, secretary; and Mrs. Nannie Mitchell Turner, of the St. Louis Argus; treasurer.

ELECTED TO the board of directors in addition to the officers were: W. O. Walker, Cleveland Call and Post; C. C. Dejoie, Jr., Louisiana Weekly, New Orleans; Dr. Carlton Goodlett, San Francisco Sun-Reporter; John Kirkpatrick, East St. Louis Crusader, Emory O. Jackson, Birmingham World; Carl Murphy, Baltimore Afro American; Thomas W. Young, Journal and Guide, and Frank L. Stanley, Louisville Defender.

The more than 50 publishers and representatives attending the meeting were addressed by technical experts in advertising and printing.

GUEST SPEAKER at the awards banquet was Florida A. and M. univesity sit-inner, Patricia Stephens, who spent 45 days in the Tallahassee, Fla. jail for her participation in and leadership of the sit-ins.

Miss Stephens, 20, who was dropped as a Florida A. and M. university student as a result of time lost from classes during the demonstrations, said the movement is "not just a fight for Negro rights but one for human dignity."

IN THE closing session of the conference, delegates adopted a resolution praising the sit-ins and calling upon the President, Congress and the Justice Department to "take immediate action to eliminate all vestiges of discrimination .... in areas of public patronage."

Another resolution urged Congress to adhere to a provision of the 14th amendment and reduce the representation in Congress of states that deny Negroes the right to vote.

THE PRESIDENT was asked, in a third resolution, to declare the Fayette County, Tennessee community, a disaster area in the wake of an economic boycott against Negroes who attempted to register and vote. The resolution asked the President to use the power of his office to send immediate aid to the distressed families.

A final resolution urged the Republican and Democratic parties to adopt strong civil rights planks in their 1960 campaign platforms.

Speakers at the sessions included Vice President Richard M. Nixon's press secretary, Herbert G. Kline; Thurgood Marshall of the NAACP; Marvin Rich of CORE; William G. Porter, of Anheuser - Busch, Inc; Erik Isgrig, of Zenith Corporation; Robert C. Bassett, of Schlitz Brewing Company; and Charles H. Loeb, of the Cleveland Call and Post.

W. O. Walker's Achievements Equal Paper's

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first of a series of articles on Negro publishers, presented in cooperation with the National Newspaper Publishers Association. This series is designed to acquaint the public with the men whose publications have been in the forefront of the fight for first class citizenship on behalf of minorities in this country.

By CHARLES L. SANDERS

However history rates Negro journalism, it will almost certainly record that, when the time of dying came for bias, bigotry and intolerance, the Negro Press was the power that thrust the rapier that inflicted the mortal wound.

And rubbed salt into the sore did the Negro editors whose writings were voices of conscience and warnings, virtually thorns in James Crow's flesh.

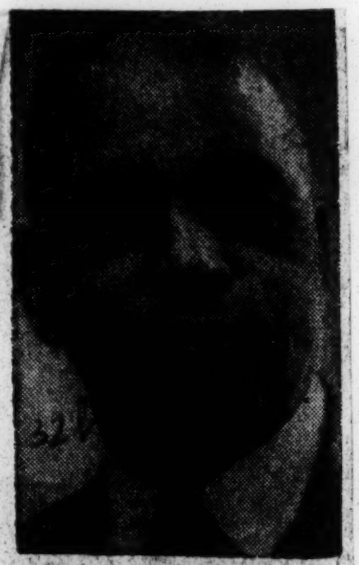
WILLIAM O. WALKER

William O. Walker, editor and publisher of the Cleveland Call & Post, has been a newspaperman for 40 years. In 1919 he turned in his first news story to Managing Editor Ira Lewis of the Pittsburgh Courier.

Walker covered a speech of Roscoe Conklin Simmons at the Syria Mosque. An expert shorthand writer, the young reporter wrote down every word the orator said.

The complete story enabled the Courier to hit the streets with an "Extra" and scoop all competition. For his night's work, William Walker was promoted to City Editor.

A year later he went to the city desk of the Norfolk Journal and Guide. After working there for a year, he got fed up with the town and started to look for another job.



W. O. WALKER

STARTED TRIBUNE

He went to Washington, D. C., where, with the Murray Brothers (job printers) he started the Washington Tribune. The Tribune grew to be one of America's largest Negro weeklies in that era.

After working as Tribune managing editor for nine years, W. O. quit when one of the Murray brothers died and subsequent family bickering became intolerable.

He went to work as advertising manager of Washington's famed The Fair Department Store, a store that pioneered racial integration of its sales clerks. Walker rose rapidly and finally became manager of the Baltimore branch store.

But the newspaper bug had bitten deeply: W. O. wanted to get back into journalism. He studied opportunities in several large cities and finally decided to try Cleveland.

In 1932 he came to Cleveland as Managing Editor of the Cleveland Call & Post newspaper — if indeed, it could be called a newspaper in '32. Here is what he found:

The Call & Post was so deeply in debt to its printers they refused to work.

Subscribers had not received mail copies of the newspaper in 17 weeks.

A former employee had just won a court judgment for unpaid wages.

The corporation had lost its franchise because it had failed to pay state taxes.

There was little, if any, unencumbered real property on the premises.

REBUILDING EFFORT

Even though the Call & Post's future looked as bleak as the 1932 Depression years, the youthful M. E. plunged in head-first and started a rebuilding effort.

Acquaintance with Lawrence O. Payne, a popular young lawyer and Republican Party leader, caused Walker to declare himself and the newspaper Republican. His hard-hitting editorials and practical approach to the Negro electorate won him enough financial backing to purchase crude newspaper make-up equipment and a second-hand linotype machine.

Walker arranged to set his own type, lock it in newspaper forms and transport the forms across the city to a Bohemian printing plant for stereotyping and printing.

In 1940 Payne and Walker formed a partnership and incorporated the PW Publishing company.

The alliance proved to be a good one. Advertising steadily increased, the corporation's bank account grew and the Call and Post started to really prove its slogan: "Ohio's Fastest Growing Weekly."

Today the newspaper plant houses every conceivable mechanical device necessary for the production of an excellent newspaper.

$350,000 PAYROLL

There are 50 fulltime employees, about 30 part-time writers and photographers. The company's payroll is nearly $350,000 annually.

Each week the plant produces two editions of the Call & Post — one edition for Cleveland, the other for smaller Ohio cities, another newspaper, "The Neighborhood News," and several "shoppers" for Cleveland supermarkets.

William O. Walker's personal achievements have paralleled the success of his newspaper.

He has served as president of the Cleveland Board of Trade, president of the Cleveland branch of the NAACP, president of the Cleveland Urban League. He is president of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, an organization of American Negro newspapers.

He was one of the founders of the Future Outlook League, a militant organization responsible for numerous boycotts that forced open doors of employment to Ohio Negroes.

Walker served for six years as a member of the United States Commission for UNESCO and, in 1946, he was a member of a three-man team appointed by the Secretary of War to tour Europe to seek evidence of discrimination against Negro soldiers. The evidence was found and, after a report was made to the President of the United States, efforts were made to eliminate discrimination in the Armed Services.

POLITICALLY ACTIVE

He has been active in Ohio Republican politics for 27 years. He served for six years as member of Cleveland City Council, and since 1956, he has been a member of the Ohio Republican State Central and Executive Committees.

While serving as a Councilman, he spearheaded a successful fight to get Negro motormen on Cleveland streetcars and used his vote to force numerous industries to hire Negro workers.

He held training classes in the Call & Post building for Negroes seeking to become policemen, firemen and highway patrolmen, and was a co-sponsor of legislation in Council that created the Cleveland Community Relations Board, a forerunner of the Ohio Fair Employment Practices Commission.



OFFICERS AND MEMBERS of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, attending mid-winter conference in Washington, D.C. last week. From left to right, front row, they are: James B. Cobb, president of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, Washington; Walter C. Robinson, Chattanooga (Tenn.) Observer; L. M. Quinn, Michigan Chronicle, Detroit; W. D. Campbell, Wilmington Journal; Russell Jackson, Ohio Sentinel Columbus, Ohio; Nathaniel A. Sweets, St. Louis (Mo.) American; E. Washington Rhodes, Philadelphia (Pa.) Tribune; Harry D. Evans, Associated Publishers, Inc., New York; Alexander Joseph Allen, National Urban League, New York; Howard Woods, St. Louis (Mo.) Argus; Cecil Newman, Minneapolis (Minn.) Spokesman; Kenneth Wilson, Chicago (Ill.) Defender; Back row: Howard Murphy, AFRO - AMERICAN, Baltimore; Art Carter, AFRO-AMERICAN, Baltimore, Md.; Joseph Rainey, Philadelphia (Pa.) Tribune; C. C. DeJoie, Louisiana Weekly, New Orleans, La.; D. Arnett Murphy, AFRO-AMERICAN, Baltimore, Md.; Percy Greene, Jackson (Miss.) Advocate; Emory O. Jackson, Birmingham (Ala.) World; W. O. Walker, Cleveland (Ohio) Call and Post, president of the NNPA; Mrs. Anne Turpeau, Howard University Magazine; Mrs. Bettye Murphy Phillips, AFRO-AMERICAN, Baltimore, Md.; John Jordan, Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.; Miss Mary Shadd, Milwaukee Defender, Milwaukee, Wis.; Hon. Arthur E. Summerfield, the Postmaster General; Miss Lucille Buford, Kansas City (Mo.) Call; Miss Cora M. Brown, Special Associate General Counsel, Post Office Dept.; Mrs. Ruth Rolen, Philadelphia (Pa.) Tribune; Charles Loeb, Cleveland (Ohio) Call and Post; Jack Atkins, Houston (Texas) Informer; Thomas Young, Journal and Guide, Norfolk, Va.; Joseph A. Clarke, Special Assistant to the Assistant Postmaster General; Carlton V. Goodlet, San Francisco (Calif.) Sun-Reporter; Al Sweeny, Cleveland (Ohio) Call And Post; Frank L. Stanley, Louisville (Ky.) Defender; George W. Peterson, Administrative Aide, Post Office Dept.; Charles Wartman, Michigan Chronicle, Detroit, Mich.

Sengstacke And Meyer Named Distinguished Editors By N. N. P. A.

By Frank L. Stanley, Sr.,
NNPA Awards Chairman

Chicago—Two distinguished editors, ten members newspapers, and fifteen working journalists received a total of thirty-six Merit Awards, plaques, and trophies at the National Newspaper Publishers Association Annual Banquet here Friday night.

John H. Sengstacke, Chicago Defender editor-publisher, and convention host, was honored for 25 years of "crusading zeal and devotion to the cause of equality."

Sylvan Meyer, editor of the Gainsville Times, Gainsville, Georgia, was cited for editorial forthrightness "in support of the American public school system and equality under the law."

The Norfolk Journal and Guide won the highest NNPA Award—the Russwurm Trophy, for the second consecutive year. This award is given for all around general Excellence, and by amassing the highest number of contest points.

The Guide placed first in General Excellence, Best Feature, Promotion of the Negro Newspaper, and tied for first with the Louisiana Weekly in Best Typography and Make-Up. The Norfolk paper was second in Public Service and News Reporting.

Scoring the second highest total points was the defunct New York Age, which, at the time of its death earlier this year, was America's oldest Negro Newspaper.

Since Award are made on the immediate previous year's performance, the Age was eligible for competition and NNPA was happy to honor its work in tribute to good journalism which is not necessarily financially profitable.

The Age won first place in Original Column Writing and second in Editorials, Features, Typography and Make-Up. It was third in News Reporting.

Third highest scoring honors went to the Cleveland Call-Post which was first in Editorial and News Reporting. It was second in Original Columns.

Individual honors were scored as follows:

Column Wrinting: First, Chuck Stone; Second, Charles Loeb; Third, Richard B. Martin.

News Reporting: First Al Sweeney and Charles Sanders; Second, P. B. Young, Jr., John Jordan, Obe McCollum, and Lin Holloway; Third, Chuck Stone.

Feature Reporting: First, P. B. Young, Jr.; Second, John Signer; Third, Bob Williams.

News Photo: First, Thomas Washington. No other winners in this category.

Editorial Cartoons: First and second, R. S. Pious; Third, Thomas Feaman.

Other winning newspaper scores were:

San Francisco Sun-Reporter, first in Public Service and third in Promotion.

Louisville Defender, first in News photography, third in Editorial, and honorable mention in Typography and Make-Up.

Michigan Chronicle, second in Promotion and third in Typography and Make-Up.

Louisiana Weekly tied for first in Typogrpahy and Make-Up, and second in General Excellence.

Los Angeles Sentinel, third in General Excellence.

The 1960 Merit Awards Contest was judged by a panel of six journalism professors representing three schools of journalism, namely Wyoming, Houston, and Lincoln Universities. Two of these schools participated in the judging for the first time. In their ten-year history, NNPA Merit Awards have been judged by the University of Pennsylvania, Northwestern University, West Virginia University, the University of Illinois and Kansas University.

The basic comment of this years paney of julges has been consistent for the past decade. It is: "The weekly newspaper has an oppor-

Peters Heads Pharmacy Association

Chicago Ill.
Chicago Defender
Sat. 8-27-60
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WASHINGTON, D. C. — Dr. Henry R Peters, who was recently appointed the first Negro member of the District of Columbia Pharmacy Board, was elected national president of the National Pharmaceutical Association at its annual convention held in Rochester, N. Y. last week.

He has served the association in the past as a vice president and a member of the Executive Committee. He is a past president of the Washington Pharmaceutical Association and is now serving as treasurer of that organization.

Other pharmacists elected national officers at the convention were: Thomas A. Gorgas, of Englewood, N. J., first vice president: J. F. Vaughn, of Petersburg, Va., second vice-president: William S. Woodard, of Newport News, Va., treasurer; Joan K. Strong, of Detroit, Michigan, recording secretary and Chauncey I. Cooper, of Washington, D. C., executive secretary.

17 National Women's Groups Hit Crusade Trail



LORRAINE HANSBERRY



MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT



LILLIAN SMITH



MRS. ROY WILKINS

NEW YORK, N.Y. (ANP) — The women of America—14,000,000 strong — have taken up the segregation issue in public schools and are determined to do something about it.

After more than six months of planning, the women, representing 17 national organizations, have formed a coordinating council named "NOW (National Organizations of Women) For Equality in Education."

* * *

AT A PRESS conference held Monday in the Interchurch Center on Riverside Drive, the Council outlined plans for a national "NOW For Equality" meeting to be held in Washington, Feb. 17-19. Purpose of the conference, officials explained, will be "to focus major attention on the psychological, educational, social and ethical consequences of segregation and their effect on children of all races."

Speakers at the Washington meeting will include Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; the Rt. Rev. James A. Pike, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of California; Justice Justine Wise Polier of the New York Domestic Relations Court; Prof. Kenneth Clark of City College and others.

* * *

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS of 'NOW for Equality" include women's religious, racial, civic, labor and service groups, among them:

The American Jewish Congress, National Women's Division; Association of Universalist Women; Delta Sigma Theta; Fellowship of the Concerned; General Alliance of Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women; Hadassah; National Associations of Colored Women's Clubs;

National Council of Negro Women, National Council of Women; National Women's Conference, American Ethical Union; National Women's League, United Synagogue of America; Pioneer Women; Seventh Day Baptist General Conference, Women's Society; United Automobile Workers, Women's Department;

United Church Women; Women's Branch, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America; and the Women's International League For Peace and Freedom.

* * *

IN ADDITION to the national women's organizations that have formed "NOW for Equality," a number of distinguished American Women have consented to serve as individual "NOW" sponsors, it was reported at today's press conference. The individual sponsors include:

Jennie L. Barron, Gertrude Berg, Viola Bernard, Ruth H. Bunche, Agnes DeMille, Mrs. Lester B. Granger, Lorraine Hansberry, Fannie Hurst, Marion Kenworthy, M. D., Dorothy Kenyon, Margaret Mead, Anna Brenner Meyers, Justine Wise Polier, Eleanor Roosevelt, Caroline Simon, Lillian Smith and Mrs. Roy Wilkins.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is Honorary Chairman of "NOW for Equality." Serving as vice - chairman are:



MRS. BELAFONTE

Mrs. Caroline Davis of Detroit, representing the Women's Department of the United Automobile Workers of America; Mrs. Sophie Yarnell Jacobs, representing the National Council of Women;

Miss Dorothy Height of New York, representing the National Council of Negro Women; Justice Justine Wise Polier of New York, representing the American Jewish Congress Women's Division; Mrs. William Sale Terrell of New York, representing the United Church Women; and Mrs. M. E. Tilly of Atlanta, Ga., representing the Fellowship of the Concerned.

* * *

MRS. M. E. TILLY of Atlanta, who represents the Fellowship of the Concerned in "NOW for Equality," summarized the purpose of the Washington meeting at Monday's press conference.

"We aim to give American women," she said, "a conviction that will not let them rest, a courage that will not fail, and a faith that will not shrink."

Conference On Equality Now Set In Washington

WASHINGTON — To fight segregation in the nation's schools, a national "NOW for Equality" conference sponsored by 16 major women's organizations with a total membership of 14,000,000 will be held here Feb. 17-19, it was announced last week.

The conference will focus major attention on "the consequences of segregation and their effect on children of all races." It is sponsored by "NOW (National Organizations of Women) for Equality," a newly-formed inter-racial coordinating council that aims at eliminating school segregation.

SPEAKERS will include Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Justice Justine Wise Polier of the New York Domestic Relations Court, Bishop James A. Pike Jr., of California and Prof. Kenneth Clark of the City College, noted Negro social psychologist.

All persons interested in attending the conference are urged to write to "NOW for Equality" at 15 East 84th street, New York 28, New York. Phone: TR 9-4500. Special rates at the Shoreham Hotel site of the meeting — have been arranged for the conference participants.

AMONG THE sponsors of "NOW for Equality" are three Negro women's organizations: Delta Sigma Theta, National Association of Colored Women's Clubs and National Council of Negro Women.

Individual sponsors include: Mrs. Ralph Bunche, Mrs. Lester B. Granger, Lorraine Hansberry, and Mrs. Roy Wilkins.

HIGHLIGHTING the three-day program will be a luncheon session Wednesday, Feb. 17, at which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will be chairman and principal speaker. That evening Prof. Kenneth Clark of the City College will head a public symposium on "The Psychological Effects of Segregation on Children."

At 4:30 p.m. Thursday, Feb. 18, participants at the "NOW" conference will meet with members of the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives at a tea on the Howard University campus.

THURSDAY evening, Feb. 18, at the Shoreham, a public symposium will be held on "The Social and Ethical Consequences of Inequality." The Rt. Rev. James A. Pike, Protestant Episcopal bishop of California, will be the guest speaker.

Friday morning, Feb. 19, at 11 a.m. Justice Justine Wise Polier of the New York Domestic Relations Court, honorary president of the American Jewish Congress Women's Division, will be the principal speaker at the closing session of the "NOW for Equality" conference. Justice Polier will summarize the results of the three day meeting and discuss plans for future action by "NOW" member organizations aimed at ending segregation in the nation's schools.

"NOW FOR Equality" had its origin last March, when Mrs. Thelma Richman, of Philadelphia, president of the American Jewish Congress Women's Division, wrote to a number of leading women's organizations. In her letter, Mrs. Richman suggested that women's group around the country come together to establish contacts, exchange ideas and work together as women in the struggle against school segregation.

Women Of All Races Join Hands

Capital Meeting Was Landmark For "NOW" Supporters

By RICHARD COHEN

(Editor's Note: This article tells the story of an historic meeting in Washington, D. C., last month that may go down as a landmark in the struggle for equality in America. It is condensed from Congress Bi-Weekly, published by the American Jewish Congress, which took the lead in the formation of "NOW for Equality."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a Washington hotel room last month a Unitarian minister's wife from Virginia, a Jewish mother from the Bronx and a Negro woman labor organizer from Detroit sat talking quietly about integration. They spoke of their experience in their home communities in working to combat racial segregation.

They exchanged ideas on how to help their friends and neighbors understand the harmful effects of segregation not only on Negro boys and girls but on white children as well. And they told of how important it was to have allies—other women, other organizations working together to eliminate racism from the nation's classrooms.

THE THREE women sitting in the Washington hotel room—and 300 more like them from 24 states in all sections of the country—had not met before. They knew little, if anything, about the women sitting alongside them, or the organizations they represented.

THE MEETING in Washington's Shoreham Hotel was the first public event sponsored by a newly-formed coalition of national women's groups called "NOW (National Organizations of Women) for Equality in Education." To it had come representatives of 16 national women's groups, representing some 14,000,000 women of all races and religions.

"NOW for Equality" had its origin in March of 1959, when Mrs. Thelma Richman, president of the national Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress, wrote a letter to the presidents of the nation's leading women's organizations.

"WE HAVE watched with dismay," Mrs. Richman vote, "as an attitude of permissive lawlessness in regard to the issue of resistance to school integration invades all areas of American life. We believe there would be great value in a national conference of women's organizations to deal with some of the crucial aspects of the problem—the breakdown of moral values, the increasing disregard of law and order and the inevitable consequences to our children and to our society."

Response to Mrs. Richman's call was enthusiastic. Major women's religious, labor, civic, educational and other organizations sent delegates to a meeting in Stephen Wise Congress House in New York to discuss how women could work together in dramatizing their deep concern with the problems arising out of racial segregation in the schools.

THE CONFERENCE theme for the three-day meeting—"The Effects of the Integration Struggle on All Our Children" — was discussed by CCNY Professor Kenneth Clark and Dr. Viola Bernard, associate clinical professor of psychiatry at Columbia University. Drs. Martin and Cynthia Deutsch reported on a "NOW"-sponsored self-survey on interracial contacts, a study aimed at gathering first-hand data on the nature, extent and quality of contacts between Negro and white women as experienced by individual members of "NOW" sponsored organizations.

By the third and final day of the conference, the delegates were old friends. More important, they had discovered new and remarkable things about one another. For the first time, a leader of the National Council of Negro Women from Norfolk, Va., heard what the Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress was doing, to promote school integration in Queens, New York.

Parley Here to Plan Fight on Segregation

Seventeen women's organizations will sponsor a conference here Feb. 17 through 19 to focus attention on the consequences of segregation for children of all races and to plan action to end segregation in schools.

The conference, to be held at the Shoreham Hotel under the auspices of the NOW (National Organization of Women) for Equality, will feature Eleanor Roosevelt as chairman and principal speaker at a luncheon session Feb. 17.

Other participants will be the Rt. Rev. James A. Pike, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of California, on Feb. 18, and Justice Justine W. Polier of the New York Domestic Relations Court, honorary president of the American Jewish Congress women's division, on Feb. 19.

Those attending the conference also will meet the members of Congress at a tea Feb. 18 on the Howard University campus.

Luncheon reservation and more information may be had by calling Republic 7-3811.



SEEK EQUALITY—Among representatives of national organizations attending the NOW for Equality in Education Conference at Shoreham Hotel this week are, from left: Mrs. Rosa Gragg, president, National Association of Colored Women; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Mrs. Lillian Hatcher, UAW, Women's Division; Miss Dorothy Height, president, National Council of Negro Women; and Mrs. Thelma Richman, chairman, NOW planning committee, president, Women's Division, American Jewish Congress. NOW is National Organization of Women for Equality in Education.

Noted Speaker Says Segregation Creates Inter-Conflicts, Confusion

The Houston Forum Sat. 2-27-60

WASHINGTON — School segregation has a "corrosive effect" on white pupils by making a "mockery" of morality, religion and democracy, according to the president of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues.

Dr Kenneth Clark of New York, associate professor of psychology at The City College, says the "moral quandary of youths who are taught about the Bill of Rights in schools that bar Negro students leads to feelings of "guilt, cynicism and contempt." The result is harmful not only to the individual but to the country as a while, Dr Clark told a panel session of the "NOW for quality" conference meeting in the Shoreham Hotel Wednesday.

"NOW (National Organizations of Women) for Equality" is a newly-formed inter-racial cordi nating council that aims at mobilizing American Women to combat racial segregation in the nation's schools. The national "NOW for Equality" Conference, which continues here through Friday, was attended by 350 delegates from 16 national organizations, representing 14,000,000 members.

The "NOW for Equality" conference delegates heard Dr Clark warn that "inner conflicts and confusion" created in the minds of white youngsters who attend segregated schools causes a king of "moral flabbiness" in which "expediency replaces fair play and cruelty substitutes for humanity."

Dr Clark cited the "teen-age bigots" of Little Rock, Ark, and Portsmoth, Va, as the "end result of the process of dehumanization resulting from the stunted and provincial attitudes learned in segregated schools. This is hardly the kind of basis for asserting American leadership in the struggle for world freedom and the quest for world peace," he declared.

Another panel participant, New York psychiatrist Viola Bernard, told the "NOW for Equality" meeting that the "unconscious purposes served by prejdice" in building up self esteem among whites solely on the basis of their color accounts in large measure for Southern resistance to integration.

Dr Jean Grambs, professor of education at the University of Maryland, told the meeting that many Southern youths are "twenty years ahead of their parents" in their attitudes toward accepting integration.

Dr Martin Deutsch, co-director of the Mental Health Research Center at the Downstate Medical Center, State University of New York, served as moderator of the panel symposium. He called on the nation's schools to "put forth a greater effort in promoting a sense of belonging to one nation, with full participation among all the country's youth, regardless of their color.

Mrs Caroline Davis of Detroit, director of the women's department of the United Automobile Workers of America and a "NOW for Equality" vice chairman, presided at the panel session.

Thursday Conference Schedule

On Thursday the conference heard a symposium on "Effects of Inequality on the Educational Process." Participants in symposium will be Col Lynn Frank Woodworth, principal of Eastern High School, Washington, D.C., and Dr William J. E. Wallace, president of West Virginia State College.

"NOW" Delegation to Meet With Attorney- General

At 2:30 p.m. Thursday a group of 15 leaders of the "NOW for Equality" conference were received by Attorney - General William P. Rogers at his office in the Department of Justice. Leaders of the delegation will be Miss Dorothy Height of Wash ington, president of the National Council of Negro Women, and Mrs William Sale Terrell of Greenwich, Conn, president of the United Church Women, National Council of Churches.

Bishop Pike Speaks

The Rt Rev James A. Pike, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of California, will be the principal speaker at Thursday evening's session of the NOW for Equality conference in the Shoreham Hotel. Bishop Pike will speak on "Social and Ethical Consequences of Inequality."

Mrs M. E. Tilly of Atlanta, Ga, vice chairman of "NOW for Equality" and director of women's work of the Fellowship of the Concerned, Southern Regional Council, will chair the meeting.

Justice Polier of New York to Speak Friday

Justice Justine Wise Polier of the New York Domestic Relations Court was principal speaker at the closing session of the "NOW for Equality" conference at 11:30 a.m. Friday.

Friday morning the "NOW for Equality" meeting also heard reports on conference workshops dealing with what women can do in their local church, parent-teacher and com munity groups to promote positive community attitudes and action supporting school integration. Dr Orlie Pell, president of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and chairman of the "NOW for Equality" program committee, presided.

Women set confab to fight prejudice

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Women living in this Washington area were invited this week to attend and participate in the history-making "NOW for Equality" conference, here Feb. 17, 18 and 19 at the Shoreham Hotel.

The call was issued by the presidents of three major women's organizations which, together with fourteen other national women's groups, have joined hands to fight racial segregation in the nation's schools.

The three organizations which are members of "NOW For Equality" are Delta Sigma Sorority, the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs and National Council of Negro Women.

For luncheon reservations and other information, Washington residents were asked to call REpublic 7-3811.

* * *

IN ALL, 17 women's groups representing 14,000,000 women of various races and religions are sponsoring "NOW (National Organization of Women) for Equality in Education." Purpose of the Washington meeting will be "to focus major attention on the psychological, educational, social and ethical consequences of segregation and their effect on children of all races."

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Mrs. Richman — who serves as chairman of the "NOW" planning committee — put it this way:

"Because we feel a special responsibility to the nation's children, and because we are deeply concerned with the effects on them of the integration struggle, the seventeen national women's organizations of varying religious and racial backgrounds have come together in 'NOW for Equality' to deal with some of the crucial aspects of the problem.

* * *

"AMONG OUR deepest concerns in this area are a breakdown of moral values, an increasing disregard of law and order, a growing disrespect for education itself and the inevitable consequences to our children and to our society."

32b 1960

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

THE STORY OF THE NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

The Louisville Defender

3-26-60

Louisville Ky

Thurs. 4-21-60

p. 9

The National Urban League, formed 50 years ago by young but far-sighted people, set out to win not alms, but opportunity for Negroes drawn to the cities and there barred from sharing its benefits.

In the economic sphere, the League aims to improve the status of the Negro in his work. Give a man a decent job, and he will be an adjusted, integrated member of society, the League believes.

From a viewpoint of health and happiness, the League aims to open up public services to all. A germ has no respect for color, or zoning. Health and welfare services are for the whole community. And the League believes a united America is a happy and strong America.

But what do the nation's enemies say when a Negro student is driven from college, when minorities are forced to live in second-class "sections," when groups of citzens are relegated to menial jobs? The answer is obvious — they say America does not practice what it preaches.

They would have an answer if they saw the Urban League at work.

From the outset an interracial social service agency, Negroes and whites work together in the League to achieve "equal opportunity for all." The effort itself is an answer to our enemies.

The results of that effort, more important still, ought to be shown to those enemies.

Much has been accomplished. But, in the words of Lester B. Granger, national executive director of the Urban League:

"While it is true that we have registered gains in employment, there still exists a wide economic gap between the white and the non-white population. A revolution has come about in public education, but the historic day of May 17, 1954, was the beginning of a series of community problems which must be solved through effective social action. Housing is still a frustrating challenge to community planners. Many colored youth need job and career guidance — a special effort to insure their receiving the same guidance advantage as their white fellows."

The League has boldly met these new challenges through its Industrial Relations, Vocational Services, Research and Public Relations departments. These arms of the national League assist local units in 63 cities in 31 states and the District of Columbia.

George Edmund Haynes, a Fisk University graduate, writing his Ph.D. thesis in social economics at Columbia University, believed that the problem of adapting the rural, southern Negro to his new industrial, northern environmnt was broader than finding jobs and saving colored women from "black slavery."

"There is a place for these men and women in the American society and economy," he declared. He was sure that place could best be attained by broad social action including education and adjustment of the Negro to his new environment.

Young Haynes took his ideas to Mrs. Baldwin who listened sympathetically. In 1910, they organized the *Committee on Urban Conditons Among Negroes.*

They had influential support. Booker T. Washington endorsed it. Among its sponsors were Selix Adler, Columbia Professors Edwin R. A. Seligman (its first chairman) and Edwin T. Devine, New York University Professor Edward E. Pratt, and L. Hollingsworth Wood, member of Fisk University's board.

The first thing Haynes did was to start a survey of conditons in Harlem, design to document the social factors that called for remedial action.

Soon the inevitable happened. The three agencies helping Negroes find a place in their new city environments merged into what was called the *National League on Urban Conditons Among Negroes.* Dr. Haynes was the director.

A young Louisville high school teacher joined the staff. He was Eugene Kinckle Jones, who became the sparkplug of the Urban League, and its chief executive and guiding genius for more than 30 years.

The Urban League's ultimate goal has been best expressed by Mr. Jones: "To work itself out of a job." When he started, the League's paid staff numbered two; its first annual budget was $8,500; its small headquarters had second-hand furniture and a kerosene stove. But its objective still guides the League today!

> "To carry on constructive and preventive social work among Negroes for improving their social and economic conditions in urban centers; to bring about coordination and cooperation between existing agencies where necessary; to secure and train Negro social workers; and to make such studies in cities as may be required for carrying out the objects of the League."

When the nation mobilized to fight the first World War, the northward stream of Negroes burst into a torrent. Half a million migrated during the war, and another half-million between 1921 and 1924. The League's activity expanded to meet the need, by the creation in 1925, of a Department of Industrial Relations. T. Arnold Hill, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League was selected to direct this work, and headed the department until 1940.

But then the depression hit, and hit especially hard at the Negro's aspirations for opportunity in employment. With fewer jobs to go around, whites competed for even the traditional "Negro jobs." League effort was directed primarily into coperation with government, federal, state and municipal, to bring help to the hard-hit Negro population.

This was a problem of education, the League decided, and a nationwide program — a Vocational Opportunity Campaign — was mapped in 1930 and widened in scope in the next three years. It met with heartening success as prominent speakers addressed meetings of business executives and union leaders, and vocational guidance experts counseled job seekers. In 1932, a study revealed Negroes were working in 530 of 534 major occupational groupings. Equal membership in labor unions also held a vast advance for Negro workers.



THE LATE EUGENE JONES, known for years as "Mr. Urban League", who assisted with organization of Louisville Branch.

The second World War called for vigorous action from the League. Again, as in the first conflict, northward migration of farm Negroes soared. Industry required advice in applying the new labor force for the maximum war effort. The League kept track of Negro workers' contributions in 300 plants, and the study proved their merit.

War-time efforts to remove discrimination against Negroes in the armed services culminated in 1945 in the appointment of League executive Granger as special advisor to Navy Secretary James Forrestal, and in 1948 to President Truman's Committee on Equality of Treatment and Opportunity in the Armed Forces. The committee was able to report two years later that in the Navy, Negroes in general services were completely integrated in basic training ashore and afloat.

Efforts in this field, as in others, were aptly described by a national magazine this way: "The Urban League's tactics are study and persuasion." Today, that method guides the League's future.

What new challenges are now ahead?

Housing still is the only commodity that Negroes



JULIUS A. THOMAS Former Louisville League Secretary who has been National Director of Industrial Relations since 1943.

cannot buy in the open market. Bankers, basing fears on false conceptions, make capital for construction for the Negro market scarce.

Employment presents the sullen fact that only 4 per cent of skilled workers and technicians are Negroes, though Negroes represent about 9 per cent of the male work force. Newly-opened opportunities must not be lost through lack of job training. Opening new job fields must continue, as must the effort to help industry achieve harmonious integration of its work force.

Health and welfare services need to be adequate as well as fairly distributed. Negro family life must be strengthened. In some areas, new minorities need experienced aid.

In the United States today between 50,000 and 100,000 children are begging for homes. A majority of them are born out of wedlock, and non-white. Yet less than a tenth of children adopted annually are Negroes.

In the last four years the Urban League has stepped up its nationwide campaign, begun in 1953, to awaken the Negro community to the need for foster and adoptive homes. Scores of cities throughout the nation have profited from this campaign. Result: Substantial increases in a number of adoptive and foster homes found for Negro children.

The progress of the past brings the National Urban League to the point where American Teamwork between Negroes and whites can, if applied now with sufficient force, realize the fullest development of the Negro potential.

Cites New Urge In Race Relations

NEW YORK — "A sense of urgency" was termed the most important new element in the race relations picture here and abroad by the National Urban League's associate director, Alexander J. Allen, in an address before the 22nd Biennial Convention of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in Miami, Fla.

"Tension and pressure for change are evident in South Africa, in the American South and in virtually every northern industrial center," Allen said. "Few of these pressures are new," he noted, "most of them have been building up for a hundred years or more." However, more and more people want to see it happen "here and now."

COLD WAR

Allen attributed the new sense of urgency in part to competition of the cold war and also to the revolutionary improvements in mass communication — the radio, television, and the daily press whch, he said, "provide for the almost instantaneous transmission of ideas and permit the old and young of every land to dream dreams and see visions."

Finally, the League's associate director noted, "this new urgency reflects a greater sensitivity to inequities based upon race. Young people particularly are idealistic enough to take our national slogans seriously."

Turning to sit-in Negro college students in the South, Allen said that these demonstrations have done more than any other single development in the past 50 years to destroy the myth of the contented Southern Negro. He compared the Southern Negro to the sweat-shop worker of years ago, who was supposed to be completely satisfied with his condition unless stirred up by "outside agitators."

"It is no longer enough to mouth phrases. Today we are all being challenged to achieve in actual practice the principles which have been on paper since the Founding Fathers signed the Declaration of Independence."

Allen also noted that "urgency" is evident in the recent organization of the Negro American Labor Council. The council proposes to work for Negro representation, on the basis of merit and ability, on union boards and staffs, and is pledged to bring the benefits of trade union organization to all workers, without segregation and without discrimination, he said.

Two Head Equal Opportunity Day

NEW YORK — John H. Johnson, president, Johnson Publishing Company, Inc. of Chicago and Martin E. Segal, president, Martin E. Segal& Company, Inc. of New York, have been named national chairman and dinner chairman respectively of the National Urban League's 1960 "Equal Opportunity Day," Henry Steeger, League president announced.



Segal

"Equal Opportunity Day" (EOD) falls on Nov. 19, the anniversary of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. It is a day intended to remind Americans of the principal of equal opportunity for all, regardless of race, color, religion, or national origin.

Johnson Publishing company publishes "Ebony" and "Jet" among other magazines. Martin E. Segal & company are actuaries and consultants to welfare and pension programs. Mr. Segal has served as a guest lecturer on welfare and pension programs at numerous universities throughout the country.



Johnson

Two honorary chairmen of "Equal Opportunity Day" have also been named. They are Commissioner Keith S. McHugh of the New York State Department of Commerce, and Walter P Ruether, president, United Auto Workers, AFL-CIO.

The National Urban League is an organization devoted to increasing opportunities for Negroes and to bettering race relations in America. The League is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year.

American Teamwork Works, Nat'l Urban League Shows

"American Teamwork Works!" is the slogan of the National Urban League. Serving this ideal, it has grown from a pioneer committee in 1910 to a giant organization with autonomous, locally financed leagues in 63 cities. There are Regional Offices in Atlanta, Georgia and Hollywood, California. Together they are putting more than $3,000,000 annually into a program of services to the American community.

The handful of men and women of the 1910 group - the Committee for Improving the Industrial Conditions of Negroes - took permanent form four years later under the leadership of Mrs. Ruth Standish Baldwin. But today, more than 5,000 citiens, white and Negro, leaders in their communities direct the work of the League boards. Theodore W. Kheel is President and Lester B. Granger is Executive Director.

In New York headquarters at 14 East 48th Street, 35 full-time workers carry on the complicated functions of leadership in a field where leadership demands firmness, tact, tolerance and understanding on the other hand, and unswering allegiance to a cause on the other.

The Atlanta Regional Office is responsible for the supervision and coordination of Urban League work in 17 Southern and border states. M. T. Puryear is Director and is assisted by a staff of three, and hundreds of volunteers. In addition to carrying out the specific functions indicated above, the staff works with high schools and colleges on matters relating to the development of adequate counseling, guidance and educational programs that are designed to provide an increasing supply of qualified workers.

The League never thinks of itself as a "Negro organization," or as an organization working on the "Negro problem." It represents the best interests of Americans, White and Negro, liberal and conservative labor and management.

The following examples represent a cross-section of achievements in local League cities in the Southern Field Division since 1950. While they may or may not be the most significant development in any giv-en city, taken together or as a whole, they are typical of League work through the South.

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE — Dr. Warren Schell, Board President - Junius Bowman, Executive Secretary.

Nurse training school for Negro girls established. Campaigned successfully to secure well equipped playground and beach for use of Negro citizens at Little Talbot Island. Nine girls employed as airline clerks.

MIAMI — Karl Bishopric, Board President - H. Daniel Lang, Executive Director.

Government planning board includes Negroes in its membership. Negro physicians accepted on staffs of largest hospitals. League-sponsored community study resulted in $150,000 allocated for recreational facilities; $12,000 for expansion of foster home care; $400,000 for construction of Dade County Vocational High School. League co-sponsored with public employment services and public schools a county-wide vocational career conference for 1,000 students - the first of its kind in the area.

TAMPA — Rev. Edwin Davis, Board President - Arthur D. Allen, Executive Secretary.

A major victory scored in 5 1-2 million dollar low - rent project which completely re-shaped city police of by-passing Negroes in housing developments. Three foster homes for children licensed by Department of Welfare — a first.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA — J. B. Blayton, Board President — Mrs. G. T. Hamilton, Executive Director.

As result of League leadership and planning, a five-story modern hospital built. Approved graduate surgical training program began in 1956. Played leading role in developing more than 8,700 new housing units for Negroes.

The National Urban League's Regional Office staff, serving as consultants to the General Citizens Committee on Employment and Economic Opportunity, spearheaded a job development program which has resulted in the employment of more than 140 Negro Census supervisors, reviewers and enumerators. Efforts are continuing to increase employment in all areas of public (federal, state, county and city), industrial, business and utilities operations.

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS — Revius Ortique, Jr., Board President - J. Harvey Kerns, Executive Director.

Three-year effort resulted in Negro appointment to City-Wide Advisory Committee. A $15,000,000 housing development with more than 1,000 homes for Negroes built on the shores of Lake Ponchantrain, as a result of a housing survey conducted by the League.

NORTH CAROLINA

WINSTON-SALEM —Joe S. Rice, Board President - S. D. Harvey, Executive Director.

Dairy concern and tire distributor hired their first Negro white-collar workers in sales and promotion. League sparked community - wide effort resulted in establishing Domestic Relations Court.

OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA CITY — Charles N. Atkins, Board President - William Douthit, Executive Director.

National Guard opened to Negroes; League issued 10-year progress report revealing first Negro firemen and bus drivers hired by city.

TULSA — Eugene H. Harris, Board President - Marion M. Taylor, Executive Director.

City officials reviewed municipal personnel practices. Result: First Negro fireman employed.

TENNESSEE

MEMPHIS — Edwin Dalstrom, Board President - J. A. McDaniel, Executive Secretary.

Two Negroes appointed to positions in Tennessee State Employment Security Office after four-year joint campaign by the League and local Negro newspaper.

VIRGINIA

RICHMOND — Thomas H. Henderson, Board President - B. L. Robinson, Executive Secretary.

City hired its first Negro firemen — ten of them plus a sanitation officer and meter reader.

Urban League Tests Interracial Contacts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A sharp increase in American efforts to change the often stereotyped attitude toward the Negro and make him a part of total community planning has been forecast here at the 50th anniverary conference of the National Urban League.

Founded half a century ago to expand economic and other opportunities for American Negroes, the interracial league heard complaints from members in 63 cities across the United States that it is not even today reaching "the masses of Negro migrants" plagued by budget impacts and local political situations.

Coincident with the conference, the league made a nation-wide appeal for baby food, clothing, and money for 23,000 children whose welfare allowances have been cut off by the Louisiana State Legislature. Ninety-five per cent of the children affected are Negroes.

Dependent Aid Cut

Moved by a cross-current of morality and economy, at least six other states have passed similar curtailments in aid to dependent children, the conference was told. A wave of new immigration from the south to northern cities was forecast if the Louisiana policy continues.

Under "operation feed the babies," the league is collecting nonperishable infant food such as canned milk, baby foods and vitamins to distribute to Louisiana youngsters born out of wedlock and facing malnutrition, the league says.

Admitting that it faces just as troublesome problems ahead as it did 50 years ago when the American Negro was little more than a depersonalized cog in a vast plantation machine, the league keyed its anniversary message to the determination of Negroes to be a basic national resource in America's achievements of its national goals.

Such problems as the Louisiana situation they consider to be one belonging to "the new poor of the affluent society" rather than of the Negroes themselves, but they will continue to stir indigenous leadership to meet them.

Goals Established

Goals ahead for the league include: equal job opportunity, fair employment practices laws, and clear-cut racial integration in education.

Reports by Lester B. Granger, executive director of the league, and others showed that 50 to 60 of the nation's biggest firms are now employing Negroes on the basis recommended by the Urban League. Four African republics, including the Congo, have recently approached the league to supply skilled workers in such fields as engineering, chemistry, agriculture, banking, and finance.

Religious Effort Aired

Gaining national publicity for the first time at the conference was the league's new Religious Resources Project, which is making a conscious effort to develop the religious leadership of the country in behalf of race equality.

Under the plan, more than 50 women in widely scattered areas are carrying on correspondence "to keep open lines of communication and build bridges of understanding." Mrs. Edward W. Macy, former Young Women's Christian Association president, is a leader in the project.

League speakers said it is significant that parents in the South who once told their young people to "go slow" on racial reforms are now applauding their efforts in sit-downs and other methods of breakthrough.

Norman W. Manley, Premier of Jamaica, West Indies, and

Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller were chief speakers at the conference banquet.

Berry Warns League, Hold Negro's Respect

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Urban League must command and hold the respect of the American Negro before it can perform any other major function in terms of community planning or community reform, delegates to the 50th Anniversary Conference of the League were warned.

Edwin C. Berry, executive director of the Chicago Urban League, was one of five speakers at the opening staff workshop session of the Conference Friday designed to orient the delegates on aims and purposes of the organization.

"We must bear in mind one important and basic fact," Berry said. "The League must command and hold the respect of Negroes before it can hope to perform any other important function in terms of community service. We must not ignore the looking glass in evaluating the image we wish to create in the community we serve. We must ask ourselves in absolute candor: How high do we value our own agency?"

Berry said that in some localities the "League image" is erroneously regarded as being "a poor, run-down-at-the-heels agency that putters over the poor sick and the sick poor who happen to wear the badge of color."

"We must be sure that we are not looked upon as timid in assessing what our community provides us in financial tools and resources. How much did we ask for?

"The League as an agency applies the tools of community service to the problems of race relations, but we are not a Negro organization, we are a community organization even though certain segments of the community don't realize it."

Berry urged those attending the orientation session to view "the League image as being carved from the facts of performance and from conviction, with the realization that in this decade we indeed do not walk alone."

Other speakers at the opening session were M. Leo Bohanon of St. Louis, who spoke on leadership aspects of the image; Sterling Tucker of Washington, D. C., discussing purposes and aims of the organization; Lewis G. Watts of Seattle, methods and progress; and Clifford E. Minton of Gary, achievement of the programs.

All are executive directors of the Urban League in their respective cities. Their addresses were followed by a general discussion session on the overall subject as set forth by the panel.

$50 To Be Paid For Each Photo

Journal and Guide

Multi-Racial U. S. To Be Theme Of Picture Project

Norfolk, Va.

Sat. 1-9-60

P. 16 32b

NEW YORK — Edward Steichen, dean of American photographers, will head a nation-wide search for photographs that will dramatize the multi-racial character of America, it was announced last week by Theodore W. Kheel, president of the National Urban league, sponsor of the search.

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Using the theme, "America's Many Faces," the search will begin on Feb. 1 and continue through May 31. It is expected that both a photography exhibit and a publication on the same theme will follow the search.

MR. STEICHEN IS director of photography of the Museum of Modern Art in New York City. He assembled the renowned photography exhibition, "The Family of Man." The National Urban league is an organization devoted to colored people and betterin g race relations in America. It has 63 affiliates in urban centers across the nation..

A special foundation g r ant has made possible a project budget of $20,000, the bulk of which will be used for p a yments to amateur and professional photographers w h o se work is selected by the board of judges.

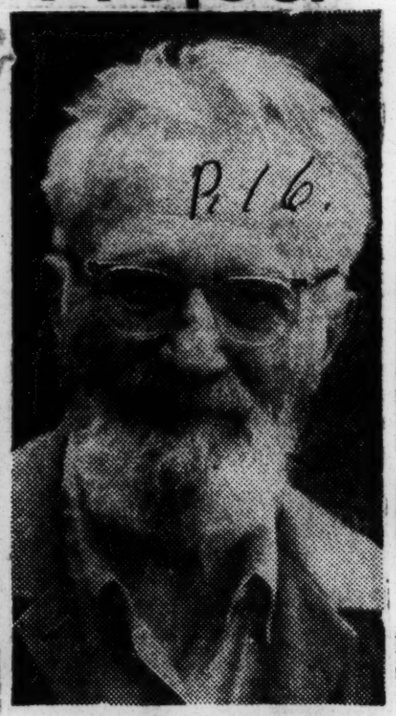
THESE PHOTOGRAPHERS will receive certificates of recognition signed by Mr. Steichen plus $50 for each individual photograph selected and $250 for each series of photographs or photographic essay selected.

In describing this project, Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban leauge, said, "Today's America is the outgrowth of a large- of years." "Our people come from every continent of the world and represent every race of mankind."



LESTER GRANGER
Executive Director

P. 16 32b



EDWARD STEICHEN
Dean Of Photographers

THE VARYING hertiag e s of our people are evident in our appearances and influence our actions. Thus, the face of America can never be that of a single race. America h a s many faces. And this is what our "America's Many Faces" project will demonstrate.

Mr. Steichen said, "In t h is search we are looking f o r photographs which depict the wide variety of racial, national and cultural origins of the people of the United States of America. We are interested in portraits, yes," he said, "but we are more interested in picture of people in a c t i on, living their lives in America."

"WE WANT pictures showing cooperation and f r i e n d ship across the lines of r a c e, religion and national orig i n. We also want pictures showing the difficulties, prejudice and open conflict which s o metimes result from differences in background or origin," he declared.

Persons who wish to submit photographs may obtain rules from the National Urban League at 14 E. 48th street, New York 17.

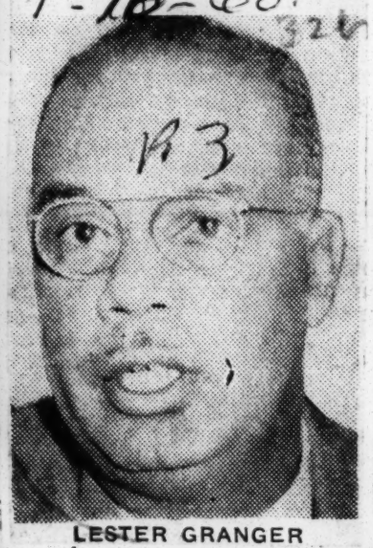
League marks 50th anniversary

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

1-16-60 32b

NEW YORK — The National Urban League "renders a splendid service to our people and to the hope of freedom around the world," President Eisenhower said in a message to the League on its 50th anniversary.



LESTER GRANGER

The League, founded in 1910, marked its golden anniversary with a ceremony Jan. 1 at the Waldorf - Astoria Hotel here.

Plans for the anniversary, which will be observed across the nation in the 63 urban communities in 32 states where local Leagues are established, will include a number of special events to be previewed at the program.

* * *

WHEN FOUNDED, the League's headquarters were located at the Charities Building, 105 E. 22nd St., NYC. It was incorporated in March, 1913 as the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes.

This year's celebration will include a forum on the current state of race relations in the United States, and a Founders Day to be observed in 63 league communities.

The League's first anniversary project will be the publication of a special supplement in the New York Times on Sunday, Jan. 17. This issue will deal primarily with race relations but will also tell the Urgan League story.

Other highlights during the year are:

A photographic search called "America's Many Faces", designed to establish a collection of photographs to portray the nation's multi - racial heritage. The search will be under the direction of Edward Steichen, director of photography at the Museum of Modern Art.

The search opens Feb. 1 and closes May 31.

Working in cooperation with officials of the National Newspaper Publishers Association, the League will prepare a special supplement which will be carried by member NNPA newspapers and other colored weeklies during the month of April.

education barriers that groes face; for without the imination of these practices here is very little hope of substantial improvement in the Negro's economic position," Mr. Granger said.

Negroes' Progress Hit as 'Illusory'

New York World Telegram

New York

Economic progress of the American Negro family during the period from 1950 to 1958 was described as "illusory" today by the National Urban League.

Citing previously unpublished statistical material from the Census Bureau on income comparisons of non-white and white families for that period, Lester B. Granger, executive director of the league, declared:

"At the rate we are moving now, the faster we move the farther behind we fall."

Mr. Granger said that according to the figures the annual income of white families increased 54 percent, or from $3445 to $5300, during the 1950-58 period. At the same time, he said, the income of non-white families increased only 45 percent, from $1869 to $2711.

"The gap must be closed by moving discriminative job

National Urban League Backs Ike In Plea For Biracial Conferences

NEW YORK — President Eisenhower's recommendation for "biracial conferences in every city and every community of the South" received qualified commendation from the Board of Trustees of the National Urban League at its recent rtgular quarterly meeting. The Board unanimously endorsed statements referring both to the President's press conference remarks and to the sit-in demonstrations currently being carried on by Negro students in southern cities.

The President's suggestion of biracial conferences was offered in connection with these sit-down demonstrations which he held as indicative of the need for better understanding between the races in southern states.

While expressing agreement with the suggestion, League Trustees pointed out that "the basic responsibility of local community leadership must not obscure the important role which should be played by the White House itself." The statement declared that "only the President's office can provide the kind of sustained and continuing national moral leadership needed at this time by the American people as a whole as they strive for a fuller realization of our democratic aims and a more harmonious climate of racial relationships."

'ONE-WAY' COMMUNICATION

The League's Trustees also said, "The breakdown of communications between the races has resulted in part from a growing realization that the old type of communication was 'one-way' and frequently on the basis of a master-servant relationship . . . As lines of communication are reestablished this must be done on a basis of equality and free exchange."

Commenting on the sit-in demonstrations of Negro college students in the South, the League Trustees called these demonstrations " a dramatic expression of the dissatisfaction shared by large sections of the Negro population with the segregated and discriminatory conditions of life in many areas of our nation, especially in the South." They reflect," the statement continued, "the moral courage and idealism of youth and a remarkable degree of self-discipline under the most provocative circumstances."

Expressing the need for local Urban Leagues to serve usefully in these community situations, the statement pointed out that "these demonstrations well may serve to sensitize the conscience of community leadership and accelerate the pace of change." The statement also declared it to be Urban League responsibility "to participate in such discussions as may be called on the subject of these demonstrations and to assist in interpreting the underlying issues involved."

The responsibility includes encouraging the calling of such conferences under either public or private volunteer sponsorship when local circumstances indicate the need for such conversations, and they have not otherwise been arranged for. "We might," the Trustees said, "also undertake to do an interpretive job in cooperation with the press, radio and other media regarding the background and motivation of this movement."

The statement pointed out, al
that the demonstrations whi
have captured the imagination
youth have not only presented pu
lic officials and law enforceme
agencies with a sensitive and p
tentially explosive situation, t
they have also dramatized "the i
equities of our democracy and t
widespread desire for prompt re
edial action. In addition, they pr
sent our nation with an opportu
ity for launching corrective pr
grams which should not be negle
ed or ignored."

In 50th Year

This year has been designated "The Golden Fifties" by the National Urban League as it begins its 50th year of service to the nation in the field of race relations.

The Urban League movement had its beginning in New York City in 1910.

It was initiated by a group of Negro and white citizens who were very much concerned about the plight of thousands of Negro migrants who were leaving the rural South for better opportunities in the cities of the North. Its purpose was to assist them in adjustment to a new kind of life.

At its inception, the organization was called the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes. It started off with a one-man staff in a small office in downtown New York, with an annual budget of $8,500.

Today, 50 years later, the Urban League has its own national headquarters building in New York City; comprises 63 affiliates in 31 states and the District of Columbia; regional offices in Atlanta, Georgia and Hollywood, California; a combined secretariat of some 450 professional and clerical workers, and a combined annual budget of over three million dollars.

WHITE DOMINANCE IS SEEN AT AN END

Mrs. Jacobs, Retiring Head of the Urban League, Bids City Put House in Order

Domination of the world by the "white, aryan group" is finished, Mrs. Sophia Yarnall Jacobs, retiring president of the New York chapter of the National Urban League, told a luncheon gathering of 480 members yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

Mrs. Jacobs, who was honored on the fiftieth anniversary of the National Urban League, an interracial organization advocating equality for Negroes, said that the trouble in Nazi Germany, South Africa and the South all could be traced to the sins of the "white, aryan group."

But, she added, it is unfair to put the blame for intolerance on the leaders of South Africa and the South. She charged in this connection that President Eisenhower was slow to enforce the laws of equality and that no Negroes held the executive jobs in a big business.

She said that New York City could have the same racial trouble as South Africa "unless we get our house in order." Then she added, "Our day is finished as the dominating group of the world."

Mrs. Jacobs, who was born on Philadelphia's Main Line, was introduced by Edward S. Lewis, executive director of the Urban League of Greater New York. Emily Kimbrough, the writer, presided.

Mrs. Jacobs will be succeeded by Frederick W. Richmond, an investment banker.

45 STUDENTS SEIZED IN GREENSBORO SIT-IN

Special to The New York Times.

GREENSBORO, N. C., April 21—Forty-five students were charged with trespassing here today after they were arrested when they refused to leave a downtown lunch counter. These were first mass arrests here since the counter sitdown strikes began Feb. 1.

Tow white girls from Bennett College, a predominently Negro college, were among those arrested at the S. H. Kress & Co. store. The others are students at the Agricultural and Technical College, a state-supported Negor school.

The white girls were identified by the police as Margaret Jean Neff of Pottstown, Pa., and Mary Ellen Bender of Leonia, N. J.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 21 (AP)—An all-white Superior Court jury convicted two Negro college students today of trespassing at a downtown Raleigh variety store. Judge Jack Hooks withheld sentencing of Albert R. Sampson, 21 years old, of Everett, Mass., and James A. Fox, 19, of Washington, Shaw University students.

Their attorneys are seeking to overthrow state trespass laws as applied in sitdown demonstrations.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 21 (AP)—More than 4,000 Negroes and white persons marched out of the auditorium at Fisk University because of an anonymous bomb threat last night.

The orderly evacuation occurred shortly before an address by the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. of Atlanta, a Negro integration leader active in the eleven-week-old campaign against segregated lunch counters. No bomb was found, and the audience returned.

Urban League To Publish Supplement In N.Y. Times

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
P. 1
12-16-60
32b

The National Urban League will publish a guide for living in multi-racial America in the New York Times on January 17, Theodore W. Kheel, president of the League announced recently. "It is expected that this supplement will serve as a landmark in the history of race relations in the United States," he said.

Additional copies of the supplement are available from the National Urban League, 14 East 48th Street, New York 17, N. Y. The League, devoted to bettering racial relationships in America, is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year.

Authors include: Attorney General William P. Rogers, Congressman Chester Bowles, Playwright Lorraine Hansberry, Christine Science Monitor editor Erwin D. Canham, anthropoligist Margaret Mead; historian John Hope Franklin, author A. C. Spectorsky, journalist Carl T. Rowan, and researcher Elmo Roper.

LIVE TOGETHER

"It is a fact of life in America," Mr. Kheel said, "that people of many diverse races must learn to live together. It is also undeniable that our nation's multi-racial character has caused some of the gravest and most inhuman transgressions in our democracy. But what we need now is not lamentations or regrets about our past. Our need is to develop forward-looking attitudes, and imginative and creative thinking — such as the articles in this supplement represent."

Articles also appear by Earl B. Schwulst, president of the Bowery Savings Bank; Dr. Rufus Clement, president of Atlanta University; Mr. Kheel, and Lester B. Granger, League executive director.

The articles range in content from a philosophical examination of the rights of man to a specific report of discriminatory and non-discriminatory policies in industry and labor. A history of race in America over the past 50 years and a survey of attitudes abroad of racial happenings in the U. S. are also presented. At the focus of the supplement is a review of the Urban League's nationwide program to increase employment, vocational and educational opportunities for Negroes in America.

Another feature is parallel statements on the personal dilemma of the individual Negro and the individual white that result from American racial circumstances and difficulties.

32b

In an introductory message in the supplement President Eisenhower writes, "As the National Urban League champions the cause of equal opportunity, it renders a splendid service to our people and to the hope of freedom around the world."

The supplement is illustrated with prize-winning photographs from leading periodicals and photograhphic and art collections.

The project was made possible by an annoymous donor. Henry Steeger, president of Popular Publications (publishers of ARGOSY Magazine) was chairman of the Urban League's planning committee in charge of the project.

Surgeon To Head 50th Year Group

Chicago, Illinois
Chicago Defender
Sat. 1-30-60
P. 1

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — Dr. Edwin A. Lee, Springfield surgeon, has been appointed local chairman of the National Urban League's Golden anniversary program, according to Dr. D. E. Webster, Springfield Urban League president.

Robert Dowling, New York financier and former national Urban League president, is chairman of the nation-wide anniversary of the nation's oldest and largest community service agency working for equal economic opportunity. The year-long celebration was officially opened recently with a proclamation from President Eisenhower.

Dr. Lee indicated that a citizens committee of leading white and Negro leaders was being formed to plan several public meetings and program events to highlight the achievements and racial betterment services of the Urban League both nationally and in Springfield.

A resident of Springfield since 1949, Lee is on the surgical staffs of Memorial and St. John's hospitals and serves actively with numerous medical and civic boards and committees such as the United Fund and its Planning Division.

A recipient of the National Urban League Service Pin, he is credited while serving on the local League board and as chairman of its Vocational Guidance Committee, of organizing and leading a successful series of community-wide youth incentative career programs.

League Asks More Housing Activity

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois
32b
P. 12

Backing up an all-effort to create an open housing market in Chicago, the Board of Directors of the Chicago Urban Leauge has passed a resolution which called for additional and more-intense activities to make open occupancy a reality in Chicago. The Rev. Joseph H. Evans, president, released the statement.

The Board directive calls for a stepped-up educational campaign, expanded communication with members of all segments of the housing industry, additional research and education which will lead toward the passage of laws for equal housing opportunities.

"The League," according to the Rev. Evans, "will conduct an educational campaign to create the community attitudes which will protect the rights of citizens to live where they choose."

He added that, "the League has long recognized residential segregation as Chicago's number one problem. Although public attention has been focused on this problem repeatedly, there have been no important changes in Chicago's patterns of segregation."

The statement was presented to the Board for approval by Dr. Robert G Morris, chairman of the Community Services Advisory Committee.

Sat. 2-13-60

National Urban League Backs Ike In Plea For Biracial Conferences

NEW YORK — President Eisenhower's recommendation for "biracial conferences in every city and every community of the South" received qualified commendation from the Board of Trustees of the National Urban League at its recent regular quarterly meeting. The Board unanimously endorsed statements referring both to the President's press conference remarks and to the sit-in demonstrations currently being carried on by Negro students in southern cities.

The President's suggestion of biracial conferences was offered in connection with these sit-down demonstrations which he held as indicative of the need for better understanding between the races in southern states.

While expressing agreement with the suggestion, League Trustees pointed out that "the basic responsibility of local community leadership must not obscure the important role which should be played by the White House itself." The statement declared that "only the President's office can provide the kind of sustained and continuing national moral leadership needed at this time by the American people as a whole as they strive for a fuller realization of our democratic aims and a more harmonious climate of racial relationships."

'ONE-WAY' COMMUNICATION

The League's Trustees also said, "The breakdown of communications between the races has resulted in part from a growing realization that the old type of communication was 'one-way' and frequently on the basis of a master-servant relationship . . . As lines of communication are reestablished this must be done on a basis of equality and free exchange."

Commenting on the sit-in demonstrations of Negro college students in the South, the League Trustees called these demonstrations " a dramatic expression of the dissatisfaction shared by large sections of the Negro population with the segregated and discriminatory conditions of life in many areas of our nation, especially in the South." They reflect," the statement continued, "the moral courage and idealism of youth and a remarkable degree of self-discipline under the most provocative circumstances."

Expressing the need for local Urban Leagues to serve usefully in these community situations, the statement pointed out that "these demonstrations well may serve to sensitize the conscience of community leadership and accelerate the pace of change." The statement also declared it to be Urban League responsibility "to participate in such discussions as may be called on the subject of these demonstrations and to assist in interpreting the underlying issues involved."

The responsibility includes encouraging the calling of such conferences under either public or private volunteer sponsorship when local circumstances indicate the need for such conversations, and they have not otherwise been arranged for. "We might," the Trustees said, "also undertake to do an interpretive job in cooperation with the press, radio and other media regarding the background and motivation of this movement."

The statement pointed out, also, that the demonstrations which have captured the imagination of youth have not only presented public officials and law enforcement agencies with a sensitive and potentially explosive situation, but they have also dramatized "the inequities of our democracy and the widespread desire for prompt remedial action. In addition, they present our nation with an opportunity for launching corrective programs which should not be neglected or ignored."

A Challenge To Interracial Teamwork-Easing Tensions

By J. Harvey Kerns, Executive Director of the Urban League of Greater New Orleans

Approximately 22 years ago the Urban League made its advent into New Orleans to provide professional leadership in meeting the problems of race in this urban community. The whole country was experiencing the vissitudes of the great depression then, and fears and anxieties were being experienced by both Negroes and whites. Many Negroes, driven from the rural areas of Louisiana and Mississippi by poverty, came to the city in quest of a better way of life. To many, a friendless poverty greeted them; family disorganization, child neglect, delinquency, and sickness followed in increasing rapidity. Many of the problems experienced by the Negro had no racial derivation and no racial solution. They were part of a social crisis and economic upheaval.

The coming of the Urban League to New Orleans, with a parent organization of 28 years experience in dealing with problems similar to those which the local Urban League faced, was welcomed by leaders in the Social Welfare field, educators, business men and industrialists. Channels of communication were limited and racial attitudes and practices, for the most part, were based on tradition.

Negro business, in many instances, had developed into successful enterprises; institutions of higher learning were gaining in recognition; and many Negro craftsmen were successfully engaged as they had been for many years. Religious life among Negroes paralleled



that of the larger community. Aside from the racial patterns which separated the races in public accommodations, the principal thing which differentiated the Negro community from the white was the lag in economic progress. Participation in the industrial life of the city was more limited than today. Few Negroes were pursuing higher education and social problems were mounting daily.

The League is neither flamboyant nor dramatic in its approach to a solution of racial problems. Through objective research and with the best minds of both races sitting around the table resolving interracial problems the Urban League today enjoys an enviable place in the community. The Urban League realizes that there is much to be done in New Orleans to resolve racial misunderstanding. The League will continue to insist on equality of opportunity.

Every Board Member, Negro and White, is a member of the Urban League team. This team has changed many players during its 22 year history. However, the Urban League has always insisted on an interracial team dedicated to fair play and a willingness to move resolutely ahead to achieve for minorities equality of opportunity and dignity. Today more than ever there is a need for the skills, strategy and techniques which the Urban League has developed. The League's basic philosophy has not changed even though new strategies have been developed.

The National Urban League, of which the local Urban League is an affiliate, observes its Golden Anniversary this month. Many of the new methods and accumulated experiences gained during these 50 years have been wisely used by the New Orleans affiliate. The kind of interracial teamwork which has been demonstrated in Urban League operations has paid big dividends. This teamwork has been a potent factor in the progress shown in resolving racial crisis.

Hotel Unit Sets 7th Meet In 3 Va. Area

Chicago Defender P 4
Oct. 13-21, 1960

WASHINGTON — The seventh annual convention of the Nation-wide Hotel Association is scheduled to be held Oct. 16-19 at Buckroe Beach and Hampton, Va., according to Theodore R. Hagans, jr., associated president and manager of the New Dunbar Hotel in D. C.

Thomas W. Young, president of the Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Guide, heads a list of convention speakers including Don A. Davis, jr., secretary, Peoples Building-Loan Association; James W. Bryant, Hampton Institute business manager; the Revs. Vernon P. Bodein, Hampton chaplain, John F. Williams, J. B. Reid and Walter D. Dennis.

The convention banquet will be held at Norfolk's Plaza Hotel where trophies for "Hotel of the Year," "Motel of the Year," "Guest House of the Year," "Hotel Manager of the Year" and "Hotel Man of the Year" will be awarded. Trophies will be donated by P. Ballantine & Sons.

A dance and fashion show will be held Monday, Oct. 17 where "Miss N.H.A.," will be crowned and presented a trophy from the Coca-Cola Company.

Miss Bonnie McEachin, NHA 2nd vice president and owner of the Plaza Hotel; Charles H. Williams, Buckroe Beach, and R. A. Markham, proprietor of Mark Haven Beach, Va., comprise the convention host committee.

32b 1960

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

35th History Week observance planned

WASHINGTON, D.C. (ANP) The 35th annual celebration of Negro History Week will be held this year Feb. 7-14. This is one of the most important observances in which Americans can participate, especially colored Americans who should assist in the vital task of securing and distributing information about the race.

The celebration was launched in 1926, and is sponsored annually by the Association For the Study of Negro Life and History which was organized by Dr. Carter G. Woodson in Chicago, Sept. 9, 1915.

The association was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia on Oct. 2, 1915. The first number of the Journal of Negro History was published Jan. 1, 1916.

* * *

A FEATURE OF NEGRO History Week is Proud American Day celebrated on Feb. 14, the birthday of Frederick Douglass. An announcement this year points out that the life of Douglass is typical of what the celebration commemorates.

Negro History Week is not just an occasion for orations, public meetings and radio programs. It is an opportunity for interested individuals and families to gather up facts, documents and other materials bearing on the life and history of colored people to be sent to the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History to help in the compilation of data on the race for public use and education.

It is also an occasion to get local school boards to include books by and about colored people to be used as text books and resource material in the public schools.

Some colored families have valuable information about their members which should be made available to the public. Clippings, pictures, copies of historical, programs and documents that contain information of a historical value should be gathered up and sent to the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History.

Association officials would like to form branches of the organization in the large cities of the country. Information on the procedure may be secured from the association headquarters at 1538 Ninth St., NW, Washington, D.C. All historical facts and documents and pictures should be sent to the association headquarters.

Negro History Week Materials Available Now

Associated Publishers of Washington announces the availability of materials in connection with the 1960 celebration of Negro History week, which will be Feb. 7-14. This year's theme is "Strengthening America Through Education in Negro History and African Culture."

Material will include Negro History Week posters and pamphlets; bibliographical suggestion; biographical sketches; suggested programs; maps of Africa Centra America and the West Indies; fifty pictures (in three sizes); a 1960 calendar, special issue of Ghana Today and Africa special report.

The kit can be purchased for $3.50 plus 18 cents for postage (cash only.)

Also on sale are elementary and high school text books. Elementary books are six dollars plus one dollar handling charges; high school books are nine dollars, plus one dollar for handling. Nine elementary and eight high school books are included for the prices.

All the material can be ordered from the Associated Publishers, Inc., 1538 Ninth St. NW. Washington 1, D. C.

EDITORIAL....

THE BACKGROUND OF NEGRO HISTORY WEEK—

In February, 1926, Dr. Carter Godwin Woodson, the director of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History launched the celebration of Negro History Week—a short period devoted to public exercises emphasizing the salient facts of history influenced by the Negroes—mainly facts brought to light by the researchers and publications of the Association during its first eleven years. This step was regarded as timely, and the enlightened public warmly responded to the proclamation of this observance. The effort was widely supported by schools, churches and clubs among Negroes and the movement gradually found support among institutions of other races in America and abroad. Today the celebration enjoys widespread participation.

The observance comes each year about the second Sunday in February, the objective being to select the week that will include both February 12 and 14. Negro History Week is meant to embrace the birth dates of both Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass—in the latter case, the date that Douglass calculated must have been his natal day. Sometimes the celebration can include only one date. At such times, the selected date must include the Negro, Frederick Douglass.

WHY THE NEGRO IN HISTORY?—

According to Cervantes, history is the depository of great actions, the witness of what is past, the example and the instructor of the present and the monitor to the future.

Not to know what one's race has done in former times is to continue always a child. If a race has no history, if it has no worthwhile tradition, it becomes a negligible factor in the thought of the world, and it stands in danger of being exterminated. The American Indian left no continuous record. He did not appreciate the value of tradition; and where is he today? The Hebrew keenly appreciated th value of tradition, as is attested by the Bible itself. In spite of worldwide persecution therefore, he is still a great factor in our civilization.

The case of the Negro may be stated concretely. For example, a man writes a book on the NEW FREEDOM. Some one inquires as to how he can harmonize his anti-Negro policy with his progressive doctrine. He replies that he was not thinking of the Negro when he wrote that book. An order is given

for the training of all young men for military service. A Negro applies to equip himself for this duty, but he is told that the principles involved in the war concern only white men and that Negroes will be encouraged to serve in only subordinate positons. A Negro supports the successful party in a campaign and then asks for the accustomed recognition in the personnel of the new administration, but he is told that public opinion is such that the Negro cannot be safely exalted to positions of trust in the government. A bond issue is voted to improve the facilities of education, but the Negro school is denied its pro rata share or it is permitted to receive what the white system abandons as antiquated or inadequate. A Negro is passed on the street and is shoved off into the mud; he complains or strikes back and is lynched as a desperado who attacked a gentleman.

And what if he is handicapped, segregated, or lynched? According to our education and practice, if you kill one of the group, the world goes on just as well or better; for the Negro is nothing, has never been anything, never will be anything but a menace to civilization.

We call this race prejudice, and it may be thus properly named; but it is not something inherent in human nature. It is merely the logical result of tradition, the inevitable outcome of thorough instruction to the effect that the Negro has never contributed anything to the progress of mankind. The doctrine has been thoroughly drilled into the whites and the Negroes have learned well the lesson themselves; for many of them look on other races as superior and accept the status of recognized inferioty.

The fact is, however, that one race has not accomplished any more good than any other race, for God could not be just and at the same time make one race the inferior of the other. But if you leave it to the one to set forth his own virtues while disparaging those of others, it will not require many generations before all credit for human achievements will be ascribed to one particular stock. Such is the history taught the youth today.

On the other hand, just as thorough education in the belief in the inequality of races has brought the world to the cat-and-dog stage of religious and racial strife, so may thorough instruction in the equality of races bring about a reign of brotherhood through an appreciation of the virtues of all races, creeds and colors. In such a millennium the achievements of the Negro properly set forth will crown him as a factor in early human progress and a maker of modern civilization. He has supplied the demand for labor of a large area of our country, he has been a conservative force in its recent economic development, he has given the nation a poetic stimulus, he has developed the most popular music of the modern era, and he has preserved in its purity the brotherhood taught by Jesus of Nazareth. In his native country, moreover, he produced in the ancient world, a civilization contemporaneous with that of the nations of the early Mediterranean, he influenced the cultures then cast in the crucible of time, and he taught the modern world the use of iron by which science and initiative have remade the universe. Must we let this generation continue ignorant of these eloquent facts?

No. And this is the importance of preserving Negro History. And this is the purpose of Negro History Week. It starts Sunday, February 7.

Negro History Week To Be Observed Feb. 7-14

Journal and Guide Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 1-16-60

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The 35th annual celebration of Negro History Week will be held Feb. 7-14. A highlight of the celebration will be the third observance of Proud American Day on Feb. 14. This is the anniversary of the birth of Frederick Douglass.

One of the main objectives of Negro History Week is to acquaint Americans with the life and achievements of colored people throughout the world. The Association for the Study of Negro Life and History was organized by Dr. Carter G. Woodson at Chicago, Sept. 9, 1915 to promote the truth about Negroes.

TO PROMOTE the truth, leaders are requested to organize their communities for the celebration of Negro History Week. Libraries and schools can help by securing a shelf of scientific works on the Negro and pictures of distinguished men and women of the race. Appeals should be made to local school boards to adopt textbooks on the Negro for classroom use and for resource material. One day should be set aside as Book and Picture Fund Day when people will be called upon to assist in raising money to buy books and pictures of Negroes for schools and libraries.

Individuals and families should be encouraged to write for the association all they know about Negro family history and to send this information along with important documents bearing on the record of the Negro to the association headquarters at 1538 Ninth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

A BRANCH of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History should be organized in the largest city in each state. The association works through these branches and through other civic organizations in communities that have no branch.

In a statement explaining the value of Negro History Week, the sponsors say:

"TRUE PRIDE is fortified with knowledge. Ignorance destroys pride. False beliefs related to sterotypes of race, for instance, support feelings of insecurity rather than pride. The association seeks to fortify racial pride by supplying factual knowledge concerning racial heritage. Negro history furnishes the factual background in the light of which problems related to the education of the Negro might be interpreted."

Negro History Week is a celebration in which all racial groups should participate. Kits and suggestions are available for schools, colleges and clubs or other organizations that are interested in the celebration. The sponsors are anxious that white people as well as Negroes celebrate the week.

Value Of Study Of Negro History

Birmingham World
Birmingham, Ala.

The following article is released as a public service by World Mutual Exchange for the 34th annual observance of Negro History Week, February 8-15, 1960. It was prepared by Frank B. Sawyer of New York City, a research specialist on the 20 billion dollar American Negro Consumer Market.

By FRANK B. SAWYER

The American Negro is heritor of an admirable past, which setting had its beginning in the glorious achievements of ancient African civilization in government, art, literature and learning which have long decayed with the againg centuries; yet has made its profound impression upon world civilization and progress. Today there are signs of things new and old coming out of Africa; an awakening of new life and vigor and what is yet to be seen in the revival of this ancient culture no historian can foretell. Of such a cultural background the American Negro should be proud, for he is the direct descendant, product and heir.

The young American Negro can afford to forget slavery as an incident in the life history of the race; and all the evil effects which may tend to dim his hope and obstruct his future. Through the study of Negro life and history the youth of today should be encouraged to look up and forward from freedom, not "up from slavery." There is no greater movement today that gives greater hope and aspiration to Negro youth than the annual celebration of NEGRO HISTORY WEEK, sponsored by the ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF NEGRO LIFE AND HISTORY. The Association was founded in 1915 by the late Dr. Carter G. Woodson, author of "THE NEGRO IN OUR HISTORY," and has as its objectives the collection of sociological and historical data on the Negro, the study of peoples of African blood, the publishing of books in this field, and the promotion of harmony between the races by acquainting the one with the other.

It is of utmost importance to the Negro youth of America to have a thorough knowledge of the achievements and contributions which men and women of African-American descent have made to the economic, intellectual and social wellbeing of their race and to the civic and cultural progress of America, in the brief span of almost a century.

To produce a self - respecting race and win the confidence and respect of other races, Negro leaders, publishers, parents and teachers must increase their efforts to promote and encourage the study of past and contemporary history of the Negro in America, and see that it is not only transmitted to inspire Negro youth, but taught in American schools; recorded, and

Negro History Week

The New York Times
Feb. 7, 1960

The many and varied contributions made by the Negro to New York City since the early days of its founding have been of incalculable value to all of its citizens. It is therefore appropriate that Negro History Week should be observed from Feb. 7 through Feb. 14.

This will be the twenty-third anniversary of the special observance of Negro History Week in the city. Mayor Wagner has proclaimed the special week with an appeal to New Yorkers to take special cognizance of the advancement of the Negro in the arts and professions.

The Mayor is right in holding that the observance of this worthy occasion—a deserved tribute to a great race—in a true sense of community spirit, will help to strengthen the ties that exist among all our people.

'Negro History' Week Materials Available Now

Birmingham World
Birmingham, Ala.
Sat. 1-9-60

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Negro History Week Focused On B.T. Washington's Life

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.
Jan. 2-13-50

By Victor Calverton for ANP

Celebration of Negro History Week Feb. 7-14 is designed to bring to the attention of the peoples of the world the record of the Negro to show that he has played a significant role in the advancement of the human race.

Few white people and too few Negroes know the history of the Negro. Thousands of whites and Negroes in America know too little about the contributions of Negroes to the advancement of American civilization. One might pick any Negro of prominence and renoun and few Negroes or whites would be acquanited with him.

The subject of this article is Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee and the early apostle of industrial education. He was once judged the greatest man born in the South said General Robert E. Lee, and a white man made this appraisal.

John Spencer Bassett, who from 1893 until 1906 was professor of history at Trinity College in North Carolina, got himself in hot water when he wrote in The South Atlantic Quarterly of October, 1903 under the title "Stirring Up The Fires of Race Antipathy" that Booker T. Washington, taken, "all in all" was "the greatest man, said General Lee, born in the South in a hundred years."

When the wrath of almost all North Carolina and other Negro haters, Bassett backtracked a little, explaining that he meant Washington had done more with his limited opportunities than any southerner other than Lee in a century. And immediately, he submitted his resignation to the Trinity College board of trustees.

Booker T. Washington was the main attraction at the cotton states Exposition. His address on Sept. 18, 1895 was widely publicized in the newspapers, and the Atlanta Constitution said editorially that Mr. Washington's address was the greatest attraction of the exposition. speeches.

Going to Tuskegee, Ala., on July 4, 1881, Booker T. Washington founded an institution which was to attract the attention of the world for its unique program of industrial education and philosophy of reace relations.

Mr. Bassett, who was the first editor of The South Atlantic Quarterly, was professor of history of Trinity College now Duke University at Durham, N. C. from 1893 to 1906. The historian had a time weathering the storm. Every other member of the faculty at Trinity College wrote his resignation and sealed it in an envelope to be opened in the event Mr. Bassett's should be accepted.

The board of trustees called Mr. Bassett's article regarding Booker T. Washington's greatness "unfortunate" but gave him their support. The trustees also gave President John Carlisle Kilgo, who had been dragged into the controversy, a vote of confidence. The board also endorsed a declaration of academic freedom which has become a historic document.

Thus Booker T. Washington, born a slave in a log cabin 14 by 16 feet on a plantation in Franklin County, Va. on April 5, 1856, became the rallying point around which a new spirit of liberalism was born below the Mason and Dixon Line.

Clifford Dowdey, Richmond, Va. novelist, worte an interesting article on Booker T. Washington which was published in the Richmond Times-Dispatch Sunday, Sept. 4, 1949. He reviewed the life and accomplishments of the founder of tuskegee. His greatest tribute to Mr. Washngton is found in these words:

"No Virginian who successfully made the climb had further to come or more dislocation to overcome than Booker T. Washington."

The climax of Booker T. Washington's career and achievement was the selection of this educator and leader in race relations for a place in the Hall of Fame at New York University in 1945. He is the only Negro in the Hall of Fame.

Negro History Week Not Without Its Power And Glory

The Atlanta Daily World
325 Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 2-24-50

While every week is obviously becoming Negro History Week it must be said that the ritualistic "synod" of that wholesome occasion was a new emphasis and a new revelation in the life and times of the American people as well as the Negro in particular.

An advanced stream-lined era has reinforced the annals, contributions and economic forces of the Negro into the sinews of world record and achievement. The shrinkage of the universe and the demands of the times would not permit any segment or group to remain an outcast in such a swift generalization of trends and sociological transitions.

It is to be widely praised and universally acclaimed how the week was observed and those who were alerted to the agenda, proved worthy on every front to their stewardship.

Throughout the country, there were awakenings to the cause that started a few years ago with Carter G. Woodson and his little band who went about to do something about something that was being neglected, which brought Negro History Week into being.

The churches, the schools and civic organizations are still echoing the findings and the keen interest generated for the benefit of the coming youth.

The sign posters, the bulletins and the lectures all left their imprints to be noted long after the period of Negro History has passed. We are proud of the efforts and those who gave their time and talents to what we hope will always live.

From the press headlines and other news dispensers, Negro History is becoming everyday history. No daily publication now is without some news item around him.

It is well in times like these, that the most was made of Negro History Week.

35th Annual Negro History Week Observance Feb. 14

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Dec. 1-12-60

WASHINGTON, D.C. (ANP)—The 35th annual celebration of Negro History Week will be held this year February 7-14. This is one of the most important observances in which Americans can participate, especially Negro Americans who should assist in the vital task of securing and distributing information about the race.

The celebration was launched in 1926, and is sponsored annually by the Association For the Study of Negro Life and History which was organized by Dr. Carter G. Woodson in Chicago Sept. 9, 1915.

The association was incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia on Oct. 2, 1915. The first number of the Journal of Negro History was published Jan. 1, 1916.

A feature of Negro History Week is Proud American Day celebrated on Feb. 14, the birthday of Frederick Douglass. An announcement this year points out that the life of Douglass is typical of what the celebration commemorates. In the more backward days of our country, there came out of the American melting pot this man Frederick Douglass who rose from the depth of slavery to high positions in government. He was indeed a proud American."

Negro History Week is not just an occasion for orations. public meetings and radio programs. It is an opportunity for interested individuals and families to gather up facts, documents and other materials bearing on the life and history of Negroes to be sent to the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History to help in the compilation of data on the race for public use and education. It is also an occasion to get local school boards to include books by and about Negroes to be used as text books and resource material in the public schools.

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Value Of Study Of Negro History

Atlanta Daily World 3-2-60

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By FRANK B. SAWYER

The American Negro is heritor of an admirable past, which setting had its beginning in the glorious achievements of ancient African civilization in government, art, literature and learning which have long decayed with the againg centuries; yet has made its profound impression upon world civilization and progress. Today there are signs of things new and old coming out of Africa; an awakening of new life and vigor and what is yet to be seen in the revival of this ancient culture no historian can foretell. Of such a cultural background the American Negro should be proud, for he is the direct descendant, product and heir.

The young American Negro can afford to forget slavery as an incident in the life history of the race; and all the evil effects which may tend to dim his hope and obstruct his future. Through the study of Negro life and history the youth of today should be encouraged to look up and forward from freedom, not "up from slavery." There is no greater movement today that gives greater hope and aspiration to Negro youth than the annual celebration of NEGRO HISTORY WEEK, sponsored by the ASSOCIATION FOR THE STUDY OF NEGRO LIFE AND HISTORY. The Association was founded in 1915 by the late Dr. Carter G. Woodson, author of "THE NEGRO IN OUR HISTORY," and has as its objectives the collection of sociological and historical data on the Negro, the study of peoples of African blood, the publishing of books in this field, and the promotion of harmony between the races by acquainting the one with the other.

It is of utmost importance to the Negro youth of America to have a thorough knowledge of the achievements and contributions which men and women of African-American descent have made to the economic, intellectual and social wellbeing of their race and to the civic and cultural progress of America, in the brief span of almost a century.

To produce a self - respecting race and win the confidence and respect of other races, Negro leaders, publishers, parents and teachers must increase their efforts to promote and encourage the study of past and contemporary history of the Negro in America, and see that it is not only transmitted to inspire Negro youth, but taught in American schools; recorded and preserved in the annals of American civilization; without bias or prejudice to be read by all the people, and by succeeding generations.

"Not to know what one's race has done in former times is to continue always a child." ..(Carter G. Woodson)

Highlights Of Negro History Week, Feb. 7-14

Atlanta Daily World

Dec. 2-7-60

By VICTOR CALVERTON
for Associated Negro Press

Celebration of Negro History Week February 7-14 is designed to bring to the attention of the peoples of the world the record of the Negro to show that he has played a significant role in the advancement of the human race.

Few white people and too few Negroes know the history of the Negro. Thousands of whites and Negroes in America know too little about the contributions of Negroes to the advancement of American civilization. One might pick any Negro of prominence and renoun and few Negroes or whites would be acquainted with him.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, PIONEER

The subject of this article is Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee and the early apostle of ndustrial education. He was once judged the greatest man born in the South said General Robert E Lee, and a white man made this appraisal.

John Spencer Bassett, who from 1893 until 1906 was professor of history at Trinity College in North Carolina, got himself in hot water when he wrote in The South Atlantic Quarterly of October, 1903, under the title "Stirring Up the Fires of Race Antipathy" that Booker T. Washington taken "all in all" was "the greatest man, save General Lee, born in the South in a hundred years."

When the wrath of almost all North Carolina and other Negro haters came forth, Bassett backtracked a little, explaining that he meant Washington had done more with his limited opportunities than any southerner other than Lee in a century. And immediately, he submitted his resignation to the Trinity College board of trustees.

ATLANTA ATTRACTION

Booker T. Washington was the main attraction at the cotton states exposition. His address on Sept. 12, 1895 was widely publicized in the newspapers, and the Atlanta Constitution said editorially that Mr. Washington's address was the greatest attraction of the exposition speeches.

Going to Tuskegee, Ala., on July 4, 1881, Booker T. Washington founded an institution which was to attract the attention of the world for its unique program of industrial education and philosophy of race relations.

Mr. Bassett, who was the first editor of The South Atlantic Quarterly, was professor of history at Trinity College now Duke University at Durham, N. C., from 1893 to 1906. The historian had a time weathering the storm. Every other member of the faculty at Trinity College wrote his resignation and sealed it in an envelope to be opened in the event Mr. Bassett's should be accepted.

CALL BASSETT ARTICLE "UNFORTUNATE"

The board of trustees called Mr. Bassett's article regarding Booker T. Washington's greatness "unfortunate" but gave him their support. The trustees also gave President John Carlisle Kilgo, who had dragged into the controversy, a vote of confidence. The board also endorsed a declaration of academic freedom which has become a historic document.

Thus Booker T. Washington, born a slave in a log cabin 14 by 16 feet on a plantation in Franklin County, Va., on April 5, 1856, became the rallying point around which a new spirit of liberalism was born below the Mason and Dixon line.

Clifford Dowdey, Richmond, Va., novelist, wrote an interesting article on Booker T. Washington which was published in the Richmond Times-Dispatch Sunday, September 4, 1949 He reviewed the life and accomplishments of the founder of Tuskegee. His greatest tribute to Mr Washington is found in these words:

TRIBUTE BY NOVELIST

"No Virginian who successfully made the climb had further to come or more dislocation to overcome than Booker T Washington."

The climax of Booker T. Washington's career and achievement was the selection of this educator and leader in race relations for a place in the Hall of Fame at New York University in 1945. He is the only Negro in the Hall of Fame.

Dr. Charles H. Westley Wants To Debunk Bigots Who Hold To Myth American Negroes Are An Inferior Race

ATLANTA, Georgia. — Special — In order that the legal victories which improve the status of the Negro may be maintained, the mental climate on which segregation laws are based must be changed. This was the message given by Dr. Chas. H. Wesley, president of Central State College, to a Negro History Week Convocation for the Atlanta University Center.

The persident of the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History and an outstanding scholar in American history, Dr. Wesley scored the stereotype of the Negro which has been formulated and maintained to justify keeping him in an inferior position. The stereotype is buttressed, he said, by distorted interpretation of scientific data, by radio, screen and stage, by interpretation of Negro crime statistics which overlooks environment as a factor, and by rating Negro intelligence on tests which reflect social background.

He leveled criticism at the United States government for sending "Porgy and Bess" abroad and thus perpetuating and spreading an unrealistic and false spectacle of Negro life. Historians, like Arnold Toynbee, who attempt to show slavery as a blessing to the Negro, were accused of being ignorant of African culture.

As means of combatting the concept of Negro inferiority, Dr. Wesley urged protests both organized and individual to the concept, organized activity to publish the truth about Negroes, and a high standard of achievement for the individual Negro. Citing as an example the accomplishments of the Jews, he said, "We must write our names high, as high as the Jews have. We must work and strive."

President Rufus E. Clement of Atlanta University presided at the convocation which was an offering in the Atlanta University Arts and Sciences forum series.

Dr. Franklin To Deliver Negro History Week Talk

By JOHNNY B. CALHOUN

Dr. John Hope Franklin, noted historian, author and chairman of the department of history, Brooklyn College, will deliver the principal address for the local observance of Negro History Week, Sunday, Feb. 14 in Tuskegee Auditorium at 3:30 P.M.

The observance of Negro History Week began on Feb. 9, and will continue through today, Feb. 14. The theme is "Strengthening America Through Education in Negro History and Africa Culture."

Dr. Franklin will meet Saturday at 6 p.m. with students who major and minor in history and with other students who have a special interest in this field.

Dr. Franklin is a native of Rentieville, Okla. He earned the B. S. degree at Fisk University and the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees at Howard University. He has served in many scholarly capacities, having been professor of history at Fisk University, St. Augustine College, and Howard University. He is now serving as chairman of the department of history, Brooklyn College.

As an author he has made numerous contributions in the field of history. Among these are "History of the Southern Part of The U. A. "The American Negro," "Free Negro in North Carolina," "From Slavery to Freedom," and "A History of the American Negro." He is listed in the "Directory of American Scholars," "Who's Who in America," and "World Biography."

In addition to the Sunday address and the meeting on Saturday with history major and minors, Dr. Franklin will meet with the department of history as a consultant on history-library materials.

Historian Says Negro Has Made Voice Of Freedom More Compelling

BALTIMORE, Md. — "Without the Negro, the texture of American Life would be different. It would be different in racial composition, in law, in behavior, and in economy. And without the Negro, the American voice of freedom would be less compelling and less clear."

Historian Benjamin A. Quarles, 1958-1959 Guggenheim scholar and author of the definitive text The Negro in the Civil War, made these obsevations here Wednesday. He spoke at an assembly marking the Morgan State College observance of Negro History Week.

Generally, American histories and works in the social sciences as a whole give a distorted picture of the colored American, the Morgan professor said. By the "bias of omission," many of these works depict the Negro as a "source of problems, or as something outside the norm, as somehow different and separate, as a peripheral figure."

Instead, he held, "a proper perspective of Negro history would emphisize the essential Americanism of the Negro." He said that the colored American, like other groups which comprise the pluralistic American society, has made important contributions to American life and culture. He called the most important of these "what the Negro has meant to American freedom."

By struggling for his own freedom and advocating the realization of the American doctrines of equality and human dignity, the Negro has helped America project her most important selling point "The image of a free society."

"There Is No Pure Race"

Wesley Scorns Racial Inferiority Concept

By JOHN BRITTON

A major Negro college president and avid worshipper of Negro history study fairly startled an audience of "Negro History Week" observers Thursday when he blandly said that "there is no such thing as the white race, as such."

Forced to elaborate on that attention-grabbing premise, noted and respected historian-college president Dr. Charles H. Wesley delved still further into the history of mankind and finally mused:

"What a blow it will be to the white race when they discover for themselves that Black Africans are the ancestors of the white Europeans."

Wesley, president of the Central State College, in Ohio, was featured speaker at Atlanta University's Negro History Week Convocation held Thursday morning in the Spelman College Sisters Chapel.

Dr. Wesley outlined, in an hour-long, history - punctuated speech, what he termed the "Defense Against the Concept of Inferiority."

The concept that the Negro is an inferior being by reason of his race and color alone is a deeply rooted idea that was sparked many years ago by those persons who sought a way to exercise prejudice when the legal basis was jerked from beneath them by the 14th and 15th Amendments to the U. S. Constitution, Dr. Wesley said.

THE CONCEPT

Stating that the concept of inferiority had its strongest roots during slavery and the post -slavery years, Dr. Wesley recalled that the "proposition of inferiority has had its effect."

The college president and theologian listed what he determined are the three basic defenses against the concept of inferiority.

He noted that one of the basic ways that Negro citizens have struck out against the scourge of sterotype and inferiority labels was the passage of resolutions aimed at denying and protesting against racial tags.

The primary medium of the resolution of defense, Dr. Wesley said, is the convention halls where major groups go on record as opposing and rebelling against stereotyped conceptions fostered and disseminated by members of the white race.

RESOLUTION METHOD

Wesley reckoned that the resolution method may have its merits but he scourned its ineffectiveness and warned that it does little good to pass a resolution without appropriate action to back up the written protests.

The resolution method, the historian recalled, was the methods used by Negro groups in the years prior to and just after slavery. The resolutions made the Negroes' discontents known, but they failed to move the mountain of race propaganda flooding the minds of the masses of pepole, Wesley said.

Wesley apparently agreed more in principle with the second method he proposed than the other two. He mentioned that organized activity against the concept of inferiority has made the giant forward steps of the century.

He pointed out especially for praise the NAACP which, he said, has fought to the bitter end through court litigations and other means at their disposal the "legal" basis for relegating Negroes to a position of inferiority in the American social and economical structure.

He held out for praise the organizations that are working as organized units to fight the stereotyped ideas that exist by methods of counter propaganda. Those organizations, Wesley said, are endeavoring to present the truth on the Negro.

NOT ENOUGH

But even the organized efforts through legal channels is not quite enough, Dr. Wesley warned. "Through some method," Wesley offered, "We must not only defeat our foes in the courts of law, but we must also enlighten our enemies with the truths that will change their minds and thoughts."

He then pointed to the various Negro history study organizations which, he said, have since the beginning of Negro History Week in 1924 fought to project the Negro as a participant in world events rather than just a layman looking on.

To cap all other effforts to educate the minds of the foes to Negro equality, Wesley suggested that the audience make important discoveries relating to Negro history and convey them to those who don't know at every possible opportunity.

He said everyone needs to know and understand that there is no pure race, and therefore the inferiority label pinned against certain people solely because of their color is not logical.

"We need to make many discoveries regarding our race," Wesley wailed. "We need to know that the Negro race is not doomed to inferiority because some were once slaves."

'We need to know" the historian further contended "that all of the Negro race was not in slavery." "We need to know that in 1790 when the first census was taken there were at least 50,000 free Negroes who were qualified to vote."

"One of the more famous citizens who was free during that time and who cast his vote," Wesley argued, "was Prince Hall, founder of masonry."

With the right kind of facts, Wesley said, all Negroes can tell the story of the Negro race effectively. All Negroes ,he said, can expose and defeat the falsehoods that have been spread regarding the peoples of color by distributing and publishing facts creditable to Negroes, "and fight those that are not creditable."

"Let us achieve. Let our visions away to the heights. Let us get to the top and think high," Dr. Wesley challenged.

"Truth will rise again. Truth of history is the best defense against the concept of inferiority. Let us get about our task," Dr. Wesley said as he concluded a stirring oratory that evoked maximum applause and audience acclaim.

Dr. Wesley, president of Central State College and president of the Association for the Study Life and History, was presented at the Thursday convocation in observance of Negro History Week.

The speaker had a notable career as a historian before becoming president first of Wilberforce University and later of Central State. He holds the M. A. degree from Yale University where he was a University Scholar, and the Ph.D degree from Harvard where he was Austin Scholar. He did further study in London under a Guggenheim fellowship.

Wesley is author of several books, including "Negro Labor in the United States, "The Collapse of the Confederacy," and "The Negro in the Americas."

Dr. Edward Sweat Of FAMU Deplores "Double Standard Of Behavior Based To Hold Institute On Domestic Relations

TALLAHASSEE—The teaching of Negro History and African culture in the educational systems of the American schools is a must if the Negro is to accomplish racial equality, intimated Dr. Edward Sweat to a Negro History Week audience at Floida A&M University last week.

"What the American nation is faced with today is the need to change the thinking of the people who form this nation," stated the Clark College history professor. He spoke on "Education in Negro History for an age of Transition."

"One of the suggestions made by the United State Commission on Civil Rights is that the 'fundamental cause of prejudice is hidden in the minds and hearts of men," quoted Dr. Sweat. He told his audience that prejudice is man made and can be cured, reduced, or at least forgotten if man's sights are raised to new and challenging objectives.

The speaker pointed out that being born a Negro or Caucasian is a biological fact, but it remains for one's society to determine what birth into a particular racial group means to the individual. "If the society decrees that birth into the Negro group is tantamount to being born an inferior being, while being born a "white" is synonymous to being born a superior being, then we have a division of society," declared the visiting historian.

Dr. Sweat feels that the United States institution stands against such a division. He declared: "The Constitution of the United States was ordained to establish one society with equal justice under law. But in a society which sets up a double standard of behavior based on the myth of white superiority (as ours has in fact been) children and young adults are apt to interpret whatever happens to them or for them, as either rewards or punishment—not for what they do—but for what they are."

According to the historian, many individuals believe Negro history can contribute substantially toward creating conditions in which this social revolution can succeed. "The term 'Negro history' used here," added Dr. Sweat, "refers to the building of the American nation and the part played in that construction by the members of a group biologically and socially defined as 'Negro.'"

The theme for the week was "Strengthening America Through Education in Negro History and African Culture." There were displays in the librarys and variou buildings centered around the theme.

During the week a panel discussion on the theme was held at noon Tuesday, and a public forum on "What Goals for Africa's New Leaders" on Wednesday at 6:30 p. m. The forum was sponsored by the Political Science Club as part of its "Great Decisions" series.

DR. GORE SERVING ON HONOR SOCIETY BOARD

TALLAHASSEE—Dr. George W. Gore, Jr., president of Florida A&M University, is serving as vice-president and chairman of the program committee of the Association of College Honor Societies which is holding its annual convention at the Deauville Hotel, Miami Beach, February 25-27. The Association is the Pan-Hellenic group for the nation's leading scholarship Greek Letter organizations.

He addressed the Orange County Teachers Association at Orlando February 11 and the Vagabond Club in Gainesville on February 21.

Negro History Week Observance Reveals Part Played In Civil War

The Call Kansas City, Mo.
2-12-60

By VICTOR CLAVERTON ....

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) — The celebration of Negro History Week Feb. 7-14 is an appropriate time to recall the record of the American Negro in the Civil War. The centennial of the Civil War, is being celebrated from 1960 to 1965.

Major General U. S. Grant III, grandson of the general who led the Union forces that won the Civil War, and Karl S. Betts, executive director of the Civil War Centennial Commission, have authorized the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History to furnish and co-ordinate information on the Negro's participation in the Civil War in connection with the celebration of the centennial of the Civil War.

The theme of Negro History Week this year is "Strengthening America Through Education in Negro History and African Culture." A feature of this celebration will be "Proud American Day" on Feb. 14, the anniversary of the birth of Frederick Douglass.

Fifty thousand Negro soldiers sailors died in the Civil War. There were 29,511 Negroes in the U. S. Navy during the Civil War. This was one-fourth of the 118,044 enlistments in the Navy during the Civil War.

A total of 186,000 Negro soldiers fought in battles of the Civil War from Million's Bend to Petersburg, Va. Sixteen Negro soldiers and four Negro sailors were awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for deeds beyond the call of duty and bravery during the Civil War. There were also 21 Negro commissioned officers in the Civil War.

Abraham Lincoln agreed to use Negro soldiers in the Union Army because he realized that the Union couldn't be saved or the slave system couldn't be overthrown unless Negro soldiers were used on the battlefields to defend the United States.

To Gain Racial Equality

Negro History Must In U.S. Education

The Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 2-13-60

TALLAHASSEE — The teaching of Negro history and African culture in the educational systems of the American schools is a must if the Negro is to accomplish racial equality, intimated Dr. Edward Sweat to a Negro History Week audience at Florida A&M University.

"What the American nation is faced with today is the need to change the thinking of the people who form this nation," stated the Clark College history professor. He spoke on "Education in Negro History For an Age of Transition."

"One of the suggestions made by the United States Commission on Civil Rights is that the 'fundamental cause of prejudice is hidden in the minds and hearts of men,'" quoted D. Sweat. He told his audience that prejudice is man-made and can be cured, reduced, or at least forgotten if man's sights are raised to new and challenging objectives.

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Tailored Prejudice

Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.

Why The Negro In History?

If a race has no history, if it has no worth-while tradition, it becomes a negligible factor in the thought of the world, and it stands in danger of being exterminated. The American Indian left no continuous record. He did not appreciate the value of tradition; and where is he today? The Hebrew keenly appreciated the value of tradition, as is attested by the Bible itself. In spite of world-wide persecution, therefore, he is still a great factor in our civilization. Sat. 2-13-60

The case of the Negro may be stated concretely. For example, a man writes a book on the NEW FREEDOM. Some one inquires as to how he can harmonize his anti-Negro policy with his progressive doctrine. He replies that he was not thinking of the Negro when he wrote that book. An order is given for the training of all young men for military service. A Negro applies to equip himself for this duty, but he is told that the principles involved in the war concern only white men, and that Negroes will be encouraged to serve only in subordinate positions. A Negro supports the successful party in a campaign and then asks for the accustomed recognition in the personnel of the new administration, but he is told that public opinion is such that the Negro cannot be safely exalted to positions of trust in the government. A bond issue is voted to improve the facilities of education, but the Negro school is denied its pro rata share or it is permitted to receive what the white system abandons as antiquated and inadequate. A Negro is passed on the street and is shoved off into the mud; he complains or strikes back and is lynched as a desperado who attacked a gentleman. P. 13

And what if he is handicapped, segregated, or lynched? According to our education and practice, if you will kill one of the group, the world goes on just as well or better; for the Negro is nothing, has never been anything, and never will be anything but a menace to civilization.

We call this race prejudice, and it may be thus properly named; but it is not something inherent in human nature. It is merely the logical result is tradition, the inevitable outcome of thorough instruction to the effect that the Negro has never contributed anything to the progress of mankind. The doctrine has been thoroughly drilled into the whites and the Negroes have learned well the lesson themselves, for many of them look upon other races as superior and accept the status of recognized inferiority.

The fact is, however, that one race has not accomplished any more good than any other race, for God could not be just and at the same time make one race the inferior of the other. But if you leave it to the one to set forth his own virtues while disparaging those of others, it will not require many generations before all credit for human achievements will be ascribed to one particular stock. Such is the history taught the youth today.

NEGRO HISTORY WEEK

On the other hand, just as thorough education in the belief in the inequality of races has brought the world to the cat-and-dog stage of religious and racial strife, so may thorough instruction in the equality of races bring about a regin of brotherhood through an appreciation of the virtues of all races, creeds and colors. In such a millenninm the achievements of the Negro properly set forth will crown him as a factor in early human progress and a maker of modern civilization. He has supplied the demand for labor of a large area of our own country, he has been a conservative force in its recent economic development, he has given the nation a poetic stimulus, he has developed the most popular music of the modern era, and he has preserved in its purity the brotherhood taught by Jesus of Nazareth. In his native country, moreover, he produced in the ancient world civilization contemporaneous with that of the nations of the early Mediterranean, he influenced the cultures then cast in the crucible of time, and he taught the modern world the use of iron by which science and initiative have remade the universe. Must we let this generation continue ignorant of these eloquent facts?

Let the light of history enable us to see that "enough of good there is in the lowest estate to sweeten life; enough of evil in the highest to check presumption; enough there is of both in all estates to bind us in compassionate brotherhood, to teach us impressively that we are of one dying and one immortal family." Let truth destroy the dividing prejudices of nationality and teach universal love without distinction of race, merit or rank. With the sublime enthusiasm and heavenly vision of the Great Teacher let us help men to rise above the race hate of this age unto the altruism of a rejuvenated universe.

These words did not fall on deaf ears. Throughout the body of Negroes there was a stir in the direction of active participation. Inquiries came rapidly answered. The tentative program suggested proved to be popular. This included exercises emphasizing the importance of the African background, the Negro in the discovery and exploration of America, the laborer, the inventor, the soldier, the poet, the artist, the spokesman, the press, the business man, the professional class, the educator, and the minister.

How this program in modified form was carried out in the various parts of the country would be interesting. However, we must be brief here. Social welfare agencies, recreational establishments, and business organizations had special services. Many ministers opened their churches for these exercises and took the lead in the performances. Others, like most of the heads of schools, worked out well-prepared programs in a way peculiar to their special needs and held exercises every day during the week. In some cases, programs were rendered certain evenings to reach persons who were so circumstanced as not to be able to attend during the day.

The results were most encouraging. The participants almost as a body wrote the Director about the benfits derived from the celebration. A head of a university said: "We celebrated Negro History Week with most gratifying results." One high school principal said that as a result of the effort the pupils of his schools were showing unusual interest in their background. A teacher said: "The celebration improved my children a hundred per cent. I wish we could have Negro History Week throughout the year. Let the good work go on. Under your leadership we shall some day appreciate our interesting past and be thereby stimulated to greater endeavor."

(From The Association, For The Study Of Negro Life And History)

Tavern owners warned on civic responsibilities

The American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 7-23-60 p. 8

By RALPH MATTHEWS

ATLANTIC CITY —A warning to bar and tavern owners that the same forces which brought about the destruction of the oldtime saloon are still smouldering beneath the surface of every organized community was heard by delegates to the National Convention of the Negro Licensed Beverage Association.

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The warning was sounded by Miss Barbara Harris, president of the Joseph V. Baker Public Relations firm of Philadelphia; who addressed the assembly at the All Wars Memorial Hall Wednesday.

"Responsibility for saving and protecting the industry rests wholly on the shoulders of the men and women who earn their living through the dispensing of liquors and they cannot hide behind the contention that people are just busy bodies, troublemakers and prudish, she said.

* * *

"WE MUST recognize the fact," she continued," that there are a lot of well meaning citizens who view the neon lights. hear the blare of juke boxes and see the customers gathered on the sidewalls in front of establishments which dispense liquors who just might honestly believe in their hearts that their neighborhood would be a better place to live if that establishment were not there.

These are the people whom the tavern owner must fear more than the dyed in the wool prohibitionists reformers and Anti - Saloon League crusaders.

"It behooves the tavern owner more than any other businessman to take an active part in the civic affair of his community.

"He should participate in the work of the NAACP, the Urban League and contribute generously to all of the character building organizations which lead to community betterment.

Thus, he may create a favorable image in the eyes of those who have the power to evaluate him either as an asset or a menace to the community," she concluded.

* * *

THE WARNING of Miss Harris was in keeping with the theme enuncrated in varying forms by other speakers throughout the convention.

Speaking at the annual banquet, Belford Lawson Jr., Washington attorney, stressed the importance of unity and the need for "togetherness" among colored businessmen if they hope to survive in our complicated economy which he contended is becoming more complex every day in the face of ruthless and carnivorous monopolies.

He lauded the delegates for their foresight and vision in coming together to exchange ideas and learn new techniques which would insure their survival.

Rules for success in business were laid down in a scholarly address by Dr. Albert L. DeMond, supervising director of business education in the public schools of Washington, who stressed the fact that the mere acquisition of money was by no means the prime criteria in measuring the success of a business operation.

* * *

AMONG THE factors which often lead to failure in business, he said, were neglect business, and improper supervision of expenses, failure to maintain proper inventories, difficulties in investing of funds, poor location and inexperience in all of the facets of a given industry.

There was a time, he said, when a man of reasonable intelligence could go into business and acquire experience as his business grew.

Today, he added, the pace of trade and commerce is so accelerated, and the tastes of the public for various commodities and services change so rapidly that an investor can lose his shirt before he masters the techniques of his chosen field.

This accounts for the fact that an individual who has all of the promise of becoming a successful businessman often fails because his experience is too limited.

A man who might be a crackerjack salesman for one organization may be a complete flop in his own business because he is not familiar with how to buy intelligently nor able to direct the activities of others.

He urged his hearers to concentrate on performing a service and maintaining a satisfied clientele an an efficient and capable staff of employees.

"Be satisfied with a reasonable profit," he concluded, "for if you are interested in profits only and are out to get all the traffic will bear, you will not be in business long.

THE ORGANIZATION took no stand on current issues, passed no resolutions and made no pronouncements.

This was explained by Bill Curtis, director of the association, who pointed out that the convention was not to be confused with other gatherings as they were primarily concerned with discussing and learning about problems incident to the operation of their respective businesses.

He classified the assembly more of a workshop than a convention in the broader sense.

We are interested, he said, in helping those in the industry to become better acquainted so they may pool their knowledge and know - how for mutual benefit.

James Easton, Bessie James, Hotel James, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Renee Marcus, Camden, N.J.; Moss Kendrix, public relations, Washington, D.C.; Thomas James, Philadelphia, Pa.; Herbert Douglas, Jr., Pabst Brew, H.U. Atlanta; Bernie Criswell, Ballantine; Lloyd Genus, Bal-Ballantine, Washington, D.C.; George Tunnell, Schlitz Brew, Yeadon, Pa;

Clifford Cooke, Schenley, N.Y.; Robert H. Stewart Jr., Schmidt, Phila., Pa.; William Simpson, Washington, D.C.; James Ivory Ivories Grill, Frank Correia, White Horse, N.Y.; Norman Powell, Seagram, N.Y.; Nathan Goldstein, Washington; Joseph Makel, Fromm and Sichel; Oscar Haynes, Fromm and Sichel;

Walter Ray, Budweiser, Freddie Searles, Washington; Monte Irvin, Rheingold, Brooklyn; C. R. Powell, Powells Restaurant, Washington, D.C.; Ben Bynum, Big Moose Bar, Phila.; Frank Reddish, Dotsons, Baltimore; Walter Brown, Uptown Bar, Baltimore; Thomas Tipton, Hamms Brewery, Washington; John Triplet, National Brewery, Baltimore; Cecelia Scott Cecelias Rest, Washington, D.C.;

Ed Vareene, Turf Club, Trenton, N.J.; Walter Ray, Anheiser Bush, Washington, D.C.; Bill Marks, Marks Bar, Atlantic City; J. W. Christian, Market Constul, N.Y.; Bob Daley Jr. Dalys Tavern, Norristown Pa.; Benny Taylor, Parkview Club, Trenton, N.J.; Maryland Montgomery, Craftsman Ins., Philadelphia, Pa.; Sydney Ke Klein, National Beer Dist.. Trenton, N.J.; Richard Verney, Miller Brewery, N.Y.; Henry C. Pendleton Jr.· Miller Brewery, N.Y.; Clifton Wash., Wonder Bar, Washington;

William Porter, Anheuser Busch, St. Louis; Oscar Price, National Order Elks, Pittsburgh; Malinda Short, Malinda Rest., Wash., D.C.; Johnny Johnson, N.W. Johnson, Association, N.Y.; Charles White, K. Hunter, Phila.: Bob Haith, K. Hunter, Philadelphia.



The Afro American Sat. 7-23-60 p. 8

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ADDRESSES CONVENTION—Franklin Sizer of Philadelphia (left) congratulates Belford Lawson (center), Washington attorney following his address to the convention of the National Licensed Beverage Association in Atlantic City last week. Looking on are William Curtis, national director; Ernie Harris and Maurice Atkinson (extreme right), advertising executives of the Jacob Ruppert Co. of New York.

Negro Models To Meet In Detroit

DETROIT — Approximately 200 models - of - color, among them three of the world's most famous, will attend the third annual Modia Convention called "The Meeting of the Little Foxes" in Detroit, July 23rd and 24th.

Dorothea Towles, international fashion model, will be the guest speaker at the Saturday luncheon with Helen Williams, America's most - photographed model - of-color, as one of the special guests.

The third world - famous personality will be LaJeune Hundley, the recent winner of the Cannes Film Festival contest in France.

Georgia Negroes Organize to Curb NAACP Activity

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 16 (AP).—A 1,700-member Negro Protective League has lined up against integration sitdowns and store boycotts which have been playing havoc with some retail business in Savannah.

The league is arrayed against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in opposing the integration moves. It charges that they are fomented by newcomers and do not serve the best interests of the community.

A spokesman said the league will not accept the sitdowns and is willing to fight against them.

The NAACP on the other hand has issued a manifesto to businessmen saying the sitdowns and boycotts will continue until its demands are met.

The latter were enumerated as desegregation of all lunch counters, equal job opportunity for Negroes, use of courtesy titles and withdrawal of trespass charges against 33 young Negro demonstrators.

Display Joliet Photog's Work

Chicago Defender

Chicago, Ill.

Joseph D. Matthews of Joliet, who operates the Matthews Studio with his wife, Genevieve, at 118 S. Ottawa st., has been honored by an elite group of his fellow professional photographers.

The Professional Photographers of America, Inc., represented by several of its most prominent members, has selected 4 photographs of Matthews for exhibit at the 39th Annual Exposition of Professional Photography and 8th National Industrial Photographic Conference, held Aug. 7-12, at the Conrad Hilton hotel.

This is the second consecutive year that all of Matthews' national entries were selected as winners.

The choice was made by a Jury of the Master of Photographer of the Master of Photography degree, highest honor PP of A confers on qualified members. The four award-winners brings Matthews merit points to a total of ten towards his Master's degree, twenty-five merits are required.

The four winning prints were portraits of Jody Daniels; Lockport; Tommy Bojt, Judy Lynch, and Robert Bandino, all of Joliet.

This year, Matthews' Studios had 22 state winners from 3 conventions — Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. Out of these, three were 1st place winners; one a 2nd place winner and two 3rd place winners.

32b 1960

Negro Council Unit To List Complaints

Commercial Appeal

Clarksdale Session Will Choose Committee

CLARKSDALE, Miss., Jan. 30—(UPI)—The Regional Council of Negro Leadership will form a committee Sunday to present complaints to the Civil Rights Commission.

Executive secretary Aaron Henry of Clarksdale said Wednesday the committee would be selected at the council's winter meeting at Holly Springs.

The committee, he said, will "present the desires of Mississippi Negroes" to the commission in Washington Jan. 31. He said complaints from similar committees throughout the South would be heard at that date.

Henry said the committee will ask what can be done by the Federal Government to guarantee "the continued education of children in the event Mississippi closes its schools when an attempt is made to break down segregation."

Pan-Hellenic Council Honors 3 Louisvillians

"Outstanding Citizens" awards will be made to three citizens Sunday, March 20, at 4 p.m. at Calvary Baptist Church by the Louisville Pan-Hellenic Council. Those to be honored are Mr. Robert G. May, Mr. J. E. Givens, and Mr. Robert Williams.

Mr. May and Mr. Givens are well known because of their service and activities over a period of years. Mr. Williams is a young theological student who has been very active in religious and civic life.

Mrs. Hortense Young, a well known civic and business leader in the community, will be the principal speaker.

The Council adopted this project as a means of expressing interest in the community as a whole. Each of the eight Greek-letter sororities and fraternities which comprise the Council was requested to nominate a person who is not a member, but who had in some way made an outstanding contribution to the community. The three persons named above were chosen from amonb the nominees.

This project may become an annual series of related programs. There are many citizens who work tirelessly and unselfishly for the betterment of the community to whom recognition should be given, said sponsors of the program.

Honoring one of a few, they said, will let all of them know while they are yet living, that their work is appreciated. It will also encourage others to work in whatever capacity they can, to make Louisville a better place to live.

32b 1960

SANE
SENSIBLE APPROACH OF NEGRO EFFORTS, INC.

Equal benefits is aim of new Negro group

The Birmingham News
Photo: 3-17-60

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 17—(AP)—Sam Moore, a Birmingham Negro, has announced the formation of a new Negro group pledged to fight enforced integration.

32b—p. 23.

He said yesterday the organization will be known as SANE Inc., a title derived from the initials of the group's formal name, Sensible Approach of Negro Efforts.

SANE will take over the functions of some existing organizations, Moore said, including he Southern Negro Improvement Assn., which he heads.

Moore, who described himself as a Birmingham business man, said his improvement association has 5000 members, but he declined to estimate the potential membership of SANE.

"THIS organization has adopted and committed itself to a program of not forcing integration of schools and other public places, but toward promoting and bringing about equal schools, parks, recreational facilities, voting rights for qualified applicans and like public benefits. . . ."

Negroes urge fighter college requirements

The Birmingham News
Birmingham Ala.
March 25, 1960
32b
p. 1 & 5

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 25 —(AP)—A newly formed organization of Negroes has called on State Supt. of Education Frank Stewart to tighten up scholastic and attendance requirements at Negro colleges in Alabama, especially at Alabama State College here.

SAM MOORE of Birmingham, president of Sensible Approach of Negro Efforts, Inc. (SANE) also called upon "responsible officials" to investigate Negro college faculties and discharge any who are "found to be promoting strife, disunity and racial unrest."

He said this request applies particularly to Alabama State College and that "we think it should be further determined why discipline broke down" at the college, scene of recent demonstrations for integration.

Moore's letter asked Stewart to "investigate whether it is proper for the chairman of the history department at ASC (Dr. L. D. Reddick) to be a leader in a group working closely with the Congress for Racial Equality (CORE) and other agitation groups."

32b 1960

SOUTHERN BEAUTY CONGRESS

Southern Beauty Congress To Hear Arthur D. Shores

Bham World Bham, Ala
Wed 8-3-60

An address by Atty. Arthur D. Shores and eight three-minute welcome greetings, will highlight the Congressional Tea which kicks-off the 26th annual four-day Southern Beauty Congress at 4 p. m. Monday, Aug. 8 in the air-conditioned Masonic Temple auditorium, 17th St. and 4th Ave. No.

Mr. Shores, president of the Jefferson County Democratic Council and vice-president and general counsel of Citizens Federal Savings and Loan Association, will be introduced by Emory O. Jackson, managing editor of the Birmingham World.

Welcome expressions will come from Mrs. L. S. Gaillard, Sr., Miss Elmore Frazier, Dr. A. G. Gaston, Mrs. Jessyca D. Hayden, C. S. Kirby, Miss Sarah White, Mrs. Osia W. Mitchell and Mrs. E. F. Clayton. The Rev. M. C. Merriweather, pastor of Thirgood CME Church will give the invocation.

The S. B. C. anniversary cake and other refreshments will be served the guests, according to the announcement.

Mrs. Ruth J. Jackson, chairman of S. B. C. announced that the annual pre-Congress workshop was scheduled for 11 o'clock Sunday morning, Aug. 7 at Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church of which the Rev. G. W. McMurray is the pastor.

V. L. Harris, newly-elected president of the National Insurance Association, is scheduled to deliver the feature speech at the annual S. B. C. banquet set for 7:30 Monday night, Aug. 8 at the A. G. Gaston Lounge. Mrs. Jackson has estimated 125 guests will be in attendance.

Five persons will be honored at the banquet ,namely, John H. Johnson Publications, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Harris, Charles Bynum, of the March of Dimes, New York City; Mrs. Minnie E. Chambliss, and Mrs. Fannie P. Whatley.

Theme of the Congress is: "A Successful Career in Beauty Culture Can Be Yours If You Keep Abreast of the Changing Times."

Mrs. Jackson said that during the four-day Congress some of America's leading manufacturers will display their equipment and cosmetics to the public. She added that expert beauty consultants will display their art. She listed some of them as Climer N. Taylor of St. Louis, Mo., Bill Summons of New York City, Lygoria Maynor of Chicago, Ill. and Ruby Riles of Memphis, Tenn.

Arnold de Mille of New York City will direct the special workshop for Beauty School Owners and Teachers scheduled Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 8 and 9, at the Booker T. Washington Business College. A special workshop for barbers is scheduled from 7 to 11 o'clock a. m. during the general clinic.

The "Modes of Fashion" is slated for eight oclock Tuesday evening, Aug. 9 in the Masonic Temple auditorium.

There will be booth displays. Dood prizes will be presented daily during the Congress, at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Non-Violence Workshop Ends With Plans To Oppose Bias

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 8-6-60 Pg 1
32b

Labelling Birmingham, Ala., as the "Johannesburg of the South," Dr. Martin L. King ended the two-day workshop on non-violent resistance Friday by declaring the sponsoring Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) has its full weight behind the student movement and that the group will now go all-out in pushing for an end to segregation.

The statewide institute was the second one sponsored by SCLC on non-violent resistance to segregation. Two othres are planned for later in the month in Montgomery, and Birmingham. The sessions were held at Butler Street YMCA.

Dr. King said that those who live in Birmingham "say it's the worst city in the south as far as relations are concerned."It is the most resistant to social change, he stated.

"But we do not plan to rest until segregation is erased from our American life," he said.

Dr. Samuel W. Williams was the speaker at the afternoon session, giving the group "A Critical Examination of Nonviolence." The morning part of the program saw Rev. Wyatt T. Walker speak on "Nonviolence as a Social Technique." Rev. Walker is the new executive director of SCLC and was specifically referred to by Dr. King when the latter stated that SCLC will go all-out in its fight.

Dr. Williams' main criticisms of non-violence were that it tends to dicatomize the spiritual and the physical; it seems to assume that the free will of men will be bound by the mere presence of love; and it assumes that history is redeemable in history."

Rev. Walker said that non-violence is superior to every other instrument of social order.He named violence, as exemplified in the Congo and Cuba ("Another bearded band could come along and take over from Castro."); inevitable progress (Egypt), and law and order ("too slow and too expensive.").

He stated that non-violence is swift and powerful as it gives mass identity; it is more permanent in that it allows reconciliation, and it is the most practical with its constructive ends.He warned, however, that it must not be used as a technique alone but must become a way of life.

"It's use as a technique is its minimal acceptance," he said.

He said it embraces getting the facts; trying the Jesus way; education - through mass media, institutes and leadership; demonstrating and civil disobedience.

Rev. Walker said that non-violence, as a social technique, embraces all of the societal relations. It is a universal discipline, he said, and has direct relevance to such things as using the telephone, driving an automobile and social intercourse; it is especially adroit in social change and has national and international value.

Dr. Williams was coordinator of the institute.

Rev. Walker wins praise of Dr. King

The Afro-Am
Baltimore, Md
Sat. 8-20-60
32b

ATLANTA—Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. stated last week that the coming of the Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference is the most significant occurrence to date.

Mr. Walker was minister for eight years at Gillfield Baptist Church, Petersburg, Va. before accepting the post.

Mr. Walker was projected into national prominence when he organized and led the first Prayer Pilgrimage, protesting school closure, to the Capitol building in Richmond, Va.

He served as state director of CORE, president of the Petersburg Branch, NAACP, and Board member of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, an affiliate of the Southern Regional Council.

More recently, Mr. Walker was jailed as part of a protest by students and citizens against segregated facilities of the Petersburg Public Library.



JAMES R. WOOD

Gets New Post

ATLANTA, Ga. — James R. Wood has been appointed administrative assistant and director of public relations for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, it was announced last week by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Mr. Wood, a native of Washington, D. C., was educated in public schools there and in New York City, Hampton institute and New York university. Received training in the U. S. Marine Corps School of Organization and served as an organizer in the establishment of training centers for recruits during World War II.

HE ATTENDED the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) Organizer's Institute and later worked with the United Mine Workers (UMW) and United Automobile Workers (UAW) in the Detroit area. He has worked with the Democratic and Republican parties and the Vincent Impelliteri Independent Voting Mcahine as an organizer on the ward and district levels, as fund raiser for the Boy Scout Council of America, Red Cross, Council of Social Agencies and Catholic Charities in a voluntary capacity.

Mr. Wood is a student of the the teachings of Mohondas K. Ghandi and embraces the philosophy of nonviolence as derived from passive resistance. He has taught radio production and dramatic arts at a Catholic Jesuit high school,, and served as director of the Data Processing Unit (IBM) on the administrative staff at Virginia State College.

AS A MEMBER of the executive committee of the Petersburg, Va. Branch of the NAACP, Chairman of the Political Action Committee; administrative assistant to the president of the Petersburg Improvement Association, chairman of the Political Action Committee, editor of the Newsletter and civil rights lecturer, Mr. Wood brings to SCLC a fertile background.

Administrative Assistant

Layman Joins Staff Of Christian Leaders' Group

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Va.

Dr. King Names Woods SCLC Special Assistant

The Louisville Defender

Atlanta, Georgia — Dr. Martin L. King, Jr., announced the appointment of James R. Wood as his Administrative Assistant and Director of Public Relations for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Mr. Wood, a native of Washington, D.C., was educated in public schools there and in New York City, Hampton Institute and New York University.

Wood received training in the U. S. Marine Corps School of Organization and served as an organizer in the establishment of training centers for recruits during World War II. Attended the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) Organizer's Institute and later worked with the United Mine Workers (UMW) and United Automobile Workers (UAW) in the Detroit area.



James Woods

He has worked with the Democratic and Republican parties and the Vincent Impelliteri Independent Voting Machine as a organizer on the ward and district levels, as fund raiser for the Boy Scout Council of America, Red Cross, Council of Social Agencies and Catholic Charities in a volunteer capacity.

Wood is a student of the teachings of Mohondas K. Ghandi and embraces the philosophy of nonviolence as derived from passive resistance. He has taught Radio Production and Dramatic Arts at a Catholic Jesuit high school and served as director of the Data Processing Unit (IBM) on the administrative staff at Virginia State College.

As a member of the Executive Committee of the Petersburg, Va., Branch of the NAACP, Chairman of the Political Action Committee; Administrative Assistant to the Political Action Committee, Editor of the Newsletter and Civil Rights Lecturer. Wood brings to SCLC a fertile background. His training and experience give him superior qualification for development of the broad, comprehensive program to be launched by the Conference. Dr. King stated further that the cultural break-through in the Negro Community in America demands new thinking and techniques in achieving human dignity and opening the road through equal opportunity to the pursuit of happiness which is so basic a part of our national heritage.

Negroes 'Stand In' For Voting Rights

The Louisiana Weekly

New Orleans, La.

ATLANTA, Ga. — The Southern Christian Leadership Conference headed by Dr. Martin L. King, Jr., sponsored on October 3rd, a South Wide 'Stand-In' for voting rights in which a dozen cities participated. The simultaneous demonstration marked the initial use of the nonviolent technique in the area of voter-registration. The 'Stand-In' which involved hundreds of Negroes from Clarksdale, Mississippi to Petersburg, Virginia was reported as a sneak preview of a larger demonstration to involve more than fifty cities in the South.

Wyatt Tee Walker, director of SCLC commented that this was a pilot project to determine the possibility of such an approach to voter-registration. "We are genuinely pleased with the results and the impact the Stand-In has had so far."

Dr. King, SCLC's, president, explained that the purpose of applying the nonviolent tactic to the area of voter-registration was three-fold: First, the stand-in dramatizes the difficulties many Negroes face when they attempt to register throughout the South; Secondly, in areas where there are no obstacles, large numbers of Negroes can become qualified as they participate in a sympathetic demonstration; Thirdly, it declares the new determination of the Negro community to secure the right of the ballot."

Dr. King stated that he hoped, "This will inspire Negroes all across our country to take this short walk to the voting booth." It was reported by an official of the TCA at Tuskegee, Ala., that the 'standees" in the Hardaway Precinct there, had to remain in line all day and not a single Negro was delcared registered by the board. One standee was interviewed nearly four hours and was not advised by the board whether he succeeded or failed. The Associated Press wire service reported that hundreds of Negroes 'swamped' the Cohoama County Court House at Clarksdale, Miss. Only six were registered.

The other participating cities of the 'stand-in' were Birmingham, Ala. where more than 200 participated; Montgomery, Ala., Shreveport, La., Petersburg, Virginia and Tallassee, Fla., Atlanta, Ga., Louisville, Kentucky, Nashville, Tenn. Columbia, S. C., Jackson, Miss. In addition to those already mentioned, the groups ranged in numbers from 25 to several hundred, where in Clarksdale, the largest group 'Stood-In' for the right to vote.

Mr. Walker delined to indicate the target date for the 50-city 'Stand-In.'

Minister joins SCLC staff

ATLANTA, Ga.—The Rev. Harry Blake of Shreveport, La., will join the staff of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference on March 1, the Conference's office has revealed.

Rev. Blake will work for the first three months primarily in the North Louisiana area, under the guidance of Dr. C. O. Simpkins, president of the United Christian Movement, Inc., and a member of the executive board of SCLC.

Mr. Blake is a 1959 graduate of Bishop College, Marshall, Texas with a B.A. degree, and pastors a rural church in Belcher, La. He is a native of the state and is married and the father of a two - month - old daughter.

Bigger Than A Hamburger

By ELLA J. BAKER

Editor's note — Miss Baker is executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which issued the call for the Student Leadership Conference on Non-violent Resistance to Segregation. This was held at Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., on Easter weekend with 142 students from the South and 30 from the North in attendance. A sizeable delegation of white students joined the young Negro leaders for the conference.

The Student Leadership Conference made it crystal clear that current sit-ins and other demonstrations are concerned with something much bigger than a hamburger or even a giant-sized coke.

Whatever may be the differences in approach to their goal, the Negro and white students, North and South, are seeking to rid America of the scourge of racial segregation and discrimination — not only at lunch counters, but in every aspect of life.

In reports, casual conversations, discussion groups, and speeches, the sense and the spirit of the following statement that appeared in the initial newsletter of the students at Barber-Scotia College, Concord, N. C., were re-echoed time and again:

"We want the world to know that we no longer accept the inferior position of second-class citizenship. We are willing to go to jail, be ridiculed, spat upon and even suffer physical violence to obtain First Class Citizenship."

By and large, this feeling that they have a destined date with freedom, was not limited to a drive for personal freedom, or even freedom for the Negro in the South. Repeatedly it was emphasized that the movement was concerned with the moral implications of racial discrimination for the "whole world" and the "Human Race."

This universality of approach was linked with a perceptive recognition that "it is important to keep the movement democratic and to avoid struggles for personal leadership."

It was further evident that desire for supportive cooperation from adult leaders and the adult community was also tempered by apprehension that adults might try to "capture" the student movement. The students showed willingness to be met on the basis of equality, but were intolerant of anything that smacked of manipulation -- domination.

This inclination toward group-centered leadership, rather than toward a leader-centered group pattern of organization was refreshing indeed to those of the older group who bear the scars of the battle, the frustrations and the disillusionment that come when the prophetic leader turns out to have heavy feet of clay.

However hopeful might be the signs in the direction of group-centeredness, the fact that many schools and communities, especially in the South, have not provided adequate experience for young Negroes to assume initiative and think and act independently accentuated the need for guarding the student movement against well-meaning, but nevertheless unhealthy, over-protectiveness.

Here is an opportunity for adult and youth to work together and provide genuine leadership — the development of the individual to his highest potential for the benefit of the group.

Many adults and youth characterized the Raleigh meeting as the greatest or most significant conference of our period.

Whether it lives up to this high evaluation or not will, in a large measure, be determined by the extent to which there is more effective training in and understanding of non-violent principles and practices, in group dynamics, and in the re-direction into creative channels of the normal frustrations and hostilities that result from second-class citizenship.

SCLC Nonviolent Institute Moves To Birmingham

The Southern Christian Leadership Conference announced Saturday its third in a series of Nonviolent Institutes across the South. Birmingham, Alabama has been chosen for the next two-day institute to be held August 17-18 at Bethel Baptist Church. Two other institutes were held in Petersburg, Va., the scene of 55 arrests last weekend, and Atlanta, Ga.

Birmingham is considered by SCLC as the most critical city in the South because of the hard-core resistance to any form of desegregation.

The Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth is the president of the Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights, the organization that will co-sponsor the institute with SCLC. He will act as institute coordinator and host for the two day meeting.

Principal speaker of the Institute will be Richard B. Gregg, author of the book "The Power of Nonviolence." Mr. Gregg was an intimate friend of the late Mahatma Gandhi and has spent several years in India exploring the origin and philosophy of nonviolence. Wyatt Tee Walker, the newly appointed executive director of SCLC, and Mr. Shuttlesworth will serve as lecturers.

The Birmingham Institute is primarily directed at exploring the deeper meaning of the nonviolent philosophy and developing new techniques to aid in the coordinated mass assault on segregation now being launched by SCLC, according to sponsors.

Bayard Rustin Quits As Aid To Dr. Martin King

The Call Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 7-8-60

NEW YORK. — (ANP) — Bayard Rustin announced this week that he is completely severing all relations with Dr. Martin Luther King.

Rustin had been serving as Dr. King's special assistant and was director of the New York office of the Southern Christian Leadership conference and executive director of the Committee to Defend Martin Luther King.

Rustin, who has been identified with the civil rights fights for more than 20 years and has been arrested on 22 occasions for his activities, admitted in a statement that he was acting because of criticism made by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell.

Resents Powell's Criticism

Long associated with the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Rustin quoted Powell as charging "that certain Negro leaders were 'captives' of behind-the-scene interests, and that this fact is creating disunity among Negro leadership." Powell, according to Rustin, said that the "captive" leaders referred to are A. Philip Randolph and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Congressman Powell was further said to contend that "Rev. King has been under undue influence ever since Bayard Rustin of the Fellowship of Reconciliation went to Alabama to help in the bus boycott."

Congressman Powell is quoted as being "shocked" that contrary to the statements issued by Mr. Randolph and Dr. King, the press conference launching the protest march on the Democratic and Republican conventions was held "without one word being spoken to Roy Wilkins or any other NAACP official," and that "Mr. Wilkins told me he knew nothing of it until he read it in the newspapers."

"Powell Statement Untrue"

The latter statement, Rustin declared, is at variance with the facts. He said, "Roy Wilkins exec- e secretary of the NAACP, con- ed in an interview that the or- ization has instructed its chap- s in these two cities (Chicago d Los Angeles) to give the fullest pport to the massive non-violent arch on the Conventions Move- ment for Freedom Now."

Challenges Adam Powell to Join Movement

Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh, Pa. 7-2

Rustin Quits King, Randolph

Sat. 7-16-60

NEW YORK — Bayard Rustin has severed his relationships with A. Philip Randolph and the Rev. Martin Luther King.

In handing in his resignations as special assistant to Dr. King and director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference's New York branch, he challenged Congressman Adam Clayton Powell to "lend his special talents to the building of such a movement and to the support of Dr. King and the other leaders in the South who are on the firing line."

In his statement, Mr. Rustin called attention to the June 25 issue of the Courier in which Mr. Powell accused Messrs. Randolph and King of being "captives." He charged that Mrs. Powell's statement had been "contradicted" by the fact that both Randolph and King had conferred with Roy Wilkins of the NAACP.

■

HE SAID, "In light of these facts, I can only conclude from the article in the Courier that Congressman Powell seeks to weaken, if not destroy, the march on the conventions for his own obvious political reasons. While he on the one hand calls for unity, he on the other hand labels as 'captives' two of the most beloved and respected leaders of the Negro people."

Declaring that Powell had indicated that his association with Dr. King was "divisive," Rustin continued, "I cannot permit a situation to endure in which my relationship to Dr. King and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference is used to confuse and becloud the basic issues confronting the Negro people today. In such a situation I am no longer able to be of effective service."

Mr. Rustin pointed out that he had never sought high position or special privilege, had been arrested 22 times both North and South and had served time on a North Carolina chain-gang during his years of fighting jim crow.

"NONETHELESS," he continued," Congressman Powell has suggested that I am an obstacle to his giving full, enthusiastic support to Dr. King. I want now to remove that obstacle."

He then suggested that Mr. Powell join with Mr. Randolph and Dr. King in urging thousands of people in Los Angeles and Chicago to converge on both political conventions and demand the repudiation of the Dixiecrats in the democratic party and the racists in the Republican party.



BAYARD RUSTIN
. . . challenges Powell to join King, Randolph

Institute On Nonviolence Planned In Petersburg

Journal & Guide, Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 7-16-60

ATLANTA, Ga. — The Southern Christian Leadership Conference, headed by Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., has announced through its Atlanta office, the first of a series of nonviolent institutes to be held across the South. Petersburg, Va. has been chosen as the site of the first two - day meeting to be given to the study and discussion of the social technique and philosophy.

This Southside Virginia City affords a very suitable setting for the institute, for it has been the most active Virginia community pressing the assault on segregation. Those attending the institute may observe the use of nonviolent techniques in actual operation.

PRINCIPAL lecturer for the Petersburg institute will be the Rev. Glenn Smiley, executive secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. Mr. Smiley, a close associate of Dr. King, has been long identified with the use of nonviolence as a means of social change. He will be assisted by the newly - appointed director of the Southern Leadership Conference, Wyatt Tee Walker, and other workshop leaders and consultants who have been active in the present Virginia movement to achieve full dignity for the American Negro.

The institute has been scheduled for Thursday and Friday, July 21 and 22, at Zion Baptist church. The purpose of the institute is to afford student and adult leaders a first-hand opportunity to explore the deeper meanings of nonviolence and methods by which it can be applied to the social problems of local communities.

PERSONS who are desirous of attending the Virginia Institute on Nonviolence may secure further information on housing and reservations by contacting Wyatt Tee Walker at 244 Halifax street, Petersburg, Va., it was announced.

SCLC schedules another institute

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
7-23-20-60

ATLANTA — The Southern Christian Leadership Conference has announced its third series of Non-violent Institutes across the South.

Birmingham, Ala., "The Toughest City in the South," has been chosen for a two-day institute Wednesday and Thursday at Bethel Baptist Church. Two other institutes were held in Atlanta and Petersburg, Va., the scene of 55 arrests, last weekend.

The Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth, the "Moses" of Birmingham, and president of Alabama Christian Movement for Human Rights—co-sponsoring the institute—will act as institute coordinator and host for the two - day meeting.

Principal speaker of the Institute will be Richard B. Gregg, author of "The Power of Nonviolence." Wyatt Tee Walker, newly appointed executive director of SCLC, and Mr. Shuttlesworth will serve as lecturers.

Director Of Christian Conference To Resign

Journal and Guide

ATLANTA, Ga. — Miss Ella J. Baker, executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Inc., announced last week that she was terminating her full-time services with the organization after extending an original commitment of six weeks to two - and - one - half years.

Miss Baker said her resignation was submitted to the personnel committee, several months ago, and is scheduled to become effective between July 1 and August 1, 1960 when her successor will be available to assume the responsibilities of office.

THE RESIGNING executive came to Atlanta on Jan. 9, 1958, to launch and coordinate the organization's first voter - registration project, "The Crusade for Citizenship," which featured simultaneous mass meetings in 22 southern cities on Feb. 12 of that year. In the initial weeks, she established the Atlanta headquarters of the conference, and handled its program until the appointment of an executive dirctor, the Rev. John L. Tilley of Baltimore, Md., who took office on June 1, 1958.

She was then asked to remain as associate director, and served in this capacity until Rev. Mr. Tilley resigned in April, 1959 to return to the pastorate of his Baltimore church. Again, Miss Baker was asked to fill the breach, and in May, 1959, she was designated by the executive board of SCLC as its executive director.

MISS BAKER organized and coordinated regular meetings of the leadership group in Clarksdale, Miss.; Tallahassee, Fla., and Columbia, S. C.; and such special events as the Africa Freedom Dinner, honoring Tom Mboya, president of the Nairobi Peoples' Convention, Kenya, Africa, held at Atlanta University May 1, 1959; the First Southwide Institute on Nonviolent Resistance to Segregation, held last July at Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga., and the Southwide Youth Leadership



MISS ELLA J. BAKER
Organized Meetings

Conference on Nonviolence, held at Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., on April 15 - 17, 1960.

32b 1960

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

MR. JAMES R. WOOD
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
AND
DIRECTOR PUBLIC RELATIONS



KING AIDE — Dr. Martin L. King Jr. has announced the appointment of James R. Wood (above) as his administrative assistant and director of public relations for the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

Sociologists End Segregated Meets

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

After holding its last segregated convention in Atlanta this week, The Southern Sociologists Society resolved to meet in the future only in cities where integrated hotel and dining facilities will be available to its Negro members.

Dr. Edgar T. Thompson of Duke University, the new president of the association, said that he deplored the necessity of the move because most of the organization's members live in the central South. "But once you admit a member and take his money you must protect the terms of your membership."

"We want to have something to say about the terms on which we come to a city," Dr. Thompson said. "We don't want to have the terms dictated to us."

Thompson predicted that "there is going to be more and more pressure put on Southeastern hotels to open their facilities to Negroes."

"I can't believe the hotels will continue forever to cut off their noses to spite their faces. They aren't going to keep on turning this sort of business down forever."

Thompson said that the Southern sociologists were joining the members of the Southern Psychological Assn., and the Southern Political Scientists Assn., in making a move away from Southern convention sites.

A Tuskegee faculty member protested last fall about the choice of Atlanta as a convention site, and a letter was sent to Negro members of the society, asking them to refuse to attend this year's meeting.

Dr. Thompson said Saturday that "far less than usual" of the Negro membership attended the 1960 convention, held at the Henry Grady Hotel. Those who did come stayed in Negro hotels, he said.

Sociologists To Integrate Next Meet

The Atlanta Journal

Atlanta, Ga.

April 24, 1960

The Southern Sociologists Society held its last segregated convention in Atlanta this week.

Before adjourning Saturday, the 250 association members who met here for three days resolved to meet in the future only in cities where integrated hotel and dining facilities will be available to its Negro members.

Dr. Edgar T. Thompson of Duke University, the new president of the association, said that he deplored the necessity of the move. "Most of our members live in the central South, but we want to have something to say about the terms on which we come to a city," he said. "We don't want to have the terms dictated to us."

* * *

HE PREDICTED that "there is going to be more and more pressure put on Southeastern hotels to open their facilities to Negroes."

"I can't believe the hotels will continue forever to cut off their noses to spite their faces," he said. "They aren't going to keep on turning this sort of business down forever."

He said that the Southern sociologists were joining with members of the Southern Psychological Assn. and the Southern Political Scientists Assn. in making the move.

From now on, he said, the society ~~will meet~~ in cities where non-segregated facilities are available. The location for their 1961 convention has still not been decided upon, but invitations have come from Miami Beach, Baltimore, Louisville, Gatlinburg, Tenn., and Williamsburg, Va., he said.

* * *

A TUSKEEGEE faculty member protested last fall about the choice of Atlanta as a convention site, and a letter was sent to Negro members of the society, asking them to refuse to attend this year's meeting.

Dr. Thompson said Saturday that "far less than usual" of the Negro membership attended the 1960 convention, held at the Henry Grady Hotel. Those who did come stayed in Negro hotels, he said.

"We want to come back to Atlanta and the middle Southern area for our meetings some day, but once you admit a member and take his money you must protect the terms of your own membership," he said.

Dr. Meyer F. Nimkoff of Florida State University was named president-elect of the society.

Youth Leadership Retreat Is Set for Easter

The Pittsburgh Courier Pittsburgh Pa. 3-5-60

ATLANTA, Ga.—Plans for a Southwide Youth Leadership Retreat on Non-violent Resistance to Segregation to be held during the Easter weekend of April 15-17, was announced this week by Ella J. Baker, executive director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

The site of the meeting had not been finally determined at press time, but it is expected to be in Virginia or North Carolina.

When asked what relationship the retreat had with the recent wave of student sit-in demonstrations, Miss Baker pointed out that youth workshops on non-violence had been announced early in November as part of the stepped up program of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference for 1960.

"HOWEVER," she added, "the recent attempts of students to be served at variety store lunch counters have both demonstrated the growing demand for action among young Negroes and highlighted the value of trained and disciplined leadership in direct mass action. It is obvious there is need to intensify and increase the leadership potential of aspiring young Negroes through a wider understanding of non-violent resistance to segregation as a creative and positive force for change."

While SCLC is initiating the Easter retreat, it will welcome and seek the technical assistance of other advocates of non-violent resistance, it was emphasized.

Local workshops for youth presently scheduled the Leadership Conference in connection with adult institutes will be held in Mobile, Ala., March 18-19; Nashville, Tenn., April 8-9, and Shreveport, La., May 11-12. The Shreveport meeting will be attended by representatives from other states, since it is the regular session of SCLC.

Student Group Invites Nixon, Kennedy Here

Atlanta Daily World

Senator Kennedy and Vice-President Nixon have been invited to visit Atlanta in October. During its August 5-7 meeting the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee sent the following telegram to the presidential candidates:

"The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee invites your participation in its second General Student Conference to be held October 7-9 in Atlanta. This conference will be attended by some 300 Negro Negro student sit - in leaders, northern student support groups and representatives from national human relations organizations; it will provide the moral impetus for the renewal of nationwide nonviolent student protests against second class citizenship. You are invited to meet the students who must continue these protests until definite civil rights action is taken.

"Sincerely yours:
THE STUDENT MOVEMENT
COORDINATING COMMITTEE."

Additional wires were sent to Vice-Presidential candidates Lyndon Johnson and Henry Cabot Lodge, Republican National Chairman Thruston B. Morton and Democratic National Chairman, Harry Jackson, also stressing the imperative need for immediate legislative action to end racial segregation and discrimination in all areas of public accommodation. The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee will be represented at the civil rights demonstrations in Washington, D. C. when Congress reconvenes, August 15.

At the August 6 session of S. N. C. C., the representatives present voted unanimously to join Negro students from the Atlanta Committee on the Appeal for Human Rights in Sunday worship at seven white churches of the city.

STUDENTS APPLAUD NIXON ENDORSEMENT

Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, spokesman for the student nonviolent direct action protest against racial segregation and discrimination, Thursday applauded Richard Nixon's specific endorsement of the "objective" of the sit-in demonstrations made at his appearance on August 17, in Greensboro, N. C. However, in a message to Vice-President Nixon, the Coordinating Committee told Nixon that he cannot endorse the student movement and at the same time, sanction what he calls "local laws."

"You have stated that the demonstrations should not run counter to local laws and should be conducted peacefully. This statement seems to be aimed at pleasing the power structure of the South and, consequently, contradicts your endorsement of the demonstrations. We assure you that our action, with nonviolence as its basis, is conducted peacefully. We assure you also that, in many cases, it runs counter to local law.

"Local law in the deep South is based on the custom of prejudice and the political expediency of Southern governors, police commissioners, mayors, and sheriffs. Aiming at maintaining the status quo, the supremacy of the white, and the second-class citizenship of the Negro, this "local law" which you sanction is contrary to the principles of the Constitution of the United States. It is, thus null and void.

"If you intend to endorce the student movement and, at the same time, support local law, you will have to make some changes in that local law. We invite you to Terrell County, Ga. — to Fayette County, Tenn. — to Montgomery, Ala. — to the deep South in order that you may see that an endorsement of both the student action and the local law is meaningless . . . except as a tactic designed to win votes on both sides."

The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, with headquarters in Atlanta, has invited Vice-President Nixon and Senator Kennedy to speak to the students at their general Southwide conference slated for October 14-16 here in Atlanta.

1st Southwide Conference Of SNCC Opens At Morehouse

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Ill.
10-15-60

By PAUL DELANEY

Marion S. Wright, vice president of the Southern Regional Council, opened the first session of the southwide meeting of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) Friday afternoon on the campus of Morehouse College with a speech on the changing South.

Friday night speakers were Dr. Martin L. King, Jr., Miss Ella Baker, an advisor to SNCC and Marion S. Berry, chairman of SNCC.

Delegates from the southern states an dobservers from others are meeting in Atlanta through Sunday. The general theme is "Nonviolence and the Achievement of Desegregation." Saturday's sessions will include an address by Lewis W. Jones of Tuskegee, Ala.; James Lawson, former Vanderbilt University divinity student who was expelled for his activity in the Nashville sit-ins; and workshops.

Wright stated that the nonviolent movement is a new concept, a new tactic in the changing south in securing social change. He said that two significant facts about the movement are that it was Negro conceived (the sit-ins initiated in Greensboro, N. C. by college students), and that whites have joined the Negroes in loyal support."

A "PRECEDENT"

"Here and there in the south," he stated, "white college students and professors have marched with you on the picket line, sat with you on the lunch stools and gone with you to jail. If leadership has been the Negroes,' loyal support has come from the whites. I think we may search Southern history without uncovering a precedent."

He further emphasized that the "lunch counter struggle was lifted shove the status of an interracial brawl. It was not white versus Negro; it was the decency of whites and Negroes versus indecency and injustice."

"Can anything, he asked, "be more significant for the south or the nation than that Negroes and whites stand shoulder to shoulder in a struggle for principle - all under Negro leadership?

Wright predicted that greater changes are ahead.

"They are greater because for the first time in history the south begins to realize the value of the contribution the Negro may make to southern culture.

"Great art, literature, philosophy song - these have spring from suffering and travail. We face an era in which the creative energies of the Negro, tested by travail, may be used to enrich the lives of us all."

FRIDAY'S SESSION

Friday's opening session saw Guy Carawan, noted folk singer, lead the students in rhythmic songs, including, "We Shall Not Be Moved. "We Shall Overcome," "Marching to Pretoria." Telegrams were received from wellwishers who did not make the conference with presidential candidate Sen. John F. Kennedy. A Nixon representative reported that the Vice President would send greetings.

Marion Berry commented to the students that, "We are probably the largest aggregation of former prisoners that ever met out of prison in the United States."

Wright said that industrialization of the south is causing many changes. "Ideals travel south with the machines . . . . Every mill that moves south hastens the end of segregated society." He stated the south is wedded to violence. He produced statistics showing that the crime rate averages in some southern states are nearly twice as big as the national average.

MADE BY FACTORS

He said that southerners point out that Negroes make up most of the averages. However, he said, there are factors that produce crime slum condition, lack of access to parks, playgrounds, etc," "these are among the ingredients of which crime is compounded."

"My point is that, tragically often in the south, the Negro has had imposed upon him a regime of intellectual and cultural malnutrition. It comes with poor grace from thdse who have imposed the regime

Student Meeting Will End Today

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga. 32P

Sun. 2-14-60

The three-day conference of the southwide Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee will end today with a mass meeting that will be open to the public, and feature Lillian Smith, novelist who penned "Strange Fruit" and others. Student leaders from the southern states and observers from areas outside the south attended the meeting.

At Saturday's session, the students heard addresses by James Lawson, former divinity student of Vanderbilt University, who was expelled for participating in sit-ins, and Lewis W. Jones, division of social research, Tuskegee Institute. Also on the agenda, and scheduled for winding up today, was the controversial question of the committee itself, and state representation.

Friday night, the session was addressed by Marion S. Barry, the chairman of SNCC; Miss Ella Baker and Dr. M. L King, Jr., advisors to the group. Barry summed up the "Sit-in Success Story," concluding by saying, "we must continue to sit-in, stand-in, apply-in, wade-in, until a true democratic society is attained."

Miss Baker issued the stinging challenges to the whole student movement urging the students to gain a greater understanding of non-violence. She told them that "the movement must move"; that leadership must be developed that sacrifices "some of the normal drives" for the movement. "Emphasis should not be on the leader," she stated in cautioning them against leaders who are publicity hounds, "but on the program."

"Develop a movement that will not be hampered or taken over by other older persons," she told them.

Dr. King explained the philosophy of non-violence. He said the violent way is weak, bad and the wrong way to grapple with conflicts. He urged the students to accept non-violence as a way of life, not merely as a technique or temporary strategy.

Atlanta, Ga. 32P

Again Dr. King asserted that non-violence is opposed to communism. He said that a practitioner of non-violence refuses to engage in aggressive and retaliatory violence and that nonviolence is the realization of the practitioner to suffer.

He urged the students to bring "the struggle to the Deep South, the hard-core, resisting south. The failure to do so will only intensify the arrogance of political leaders and prolong the agony." He cautioned, however, that it will be a hard struggle, but pointed to the success already achieved by the students.

"You must be that creative minority to keep the movement moving," he said in reiterating Miss Baker's urgings. "All of us — black and white, Jew and Christian, Catholic and Protestant—will bring democracy to America and our land will truly be the "land of the free!"

Other speakers at Sunday's session are Timothy Jenkins, national affairs vice president, United States National Students Association; Lonnie C. King, Jr., chairman of the Atlanta Committee on the Appeal for Human Rights, and Alphonso Okuku, Antioch College. Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Besides addresses, the conference held workshops Saturday and Sunday.

NEGROES PREPARE FOR ALL-OUT PUSH

The N. Y. Times

Plan Renewed Assault on Segregation That Poses Problem in Campaign

New York

By CLAUDE SITTON

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Sept. 16—Southern Negro youths are planning a renewed assault on segregation this fall far more massive in scope than the recent sit-in demonstrations.

They expect to begin the campaign after colleges open within the next two weeks. Their activities will probably reach a peak shortly before the Presidential election.

None of the Negro leaders and race relations experts questioned on the matter this week ruled out the possibility that new interracial tension would be aroused. This would pose serious political problems for the Presidential candidates in their attempts to win the South without alienating the North.

Strategy Parley Set

A South-wide strategy conference of Negro student leaders has been scheduled here Oct. 14 through Oct. 16 by the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. The group was formed last spring at Raleigh, N. C.

"The conference will definitely be action-oriented," a committee spokesman said. "We plan a real, in-depth study of the movement, its potential, its errors, its needs and its coordination."

Some 400 to 500 participants are expected to attend from sixteen Southern and border states and the District of Columbia.

Similar youth meetings have already been held by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The Congress of Racial Equality, which is also taking part in the sit-in movement, recently conducted a demonstrators' workshop in Miami.

The Rev. Wyatt Tee Walker, executive secretary of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, predicted a widespread resumption of protest demonstrations against segregation.

"I certainly judge from the students' activity that they are mobilizing for a big push in the fall," he said. "They are going to find unique ways to apply the technique of nonviolence. I don't think it [the movement] can be contained."

Much of the impetus for the student coordinating committee has come from the Christian Leadership Conference, an organization of Negro clergymen headed by the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King of Atlanta. He led the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott and is considered one of the foremost exponents of Ghandi's principle of passive resistance and nonviolence.

Theatre 'Stand-ins'

Among the new techniques being considered, according to Edward King, an official of the student committee, are "stand-ins" at theatres and "sit-ins" in the offices of public officials.

These would supplement demonstrations at segregated public facilities and churches and picketing designed to obtain Negro employment.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, head of the N. A. A. C. P. in the Southeast, said emphasis would be placed on the use of the Negro's economic power.

"The selective buying program will be stepped up between now and Christmas," she said. "That will be the key method."

Youth groups are already soliciting support from adult Negro leaders for this drive.

However, Mrs. Hurley expressed the hope that considerable progress would be achieved and trouble avoided through the efforts of biracial negotiating committees.

Harold C. Fleming, executive director of the Southern Regional Council, asserted that the potential dangers had been underscored by the rioting that followed recent demonstrations in Jacksonville, Fla.

Negro Parley in Atlanta May Chart New Protests

The Atlanta Constitution

Atlanta Ga.

New protest demonstrations may result from a conference of Southern Negro student leaders here next week.

Thurs. 10-6-60

P. 15

The meeting, sponsored by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, will be held here Oct. 14-16.

Formal activities of the session will center around the topic "Nonviolence and the achievement of desegregation," but sources indicated the students may indulge in extra-curricular demonstrations.

The SNCC was formed last April in Raleigh, N.C., by college students who had been participating in various sitdown demonstrations.

Delegates at that meeting agreed to hold another meeting later in the year.

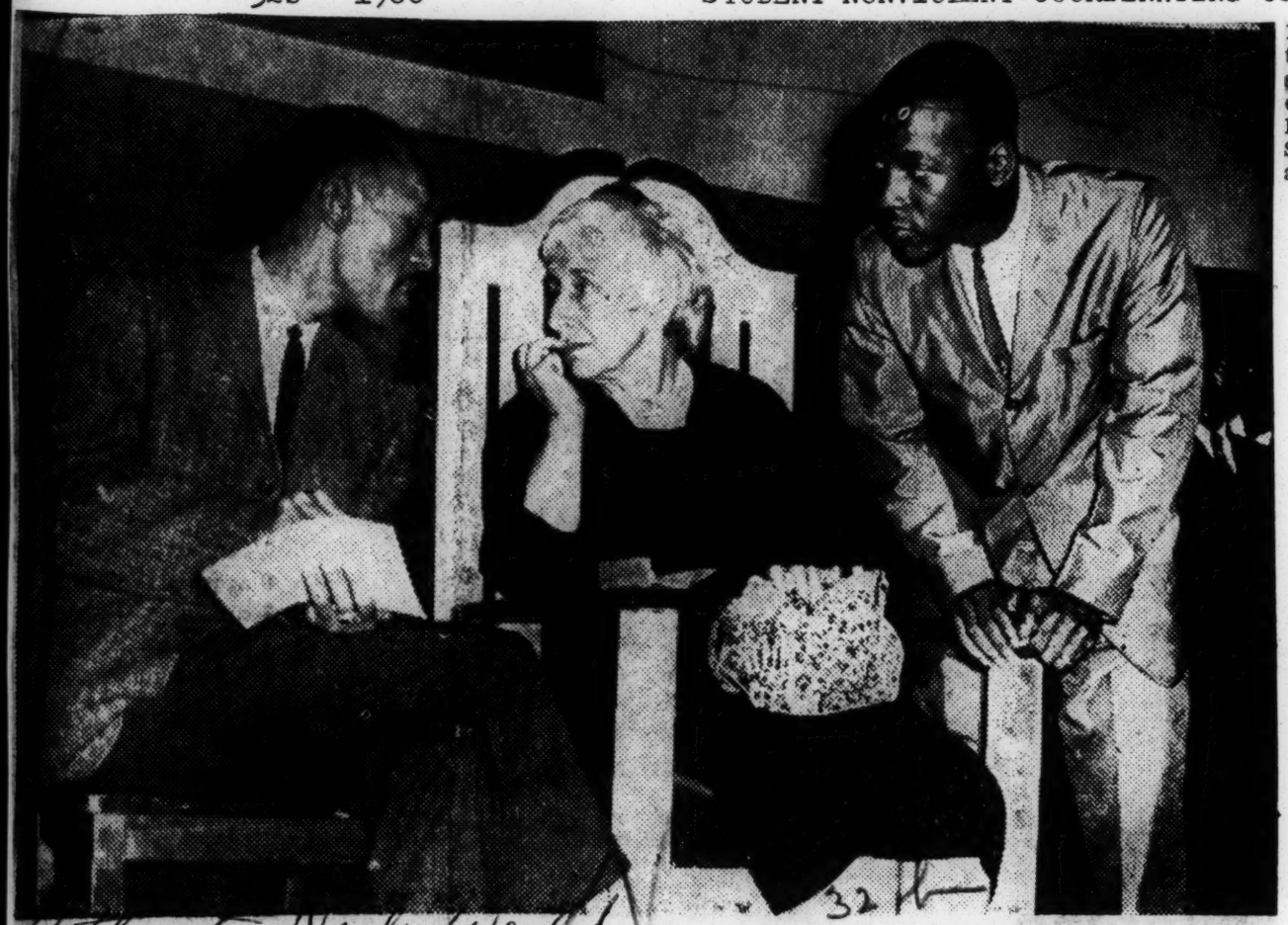
Principal speaker at next week's meeting will be the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr., Negro integration leader and sparkplug of the Montgomery, Ala., bus boycott.

145 PROTESTED AREAS

Two delegates and one alternate are being invited to the Atlanta conference from 145 "protest areas." In addition, supporting state and regional organizations are being asked to send observers.

Travel and housing expenses of delegates and housing expenses of alternates have been underwritten from funds raised by the SNCC.

Sessions of the conference will be held on the campus of the Atlanta University System.



FAMOUS AUTHOR SPEAKS HERE — Georgia native Lillian Smith talks with Ed B. King (left), Board member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and Bernard Lee, of Montgomery, Ala. The famous author was the principal speaker of the SNCC annual conference meeting in Atlanta. (Perry's Photo)

Lillian Smith Heard At Meet

By PAUL DELANEY

Students from the southern states and some northern and eastern states ended a three-day nonviolence meeting Sunday with a rally at Mt. Moriah Baptist Church. The speakers praised the student movement for its success thus far, and Georgia-born novelist Lillian Smith said she would like to see it reach "spiritual excellence."

The meeting was sponsored by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) with headquarters in Atlanta. The 250 delegates and observers met on the campuses of Clark and Morehouse Colleges.

Besides Miss Smith at Sunday's rally were Timothy Jenkins, a Howard University student and vice president of the National Students Association; Alphonso Okuku, a student at Antioch College in Ohio, and brother of Tom Mboya, Kenya (East Africa) nationalist leader, and Lonnie King, chairman of the Atlanta Committee on the Appeal for Human Rights.

"I want the movement to succeed," Miss Smith stated. "I want it to reach high and attain that quality of spiritual excellence which is necessary if it is is to transform our region into a better place for Negro and white to live, and if it is to do its part in transforming the whole world."

Miss Smith criticized those Protestant clergymen who are spreading "bigoted talk against Catholics."

"It is silly, childish and dangerous play-acting to pretend that the Pope, who doesn't even own a popgun, is our great national enemy," she said.

On southern politicians, she stated:

"Ever since I can remember, southern politicians have been trying to put over a big deal. They have been trying to buy a new life for the people, a new world, with old Confederate bills."

There was no announcement of formal action on SNCC's proposed march on the polls on election day. The matter had been discussed and recommended by the committee. A number of students, mostly from the north, voiced objections to the plan.

States represented included the 16 southern and border states and the District of Columbia and the schools in those areas, and northern schools as Oberlin, Western Reserve and Antioch in Ohio, Swarthmore, Amherst, Michigan, and Indiana Universities.

1st Southwide Conference Of SNCC Opens At Morehouse

Atlanta Daily World Atlanta, Ga
Sat. 10-15-60 3pt 1

By PAUL DELANEY

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"Here and there in the south," he stated, "white college students and professors have marched with you on the picket line. sat with you on the lunch stools and gone with you to jail. If leadership has been the Negroes,' loyal support has come from the whites. I think you may search Southern history without uncovering a precedent."

He further emphasized that the lunch counter struggle was lifted above the status of an interracial brawl. It was not white versus Negro; it was the decency of whites and Negroes versus indecency and injustice."

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"My point is that, tragically often in the south, the Negro has had imposed upon him a regime of intellectual and cultural malnutrition. It comes with poor grace from those who have imposed the regime to disclaim responsibility for its results. Much of black crime has white origin."

Two important events of Saturday will be the adoption of rules and election of state delegates to the committee. Sunday's session will be climaxed with a public mass meeting . . . .Speakers will be: Lillian Smith, author of "Strange Fruit" and other novels; Timothy Jenkins, national affairs vice president, U. S. National Student Assn.; Lonnie C. King, chairman, Atlanta Committee on Appeal for Human Rights, and Alphonse Okuku, of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

13 To Attend USNSA Confab

Chicago Defender p.9

PHILADELPHIA)— At least 13 students from Chicago, will participate in the largest and most significant meeting of college sudents in the country to be held Aug. 22 through Sept. 1 on the campus of the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.

The Thirteenth National Student Congress, sponsored by the United States National Student Association (USNSA), will bring over 1,200 paricipants to plan USNSA policy and programs for the coming year.

The theme of this year's meeting, "A World in Transition: Students in Action," is particularly timely in view of the recent revival of student activity in the United States a... the strong student actions in Korea, Japan and Turkey.

Student delegates and alternates are selected by the students or student governments of their own campus to attend the meeting, and represent the 1,000,000 sudents enrolled in USNSA's 380 member colleges a universities.

Observers from non-member schools, representatives of student and educational organizations, and foreign student guests attend the Congress as non-voting participants.

The major issues highlighting the meeting will include: the sit-in movement; desegregation in education; nuclear testing—is this an issue students should be concerned with?; World Youth Forum, and student exchange programs.

Those attending from the Chicago area and their schools are:

L. Leonard Peterson, 7618 Cottage Grove ave., Student Body president, Augustana College; Barbara Ann Leon, 3046 N. Kilbourn, Mundelein College; Brenda Delcenia Hayes, 1807 So Forrestville Ave., National College of Education; Donna Rose Pongettin, 5404 W. Pensacola, Rosary College; Dennis Ryan, 4627 N. Pauline, University of Illinois; Michael R. Turoff, 7759 S. Luella, University of Michigan; Margaret Mary O'Neil, 3936 No. Newcastle ave., College of St. Teresa.

Others are: Michael Bernard Nash, 10422 S. Longwood Dr., University of Notre Dame; Melinda Aikin, 9240 S. Laflin st., Bryn Mawr college; Jonathan L. Borus, 8134 S. Clyde, University of Illinois; Ronald Charles Link, 1704 Pleasant st., University of Illinos; Margaret Newton McDowell, 2223 Ridge ave., Evanston, National College of Education, and Michael Jon Hamblet 1275 Hillside rd., Northbrook, University of Illinois.

GROUP SEEKS KEY TO RACE PROBLEMS

N.Y. Times N.Y.

16 White and Negro Pupils From South Prepare for Roles of Leadership

June 8-28-60

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 27—Sixteen selected white and Negro college students from the South are meeting here in an effort to help solve their area's thorny race problems.

The students are taking part in a project that is intended to enable them, when they return home early next month, to assume leadership roles in a campaign to build better human relations on their campuses and in their communities.

The meetings here are being held at the University of Minnesota. They are sponsored by the United States National Student Association. The Field Foundation, which has headquarters in New York City, has given the association a grant of $60,000. This will be used to finance a two-year program to develop among Southern student leaders a deeper understanding of the complexities of race relations.

The sixteen participating students come from six all-white, four Negro and six integrated institutions. The students have divergent views on the segregation-integration issue. All agree, however, on the need for greater interracial understanding of the problem and on the urgency of finding a solution. They are living together in dormitories on the campus.

Miss Constance Curry, director of the project for the Student Association, has said that "there is a growing feeling—especially in young people—that the South is their problem and that they should help solve it."

She said that there was no "mass migration out of the South" among those who want to avoid the issue. nstead, she added, students from the South who have gone elsewhere to study are returning home after graduation determined to do something about the problem.

For three weeks this month, the Southern students participated in a seminar here. It explored various aspects of human relations, including such topics as "The Changing South," "The Negro in the South," "Race and Prejudice," "Legal Aspects of Desegregation" and "Anti-Semitism." They also discussed various techniques of actions, among them sit-in demonstrations, boycotts and picketing.

Now they are taking part, with about 1,000 other students from 385 colleges and universities throughout the country, in the thirteenth annual Congress of the National Student Association.

The session opened here last Monday and will continue through Sept. 1. It will also consider the integration question, as well as a wide range of other subjects of concern to American students.

Further conferences and seminars for white and Negro student leaders in the South will be held during the coming academic year.



Celestine Sibley

Grace Hamilton Changes Jobs But She Isn't Leaving Atlanta

The Atlanta Constitution Atlanta Ga.
Wed. 8-31-60 P5

There was an announcement the other day that Grace Towns Hamilton is leaving the Atlanta Urban League, which she has served with such distinction since 1943, to take a job as community relations consultant in the Southern region with the National Women's Christian Ass'n. I received the news without pleasure until I learned that the new post does not mean that she will be leaving Atlanta. Then I felt better.

Atlanta has its race problems, no denying. The perilous business of getting along with our fellow man has many areas where we haven't exactly covered ourselves with glory. There are misunderstandings and gross inequities. But such harmony as exists between the white and Negro communities and such achievements as the two races have built together are due in a large measure to the intelligence, the diplomacy and the enormous patience, energy and humor of Grace Hamilton.

She is without a doubt one of our outstanding citizens.

For years before I knew her I was interested in the quiet, smartly dressed Negro woman who showed up at various public meetings. She rarely spoke but when she did she had something to say. She came armed with facts and logic and her courteous, no-nonsense presentation of them invariably won the admiration of even the diehards who are prejudiced against a woman speaking out in meeting and verge on apoplexy at the idea of a Negro woman raising her voice.

The gains she and the Atlanta Urban League sought for Negroes in the areas of housing, public health and hospital care, education and recreation facilities have been slow and hard-won. But each step forward has had a sound foundation, for Mrs. Hamilton has gone after facts, gathered figures, spared no effort to know exactly what was needed and how badly and where the resources were.

Once I heard a man who had small sympathy with any Negro effort toward betterment admit he approved some project because Mrs. Hamilton had convinced him that it was for the good of the whole city.

"A damned sensible woman," he said gruffly. "And she loves this old Atlanta."

Atlanta is Grace Hamilton's home town and she loves it and knows it far better than most citizens. But sometimes I think the hill where she lives may have given her the patience and the perspective for her effectiveness.

Although she has traveled far she has always come back to Atlanta. She and her husband, Dr. Henry Cooke Hamilton, registrar at Morehouse College, built next door to her parents a small, modern house with a little garden on one side and on the other — the gleaming, seething, muddle-headed but growing city she loves so well.

We are lucky her new job won't take Grace Hamilton away from Atlanta.

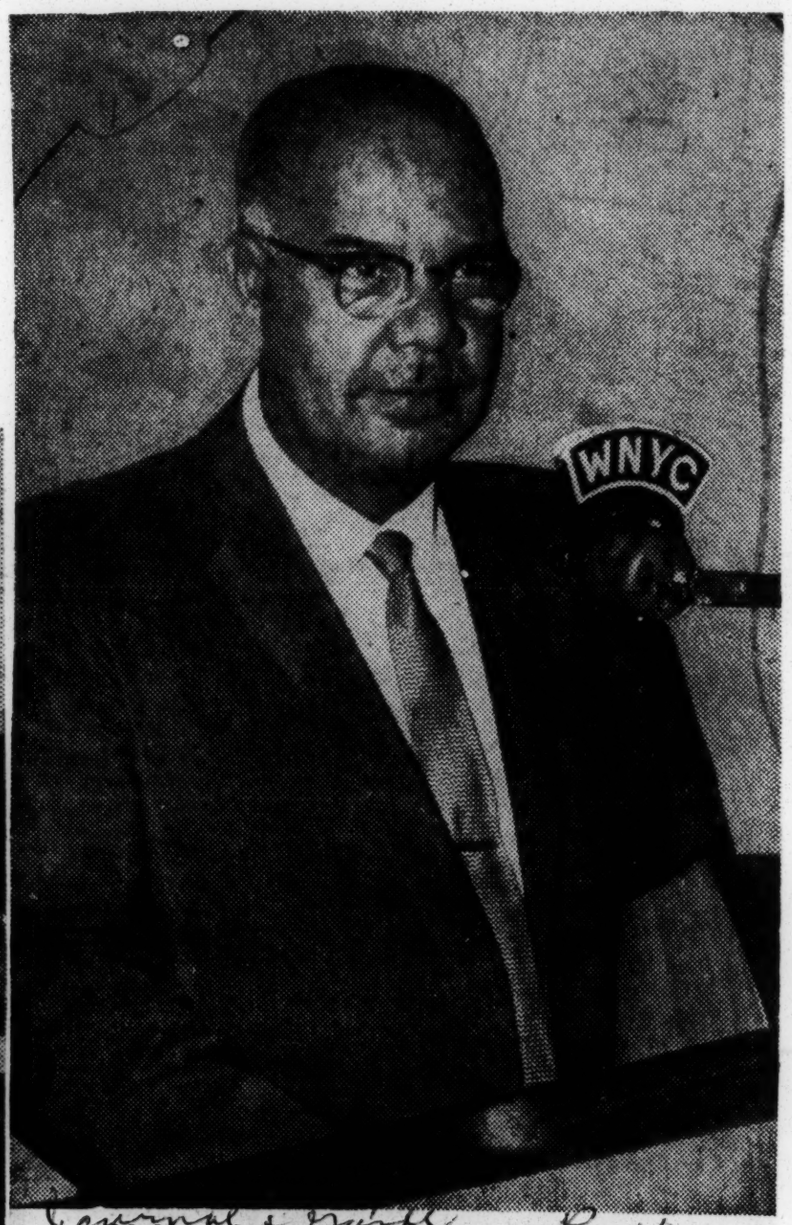


Tribute To League Founder

Journal & Guide 3-25 p.10
Norfolk Va. Sat. 9-17-60

John C. Dancy (right), president of the Quarter Century Club of the National Urban League, and former YMCA secretary in Norfolk, presents a plaque in memory of Ruth Standish Baldwin to William H. Baldwin, son of the founder of the National Urban League. Mr. Baldwin is a former president of the league, and is president of its board of trustees.

The plaque was presented at the six day golden anniversary conference of the league in New York and will be hung in the National Urban League headquarters.



Urban League Keynote Speaker

Journal & Guide p.14
Norfolk Va. 9-17-60

Lester B. Granger, executive director, National Urban League, delivers an address on "The Future of Negroes in American Cities; Half-Century Concern of the Urban League." The occasion was the 50th anniversary conference of the Urban League in New York City, Sept. 2-8.

Jobs Found in Chicago

Urban League Aids Negroes

By Robert Colby Nelson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

A long-time friend of the Negro in the city is the Urban League's Frazer T. Lane.

"I run the soft-shoulder department for people with problems," he says with a grin. He is beloved by many for his work in behalf of Negroes. He was instrumental in securing bus-driver jobs for Chicago Negroes.

"Then we approached the taxi companies," he recalls. "They balked until we pressed our point by reminding them that many of the city's wealthiest citizens employed Negro chauffeurs."

Labor, like Mr. Lane, has likewise found that discrimination is untenable in the business and industrial world of the space age.

Earlier articles talked about management and merit employment. Labor's picture needs to be sketched, too.

In a recent survey of 54 local union officials in the Chicago metropolitan area on the subject of labor unions and minority groups, Mirrow Romanow, research analyst of the Illinois Commission on Human Relations, found that 42 unions reported no discrimination at present compared with only 24 prepared to make such a report in past years.

Discrimination Fought

Some unions have been firm in their enforcement of antidiscrimination policies. In one instance a union operating a hiring hall sent only Negroes to employers who asked for whites. If the Negroes were not acceptable to the employer, no other workers were sent.

Other unions—generally veteran craft unions — persist in a tradition of discrimination against Negro membership. In some cases, technical education demands appear to serve as exclusionary devices. One union official describes his organization as "sort of a family affair; if you don't have a father or uncle or someone in it, you can't get in."

Schools such as Dunbar Vocational High School—a factory-size, modern, $8,500,000 showplace of training in everything from bricklaying and shoe rebuilding to cosmetology and accounting—do much to prepare young Chicagoans for craft apprenticeships and office assignments.

Dunbar is situated in the midst of a Negro residential area and therefore its enrollment is almost entirely Negro. (Similar situations throughout the city—all-Negro schools caused by the segregation of Negro residential areas—have stirred sharp claims that Chicago is not without its school segregation problem.

Some unions still do not recognize vocational high-school training as qualification for apprenticeships but their number

The Negro in The City

is dwindling. Acting principal, Neil F. Simeon reports that there is 100 per cent placement of Dunbar graduates.

Protest Often Strident

The forthright quest of progress is not always as soft spoken as Frazer Lane has been through the years. For many, vigorous protest has been the only satisfying course.

A recent movie by four talented Chicago Negroes, "The Cry of Jazz," seems to be an intellectual protest by Negro youth against what one of the actors in the movie says is "the endless daily humiliation of everyday life."

Negro jazz, says the movie, "reflects the impoverished life forced on the Negro." Its producers say their message hits hardest at "northern liberals" and "their sentimental romanticisms."

The movie's general aim, say its makers: "Outline what it means to be Negro."

Some viewers—Negro and white—have indignantly walked out on showings. Others have lingered to discuss and debate. The key question for many has been: "Will this bring enlightenment or just more upset to thinking about racial affairs?"

Moral Struggle Involved

A novel about one of the most tragic recent racial housing incidents Frank London Brown's "Trumbull Park," is a literary protest against dire housing needs and the grim circumstances that occasionally envelope them.

As Travelers' Aid Director in Chicago, Ralph Collins, has observed: "In these matters there is a moral struggle that goes on within people—not only between them."

Especially for white Chicagoans who have come here from the South the story of the Negro in the city raises deeply challenging "moral struggles." Traditions and sentiments shaped long ago and in far different settings, often rural, are being jostled by the demands of industrious and burgeoning northern cities where delayed progress due to race-related problems daily becomes less tolerable.

Perhaps this is the point to suggest also that there may be a subtle element of protest in the growing attention paid Africa's emergent nations by leading Negro citizens. In numerous offices visited during this series, African flags, pictures of Ghana's Kwame Nkrumah, Guinea's Sekou Touré, and Kenya's Tom Mboya, were posted conspicuously.

During a talk with John Johnson, publisher of Ebony, Tan, Hue, and Jet magazines — possibly the most successful Negro-oriented publications in the nation—the Commerce Minister of Ghana was ushered in for greetings and handshakes all around.

Musing later about his own travels to Ghana, Mr. Johnson remarked that "I once was a little ashamed of my African heritage, and didn't want to associate with it. But now, with Ghana, Mboya, etc., I feel more proud."

Press Interest Doubted

Eminent Negro sociologist E. Franklin Frazier is less enthusiastic. "When the Negro press shows an interest in Africa," he says, "this interest is limited to the social life and other activities of the educated élite in the African states, hence does not extend to the masses of Africans."

Asked about African kinship, one Negro laborer said he didn't think he could readily consider most Africans his "brother."

On the other hand, some Negro Americans consider Ghana as holding a significance for them comparable to that which Israel holds for Jewish Americans.

Negro settlement house director Tom Burress says he does not favor "Negro nationalism."

"My flag is the flag of the United States. Africa means nothing to me. I think the hope for Negroes is in the mainstream of American life."

While there is lively interest in Africa among many top-level Negro businessmen, newspapermen, and other professionals, and a measurable curiosity about the emergent continent among Negro men-in-the-street, there appears to be no sign at the moment of any Marcus Garvey type back-to-Africa movement. (Garvey, a Jamaican, led an abortive African drive in the United States in the mid-1920's.)

Final Recollections

Finally—varied recollections:

—the South Parkway jitneys; shuddering with age, but busy these cabs cruise back and forth along this north-south avenue collecting and dropping passengers for a 15-cent fare;

—the vegetable greens that pack grocery store windows in predominantly Negro neighborhoods; favorite cooking ingredients for many years; and the special prices on other menu staples—pig tails, pig ankles and chitterlings;

—the mental picture of Jesse Owens, one of the world's fastest runners in his day, still holder of the world broad jump record, sprinting after a thief who had ransacked the famous athlete's car on a South Side street.

Jesse now is a member of the State of Illinois Youth Commission working with young people here and their recreation needs. When he caught the robber, Jesse recalls, the youth looked up, winced, and said: "Mr. Jesse, if I had known that was your car, for sure I never would have touched a thing."

—the inspiration of the Howalton School, a private elementary school on the South Side, born of the initiative of three Negro public school teachers who gave up their jobs to start a private institution that would be available to Negro children and that now sends its graduates to the city's finest public and private high schools.

—the community religious leadership of such churches as the Good Shepherd Congregational Church;

—the importance of the Negro press in the education and acculturation of the Negro in the city;

—the scene at 5 a.m. at Dearborn Station one cold morning when a Negro man in clean overalls and his wife in neat cotton dress, obviously newcomers, step from a train from Mississippi and repulsed a Travelers' Aid worker with "Go Away!" "Nobody wants to be tabbed as a green horn in the city," social workers say.

—the recent announcement by Negro industrialist S. B. Fuller that he will give jobs to Negroes who want to get off relief rolls. Approximately 89 per cent of the recipients of state, city, county and federal welfare money here are nonwhite.

—the simulating visit with Pulitzer Prize-winning poetess Gwendolyn Brooks and her husband Henry, a top-notch mechanic but a thoughtful writer too. Miss Brooks' "A Street in Bronzeville" collection about Chicago Negroes won the prize. Her new book of poems is to be published shortly.

(Last of a series of 25 articles)

John Roosevelt Son Of Late President To Address NBL

Reservations for the Sheraton-Gibson Hotel roof-garden fete are being received from members of bothe races anxious to hear the New York investment banker project his views on economic needs and opportunities.

The son of the late President, a partner in Bache and Company, New York, is a trustee of the National Urban League, one of the most active members of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, and, since 1953, chairman of its subcommittee on District of Columbia Affairs.

All-day workshops and panels, preceding the banquet, will discuss Newer Opportunities in Business, Prime Needs of NBL Members, How NBL Can Help Its Members, and the Effect of a Strong National Organization on Local Units.

Moderators, panelists and discussion leaders will include Berkley G. Burrell, President of the District of Columbia Chamber of Commerce and National Convention Chairman; George O. Butler, of Washington, the Contracts Committee's Director of Education; Robert Watson, President of the New York Business League; William H. Hudgins, President of Hudgins' Enterprises, New York; and businessmen William H. Kelly, of Philadelphia; George Berry of Columbus, Ohio; Edward Baker of Cincinnati; Richard Austin, Detroit; and J. J. Henderson of Durham, N. C.

Theodore M. Berry, recently Vice-Mayor of Cincinnati, and Arthur T. Shivers, Mayor of nearby Lockland, will join Mayor Donald D. Clancy in officially welcoming the League.

The National Bankers Association, headed by its president, B. Doyle Mitchell, President of Washington's Industrial Bank, meeting in joint sessions with NBL, will hold workshops and panels on Wednesday, July 20. How to Start a Bank, Competition for Deposits, What It Takes to Be a Banker, the Effects of Automation on Bank Operations, and Financing Small Business, will be discussed.

Business League President Frederick D. Patterson, of New York, Phelps-Stokes Fund director, and founder and President-Emeritus of the United Negro College Fund, will present the Convention's theme, "Trends and New Opportunities in Business" at the opening session of the Convention, on July 19, when he will present the keynote speaker, Raymond J. Leslie, of Philadelphia, President of the Carver Loan and investment Company, there. President Patterson will introduce Mr. Roosevelt, at the banquet. Belford V. Lawson, Washington attorney and the League's general counsel, will be toastmaster.

The National Housewives League, headed by Mrs. Pearl Bell of Louisville, Kentucky, meeting in conjunction with NBL and NBA, will hold its meetings on consumer problems and action, at the Manse Hotel.

All three organization presidents will speak at the Presidents' Night session, at 8:00 P. M., on July 19. Charles Scruggs, of Cincinnati's Station WCIN, 3301 Beekman Street, is the local Convention chairman.

Robert A. Thompson, Jr. Named Urban League Executive Director

Atlanta Daily World

Atlanta, Ga.

Succeeds Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton, Who Will Join National Women's Christian Ass'n

Sat. 8-27-49

By MARION E. JACKSON

Robert A. Thompson, Jr., who has been Associate Director for Housing, has been named Executive Director of the Atlanta Urban League. He succeeds Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton, who has held the post since March, 1943.

Mrs. Hamilton, according to J. B. Blayton, Sr., chairman of the board, resigned to assume a position with the National Women's Christian Association. She will assume that position September 1, the date when Mr. Thompson will begin his new assignment.

Mrs. Hamilton served as Executive Director for a longer period than any other person in the 40 years of the Atlanta Urban League's history. She paid tribute to "the rewarding associations with a loyal and conscientious staff, with the public-spirited citizens who have been members of the Atlanta Urban League and the Board of Directors, and the many other persons in other organizations and agencies with whom the Atlanta Urban League works for the welfare of all Atlanta."

During Mrs. Hamilton's seventeen and one-half years with the Atlanta Urban League, the agency has made a number of notable contributions to the welfare of the community. Among these may be listed the following:

1. The development of Hughes Spalding Pavilion of Grady Memorial Hospital: This 125-bed private wing has provided needed hospital facilities for the community; it has provided more than 100 new occupational opportunities for Negroes in technical and professional classifications; and has made possible the beginning of a graduate medical training program for Negro physicians utilizing the tax supported public hospital.

The Atlanta Urban League's Report of Hospital Care for Negroes in Atlanta, as early as 1948, brought to public attention these and other gaps in public health facilities and services.

2. Improvement of public school facilities following the Atlanta Urban League's Report of Public School Facilities for Negroes in Atlanta, published in 1944, and the

.Continued on Page 6. Col. 3)

needs by a Citizens Committee on Public Education. Prior to this Report, public schools attended by Negro children in Atlanta had neither kindergarten nor clerks employed for assistance in school routines.

3. Improvement of recreational facilities for Negroes in Atlanta-(1954). and as a result of continuing community organization and cooperative action with such groups as the South Atlanta Coordinating Council and the Atlanta Urban League Council of Neighborhood Organizations.

The Atlanta Urban League's housing program developed under Mr Thompson's leadership has achieved national attention and recognition

. . . . . .

Sinatra and Lawford join Sammy for Urban benefit

The Afro-American

Baltimore, Md

Date 8-20-49

CHICAGO — Sammy Davis Jr. promised a surprise guest for the Chicago Urban League's Benefit Jazz Festival last Saturday, but the show's headliner did more than that: he brought two to thrill the SRO crowd of 25,000 — two of the biggest names in entertainment.

They were his cronies Frank Sinatra and Peter Lawford, who flew to the Windy City just to appear on the talent-ladened Comiskey Park program which raised an estimated $250,000 for the charitable cause.

* * *

AT THE benefit, Davis was presented the Urban League's Citation of Merit for being "one of the world's great citizens, for his unending philanthropic contributions to the Urban League and for being one of the world's great entertainers."

As chairman of the Chicago Urban League's Financial Council, Davis rushed from a nine-day stand at Cal - Neva (Lake Tahoe) to headline the jazz benefit which also highlighted stints by Dizzy Gillespie, the Lambert, Ross and Hendricks vocal trio, comic Nipsey Russell and Maynard Ferguson's big band.

* * *

DAVIS, despite a crowded schedule, freely donated his great talent for the benefit because he believes deeply that Chicago, the nation's second city, needs a strong, vital league to help insure an end to segregation and discrimination there.

After Davis appeared in a highly successful benefit for the Detroit NAACP last spring, he pledged:

"This summer I'll go all out for the Chicago Urban League Jazz Festival."

And so he did.

Tickets for the benefit were scaled from a top of $25 to $2.

Women's Civic League sets annual luncheon for Saturday

BALTIMORE — Friends old and new are looking forward to the 36th annual luncheon of the Cooperative Women's Civic League on February 27, 1 p.m. at the Gilmor Homes Assembly Hall, 1515 Vincent Court.

The luncheon, with a Brotherhood Week theme, will have as speaker Dr. Sadie Daniel St. Clair, professor of history at D.C. Teachers' College.

DR. ST. CLAIR'S audience will have members and friends of the Cooperative Civic League and their special guests: overseas college students who are studying in this area and a selected group of high school seniors in the private and public high school of Baltimore.

Those who may wish one of the few tickets which remain should call Mrs. Juanita Hill, ticket chairman, Mrs. Beryl Williams, chairman of the luncheon, or Mrs. R. V. Cook, president.

* * *

IN ITS 47th year of activity, the Civic League Board at a recent meeting reviewed the following program. Over 200 toys under the direction of the Toys Project chairman, Mrs. Juanita Hill, have been donated and placed in the play room of the Department of Public Welfare at Greenmount Avenues and Federal Streets.

Children on becoming attached to the toys are allowed to carry them to their foster homes. Hundreds of magazines under the chairmanship of Mrs. Gertrude Tucker have been placed in the waiting room of the same building.

* * *

MRS. MARIE TAYLOR, the chaplain, will participate in the World Day of Prayer by taking a group of ladies to visit patients in Provident Hospital.

In the past two years the Civic League has assisted the Johns Hopkins Hospital Social Service Department, among other things, seeing that a respirator was provided for a home patient through the efforts of Mrs. Spencer Dobson.

* * *

THE LEAGUE has contributed to the Young Musicians Series of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra and other projects.

Following the success of Fantasia last October, plans are afoot for the annual Art and Flower Show next fall.

Tells Women for Peace, Freedom

Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 7/9/60

All Tuskegeans Are Displaced Persons'

WASHINGTON (ANP) — "The political struggle in Tuskegee has made a displaced person of every single member of the Tuskegee branch of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom," according to Mrs. Luther H. Foster, wife of the president of Tuskegee. This statement was made in an address Sunday before delegates attending the organization's annual meeting held at the Willard Hotel.

"We are all political outcasts," Mrs. Foster explained. "Ever since 1957 we, along with more than 400 other voters, have been gerrymandered out of the Tuskegee city limits. We face the prospect now of losing even our present county identity."

She pointed out that "the gerrymandering action came as a result of a fear that Negroes would eventually dominate the polls of Macon County, despite the continuing hide-and-go-seek tactics of a reluctant board of registrars."

■

ON HER TRIP around the world Mrs. Foster learned at first hand that the Tuskegee story is not just a local happening. "Halfway around the world, in Tokyo just two summers ago," she said, "I found the political development in my little home town made news in the Japanese press. We shall yet see the finale through efforts of the Tuskegee Civic Association in a case now pending before the U. S. Supreme Court."

Mrs. Foster was critical of the South's inability to face reality, as in the case of the student sit-in strikes, which started as a bid for just a cup of coffee but have now developed into "a new, bold and dramatic bid for freedom."

Mrs. Foster was principal speaker on the second day of the five-day conference of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. The meeting was dedicated to the centennial celebration of Jane Addams, its founder.